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L. Č., Parasitologický ústav ČSAV,
Flemingovo nám. č. 2, 166 32 Praha 6,
ČSSR

Received 25. March 1977.

FOLIA PARASITOLOGICA (PRAHA) 25: 8, 1978.

R. M. Cable: An Illustrated Laboratory Manual of Parasitology.

5.ed. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis 1977, 275 pp. Figs. 95. Price \$ 7.95.

The publication is divided into 5 chapters. Chapter 1 is devoted to the general introductory information concerning principles of the zoological classification and nomenclature and the survey of system of parasitic animals. Chapter 2 on Protozoa deals with amoebae parasitizing human intestine together with the organism *Blastocystis hominis*, newly related with Protozoa. The next articles concern haemoflagellates parasitizing man and some animals, intestinal flagellates, ciliates, gregarines, coccidians, malarial plasmodia, piroplasms, myxosporidians and microsporidians. Chapter 3 is devoted to helminths. Turbellarians, flukes, tapeworms, thorny-headed worms, nematoda, hairworms and leeches are described here. The articles characterize different groups of helminths or their life cycles with the individual larval stages and representants of adult forms with their intermediate and definitive hosts. Chapter 4 deals with arthropods with a special regard to parasites significant for human and veterinary medicine, such as mosquitoes, sandflies, ceratopogonids, blackflies, horse flies, muscid flies, louse flies and bot flies, fleas, bugs, chewing lice, sucking lice, and parasitic crustaceans, ticks, mites and tongue worms.

Chapter 5 includes these laboratory methods: measurement with the microscope, scale drawings, parasitological examination of vertebrates

and examination of invertebrates for parasites. It describes methods for laboratory diagnostics of human parasitic infections, examination of fresh and stained slides, examination of stool and cultivation techniques. Then follow descriptions of preparation of permanent slides, staining of blood smears, preparations of helminths and their larval stages and preparations of insects and mites. Appendix contains technique for preparing fixatives and compound fixatives, media for cultivation of protozoa, buffer and physiological solutions and mounting media.

Each chapter is supplied with useful list of literature, both monographs and journals. The publication lays emphasis on the schematic pictures of the individual forms of parasites and life cycles of protozoa, helminths and arthropods. The entomological part is provided with keys for determination of species important in human and veterinary medicine. The publication is dedicated to students of biological branches and is drawn as an illustrated instructional textbook. An attentive reader may find several inaccuracies here, e.g. *Felis domesticus* instead of *F. domestica*, Apicomplexa instead of Apicomplexa, drawings of scolexes of tapeworms in the pictures 46 and 47 should be vice versa—the hooks of *Taenia solium* are on the rostellum while in *Taeniarhynchus saginatus* they are lacking.

Dr. J. Jíra, C.Sc.