ОЛИГОХЕТЫ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫХ ХОЗЯЕВ ЦЕСТОД В ЧЕХОСЛОВАКИИ

Б. Рышавы

Резюме. В течение 1965—1976 гг. обследовали 3200 водяных и сухопутных олигохет. Было найдено 5 типов цистицеркоидов: 1. цистицеркоид *Aploparaksis filum* (Goeze, 1782) из полости тела *Limnodrilus* sp.; 2. цистицеркоид *Aploparaksis furcigera* (Rudolphi, 1819) от *Lumbriculus variegatus*; 3. цистицеркоид *Anomotaenia pyriformis* (Wedl, 1885) от *Lumbriculus variegatus*; 4. цистицеркоид *Dilepis undula* (Schrank, 1788) от *Lumbricus terrestris* и *Eiseniella tetraedra* и 5. цистицеркоид *Paricterotaenia* sp. от *Lumbricus terrestris*. Обсуждается морфология цистицеркоидов *Dilepis undula* от *Eiseniella tetraedra* и *Aploparaksis furcigera* от *Lumbriculus variegatus*.

REFERENCES

BONDARENKO S. K., KONTRIMAVICHUS V. L., Polymorphism of larvae of the genus *Aploparaksis* Clerc, 1903 (Hymenolepididae). Folia parasit. (Praha) 23: 39—44, 1976.

GULYAEV V. D., Larvogenesis of diplocyst of *Aploparaksis furcigera* (Rud., 1819) Fuhrmann, 1926 (Cestoda, Hymenolepididae). Parazitologiya 11: 17—23, 1977. (In Russian).

HRABĚ S., An unknown type of cysticercoid in *Lumbriculus variegatus* from Iceland. Spisy Přírodověd. fak. Masar. Univ. Brno 385: 1—11, 1957.

KARMANOVA E. M., Larvae of helminths found in the oligochetes in the south-west part of the delta of the river Volga. Tr. Astrakh. Zapov. 5: 330—335, 1961. (In Russian).

—, Finding of the cysticercoid of *Aploparaksis furcigera* (Rud., 1819) in the oligochetes of Kazakhstan. Tr. Gelmintol. Labor. AN SSSR 12: 25—26, 1962. (In Russian).

MRÁZEK A., Cestodenstudien. I. Cysticercoiden aus *Lumbriculus variegatus*. Zool. Jahrb. Syst. 24: 591—624, 1907.

REES G., Cysticercoids of three species of *Tatria* (Cyclophyllidea: Amabiliidae) including *T. octacantha* sp.nov. from the haemocele of the damselfly *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* Sulz. and *Enallagma cyathigerum* Charp. Parasitology 66: 423—446, 1973.

RYŠAVÝ B., Notes on the life cycles of some bird cestodes recorded in Czechoslovakia. Zool. listy 11: 27—34, 1962. (In Czech).

—, Some notes on the life history of the cestode *Dilepis undula* Schrank, 1788. Helminthologia 5: 173—176, 1964.

—, *Eiseniella tetraedra* (Savigny) (Oligochaeta), a new intermediate host of the cestode *Dilepis undula* (Schrank, 1782). Folia parasit. (Praha) 20: 16, 1973.

Received 13 February 1978.

B. R., Přírodovědecká fakulta KU,
Viničná ul. 7, 128 44 Praha 2, ČSSR

FOLIA PARASITOLOGICA (PRAHA) 26: 279—280, 1979.

50th birthday of Associate Professor Dr. Jaroslav Bejšovec, C.Sc.

One of our prominent parasitologists, RNDr. Jaroslav Bejšovec, Associate Professor of zoology at Agriculture University in Prague celebrated his 50th birthday on 18th June 1979.

He was born in the village Škvorec near Český Brod where he is still living. The daily contact with nature led him already during his studies at the secondary school to a deep interest in natural sciences, particularly in biology. Another hobby was taking photographs. As he knew how to combine successfully both these hobbies, the name of J. Bejšovec soon appeared both in scientific and popular journals and books as the name of the author of artistically

and technically perfect photographs of animals, particularly game animals.

Having finished the secondary school, J. Bejšovec started his studies of zoology at the Faculty of Sciences, Charles University in Prague under the guidance of the prominent zoologist Professor Julius Komárek, who belonged to the best Czechoslovak specialists in hunting and gamekeeping. The subject of Dr. Bejšovec's dissertation paper was the relationship between parasitic infection of roe-deer and the development of antlers, spermatogenesis and ossification. In this paper Dr. Bejšovec met with parasitology for the first time and he remained engaged in this branch of science also in his further studies. He got acquainted in detail with the problems of histology and completed his knowledge at the Faculty of Medicine with Professor Frankenberger.

After his university studies in 1953 Dr. Bejšovec started to work at the Research Institute of Forestry and Gamekeeping at Zbraslav and then at the newly established Faculty of Agronomy, University of Agriculture in Prague. Here he established the Department of Zoology and devoted much time to its equipment, teaching aids and microscopical preparations. He started to teach zoology at this University and is still devoting himself to this work. In 1960 he was awarded the C.Sc. degree from the Faculty of Sciences, Charles University in Prague and in 1964 was appointed Associate Professor at the Faculty of Agronomy, University of Agriculture in Prague. From 1965 till the integration of theoretical biological departments in 1975 he was Head of the Department of Zoology. Although he has been teaching zoology for almost a quarter of a century, the center of his scientific work is parasitology, but in a close contact with the problems of animal production or gamekeeping.

Dr. Bejšovec started to study the parasites of domestic animals still in the period of small-scale breeding and simultaneously with the transformation of animal production in Czechoslovakia to socialist large-scale breeding he focused his attention on the research under conditions of modern technologies. He became deeply involved also in the study of possible nonspecific transfer of germs of endoparasites through insects or synantropic animals. His works on passage of helminth germs or coccidial oocysts belong to the first pionner studies on this problem not only in our country, but also in world-wide scale. He studied the role of free-living predatory birds, owls and predatory animals in the transfer and distribution of helminth eggs and larvae and oocysts of coccidia both in the breeds of domestic animals and in free nature.

Another subject of his studies were parasites, particularly coccidia, of game birds. His papers on helminthoses and coccidioses of pheasants and partridges belong to fundamental works in the Czechoslovak parasitological literature.

The study of the transfer of germs of parasites from free-living and game animals to domestic animals led Dr. Bejšovec to a deep study of the factors enabling this transfer. He found that the seasonal dynamics of endoparasite occurrence is related with ecological factors, as migration of animals, mode of spending the night, food relations, transfer of hosts to various types of biocoenoses, their frequention and other factors. On the basis of this research he demonstrated in many cases the influence of man's encroach upon the landscape, e.g., of the large-area plant production on the changes in parasitocoenoses and distribution of various species of parasites even in modern large-scale breeding of domestic animals. In many cases he managed to prove the existence of the phenomenon of natural focality of parasitoses in an intensively cultivated landscape. He has always applied the knowledge of modern ecology and etiology in his work.

Now, when we remember the 50th birthday of Dr. Bejšovec we must remember also his long and devoted scientific and teaching activity which made him one of those scientists who significantly contributed to the development of Czechoslovak biology after the World War II.

Prof. Dr. B. Ryšavý, D.Sc.