ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ВИРУС ТЕТТНАНГ ВОЗМОЖНЫМ АРБОВИРУСОМ?

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Резюме. В работе описано выделение 21 идентичных штаммов вируса полученных при экспериментах по выделению вируса от мышей-сосунки племени SPF штамма ICR. Выделенные штаммы сперва идентифицированы как близкие или идентичные с вирусом Тетгнанг и позже как близкие или идентичные с вирусом мышинного гепатита. По видимому вирус Тетгнанг не относится к арбовирусам.

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V. International Congress of Acarology

The fifth International Congress of Acarology was convened at one of the prominent universities of the United States, Michigan State University, East Lansing, August 6–12, 1978, and was attended by almost 280 participants from 31 countries of five continents. The congress was held at Holmes Hall and Mc Donel Hall in the area of the university Campus where the guests were housed. Dr. Edward W. Baker, one of the prominent American acarologists was elected the President of the Congress. The event was sponsored by the Entomological Society of America and Acarological Society of America.

The working programme was dealt with in six parallel sections (Ecology, behaviour and bionomics; Systematics, morphology and evolution; Physiology, biochemistry and toxicology; Medical and veterinary acarology; Agricultural acarology and Stored products acarology). Besides these sessions also a number of symposia were organized which were devoted to present-day problems, primarily concerning medical and agricultural acarology, soil acarology, stored products pests, and physiology and biochemistry of mites, mainly their feromonal communication. Numerous evening meetings and informal conferences were also devoted to applied acarology, primarily to domestic acarology, biological and chemical control and formation of resistance to acaricides, as well as to many theoretical questions such as studies on specificity and parallel evolution of parasites and host, classification of higher categories, instruction in acarology, biogeography etc. A special session was concerned with the studies of mite ultrastructure.

The programme of the proceedings was

based on the present trends persued by world acarology today. The main research is still focused on problems of medical and veterinary acarology, primarily studies on the occurrence, distribution and mechanism of the transmission of agents causing viral diseases of man and animals, their circulation in nature etc. These studies are directed at the biology of vectors, mainly ticks, their life cycles, ecology, with a particular emphasis on physiology. The interest is gradually shifting to the family Argasidae, where remarkable results have been achieved. Attention is also paid to ecological studies of mite communities in the nests of small mammals and birds in relation to nest microclimate and to their evaluation from epidemiological aspects. House dust mites, scabies and skin afflictions in man and animals, including their therapy and prevention, continue to attract great interest. Although biological and mechanical control methods are preferred to chemical control, the studies of new insecticides and acaricides (mainly organophosphates and carbamates) are still very topical. Mainly studied is the mechanism of influence and formation of resistance on genetic basis. The results obtained in the research of physiology and biochemistry of mites, mainly hormones and feromones and their roles in the communication among mites offer a good prospect in the mite control. A considerable attention is still paid to agricultural acarology, stored products pests and to soil acarology.

Among theoretical questions great interest is focused on the host-parasite relationship, problems of specificity and parasite-host parallel evolution. Two evening symposia were devoted to these questions. Although many remarkable facts were presented and many previous views were supported by factual material, the majority of present conclusions and generalizations are still at hypothetical level. A certain promise in the studies on the specificity of parasitic mites is provided by the detailed study of immunobiological processes within the interaction between parasite and host.

In taxonomic studies the necessity of maximum use of scanning electron microscope becomes more evident in distinguishing morphological characters. Many taxons cannot be identified today without a scanning micro graph. The complexity of species identification in acarology was pointed out by D. A. Griffiths (Slough) in his paper on the relationship of morpho-species and bio-species in the genus Tyrophagus, which was solved by means of scanning micrographs and biological experiments.

On the last day of the congress a by-election was held to fill vacancies in the International Executive Committee with new members. Until the next, i.e. VI. International Congress of Acarology, which is likely to be held within four years in Dublin (Republic of Ireland), the Committee will work in the following composition: D. A. Griffiths (UK) — Secretary, J. A. Wallwork (UK) — Treasurer, E. W. Baker (USA), J. Boczek (Poland), J. E. M. H. van Bronswijk (Netherlands), A. Fain (Belgium), C. Flechtmann (Brazil), N. Haarlow (Denmark), W. Knülle (Federal Republic of Germany), K. Samšiňák (Czechoslovakia) and W. Sixl (Austria).

Included in the Congress programme was also an excursion to Hoffmaster's State Park on the shores of Lake Michigan created to conserve extraordinary large sand dunes with unique fauna and flora.

The Fifth International Congress of Acarology was very well organized and fulfilled its objective. It became a formal meeting of prominent world specialists, at which a survey of most important results achieved in recent years were presented and prospects of further advancement in the studies of mites were outlined. It is only to be regretted that the congress had been held closely before another important world event, the Fourth International Congress of Parasitology, took place in Warsaw, and this fact prevented a number of European parasitologists and acarologists from attending the congress at East Lansing.

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