

Helmintologický sborník IV.

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A major part of this volume (pp. 5—80) is devoted to the chapter "Nematodes of Amphibians in Czechoslovakia I. Adult Nematodes" by L. Vojtková which is a continuation of the author's previous papers on larval stages of nematodes (Vojtková and Vojtek 1974, 1975). Thereby the data on nematodes parasitizing amphibians in our country have been summarized. Some partial reports have appeared since the end of the last century (e.g., John 1875 and others), but only after the World War II this subject was studied more intensively and a detailed knowledge of the helminth fauna of tritons was obtained as late as in the last decade. Vojtková in her summarizing original paper corrected numerous synonyms mentioned in the older literature, included all verified and revisable data of other authors and completed the general picture of nematodes of Czechoslovak amphibians with her own observations. She examined 1 138 amphibians of 17 species and determined 13 species of adult nematodes and 9 species of larvae. The number of species recorded in these hosts in Czechoslovakia was thus increased to 23 with adult nematodes and to 9 with larvae. Descriptions, localities and characterization of life-cycles are given and it was shown that a majority of adult nematodes were recovered from the digestive tract. Frogs were parasitized by 17 nematode species, while tailed amphibians harboured 9 species (three of them were also found in frogs). The data on nematode localization in amphibians are also valuable.

Another comprehensive paper (pp. 81—121) by A. Prouza and J. Vojtek deals with the helminth fauna of Czechoslovak bats. The authors discuss the problems in terms of the activity and hibernation. They examined 251 bats of 15 species and recovered from them 22 species of parasitic worms (12 trematodes, 6 cestodes and 4 nematodes). Five species were found to be new for the fauna of Czechoslovakia. Of great value is the ecological part of the paper dealing with the relationship between helminth fauna and host, influence of hibernation and comparison of the helminth fauna of the more frequent bat species.

The last part of the volume is devoted to the paper by E. Pazdiora, E. Holasová and L. Vojtková "Methods for studying enterobiosis in children groups" (pp. 123—171). It is of great social value due to its correct understanding and realization of a prevention of this helminthosis which still persists and affects a harmonious development of children, in spite of improved hygienic conditions and medical education. The authors managed to find and verify a method enabling them to gain a deeper knowledge of epidemiological situation in children groups and to assess the main routes of transfer, methods of therapy and possibility of long-term influencing of the trend of incidence and intensity of enterobiosis. The investigations showed that there are another reserves in the scientific control of enterobiosis.

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