andersoni. If the identity of *D. daghestanicus* and *D. niveus* is recognized, then the latter name is valid. The names of hosts seem to be taken from original literary sources, e.g. *Thylacis* (instead of *Isoodon*) *obesulus*, *Myoxus* (instead of *Muscardinus*) *avellanarius*. Also the synonymy of hosts is not always appropriate: *Vespertilio* is no synonym of *Pipistrellus*, similarly as *Hyaena* is no synonym of *Crocuta*. These inaccuracies may be corrected in the following edition which will certainly be required due to the development of investigations of this group of parasitic protozoans.

The catalogue by M. V. Krylov is a very important publication, especially the parts recording the synonymy, which may be sometimes very complicated, as in the case of *B. bovis* and *B. divergens*. The system proposed by the author cannot be considered as definitive, as the author himself states in thei ntroduction. Some changes may be expected in the validity of taxonomic status of some genera and even in the validity of many species. The book shows the present stage of knowledge of this group of protozoans and the data are presented in a clear form. It will certainly be of value to all specialists engaged in the study of this subject.

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GYRODACTYLUS COSTATAE SP. N. (GYRODACTYLIDAE: MONOGENOIDEA) FROM LEFUA COSTATA (KESSLER)

At reexamination of the members of *Gyrodactylus* Nordmann, 1832, deposited in the collections of the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, we ascertained that the specimens obtained from the fins of *Lefua costata* caught from Lake Khanka, which were identified by Gussev (Gussev V. A., Tr. Zool. Inst. AN SSSR 19: 171—398, 1955) as *G. latus* (?) Bychowsky, 1933, may be considered a new species. The description of this species and illustrations of its main characters are presented in this paper.

The measurements (expressed in mm) were made from specimens mounted in a glycerin jelly. The observations were made with a phase-contrast microscope and illustrations were prepared with the aid of a camera lucida.

Gyrodactylus costatae sp. n. Fig. 1

Host and location: *Lefua costata* (Kessler), fins; type locality: Lake Khanka, USSR; specimens studied: 2; type specimens: holotype and paratype (from different host specimes) are deposited in the collections of the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

The holotype is represented by a specimen collected on the host caught on July 28, 1948. The measurements of its hard parts of the opisthaptor are given in parentheses.

Description. The total lenght of anchors is 0.052—0.053 (0.052), length of their shaft is 0.039—0.040 (0.039), point 0.025—0.026 (0.025) and root 0.018—0.019 (0.018). The ventral connecting bar has distinctly developed lateral processes and a membranous extension measuring 0.015—0.016 (0.015) in length. The length of the ventral connecting bar is 0.008—0.009 (0.009) and width 0.018. The dorsal connecting bar measures 0.002 × 0.011. The total length of marginal hooks is 0.024—0.025, the hook proper measures 0.006—0.007.

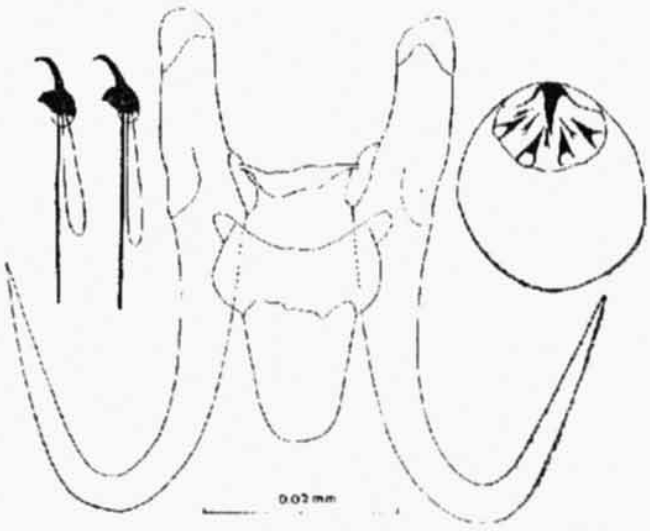

Fig. 1. Hard parts of the opisthaptor and cirrus of *Gyrodactylus costatae* sp. n. (holotype).

G. costatae sp. n. is most closely related to *G. barbatuli* Achmerow, 1952 in the shape of the marginal hooks, but it differs from this species in the shape of the anchors and ventral connecting bar.

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