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INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANIMAL POPULATIONS, H. G. Andrewartha, 281 pp., \$1.95, Phoenix Science Series, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37, 1963.

The study of animal populations has long lagged behind the study of other aspects of ecology because of the difficulties involved in such work. The present book is an excellent, high level, introduction to the subject and includes a number of relatively simple experiments which can be adapted for high school science projects. Advanced students should find this a stimulating approach to ecology and the teacher may find it valuable for reference.

Frank N. Young
Department of Zoology
Indiana University

NAMING THE LIVING WORLD, Theodore Savory, 128 pp., \$3.95, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York 16, 1963.

This little book, as the author states, is "chiefly concerned with the inventing, giving and recording names" of all forms of life, and accordingly is divided into three parts: Principles of Nomenclature, Codes of Nomenclature, and Practices of Nomenclature. The author has made what can be a most deadly subject rather interesting with a good choice of examples and clear and simple explanations of the rules. His attitude toward nomenclature appears reasonable, although he is concerned about the beating that Latin takes at the hands of taxonomists. His discussion of rules and procedures are quite adequate for the purpose for which the book is intended, but he has made a few slips when it comes to botanical matters. Capital letters may be used for certain specific names of plants, and author's names for plants, under certain circumstances, are cited differently from those for animals. The Gray Herbarium Index might well have been listed in the chapter on "The Names There Are," and Standardized Plant Names: could have been sacrificed.

For those who complain about taxonomists: changing the names of organisms, attention must be called to the author's statement that the change of names is not a catastrophe, since "a biologist may be reminded that both his mother and his wife have survived the same metamorphosis." And for those who complain that names of organisms are too long, he points out that they might be even longer. Most names: fortunately don't run the length of three hecites—*Gammaracanthuskotylodermogrammarus*, *Parapallaseakotylodermogrammarus*, and *Polichinellobizarrocomicburlescomagiaraneus*—which must hold the record. Just as ridiculous but not so long are *Ochisme*, *Marichisme*, *Peggichisme*,



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