

0.030 (0.030) mm wide. The dorsal connecting bar measures 0.002×0.021 — 0.023 (0.002×0.022) mm. The total length of marginal hooks is 0.042—0.044 (0.044) mm, the hook proper measures 0.010—0.011 mm.

G. asiaticus sp. n. is most closely related to *G. lenoki* and *G. brachymystacis* in the shape and to a considerable extent also measurements of individual parts of the complex of anchors, but it differs from these species in the shape of marginal hooks.

ДВА НОВЫХ ВИДА РОДА *GYRODACTYLUS* (MONOGENOIDEA)
ОТ МОНГОЛЬСКИХ *BRACHYMYSTAX LENOK* (PALLAS)

Р. Эргенс

Резюме. Описаны два новых вида рода *Gyrodactylus* Nordmann, 1832, *G. brachymystacis* sp. n. и *G. asiaticus* sp. n. с плавников и жабр *Brachymystax lenok* из реки Тул и озера Туркниш цаган (Монгольская народная республика).

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R. E., Parasitologický ústav ČSAV,
Flemingovo n. 2, 166 32 Praha 6,
ČSSR

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**J. Vesenjāk - Hirjan et al.: Tick-borne Encephalitis in Croatia (Yugoslavia).
Krpeljni encefalitis u Hrvatskoj.**

Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjenosti, Rad, knjiga 372, Zagreb 1976, 184 pp.

This treatise is the issue of over twenty years' work of Prof. Vesenjāk-Hirjan and her co-workers, started in 1953, when the tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) virus was first demonstrated and isolated from a patient's blood in Croatia; in the same year the first isolation of this virus in Yugoslavia was carried out in the territory of Slovenia. In subsequent years the research team focused attention on the Stara Ves locality, north-east of Zagreb, which proved to be a natural focus of the TBE virus. In 1961 TBE virus was also detected in Dalmatia and this fact stimulated the studies on the natural focus of this virus on the island of Brać. The two mentioned natural foci were selected as a model for studies on natural focus of the Mediterranean and Pannonian types. Manifold investigations were carried out there; on the one hand the biocenosis was studied from the zoological, botanical and virological aspects and on the other serological, epidemiological and clinical

analyses were performed. The book is written in English and individual chapters are supplemented with Serbo-Croatian summaries; it is provided with ample documentary material.

The book is divided into 20 chapters. Following the introductory chapter by Prof. Vesenjāk-Hirjan there are three subsequent chapters compiled with co-authors: Brudnjak, Egri-Hećimović, Galinović-Weissglass, Šooš and Vince, dealing with the Pannonian TBE natural focus. Serological survey of human population and domestic animals (horses and cows) was carried out in the years 1961—1964 and for comparison also in 1972, and the persistence of HI, KF and N antibodies to the TBE virus was studied. No substantial difference was observed in the level of antibodies detected in the human population and domestic animals in the periods studied; in the course of the whole study period 6 clinical cases of illness were reported. On the contrary, in the natural focus on the island of

