provide enrichment, and the materials concerned with the coelenterates and sponges are not often included in this detail in most high school supplements.

A valuable list of supplemental readings is included at the end of each exercise. However, authors who have been so particular and meticulous with the remainder of the material also should have updated their reading lists in this revision. For example, on page 54, the reference to Kudo is dated 1950. His fourth edition carries a copyright date of September, 1954. On page 95, R. B. Brown's *Biology* is listed for 1956; the latest edition is 1961. Beck and Braithwaite's laboratory workbook carries a copyright date of 1962. The publishers indicate that there has been printed a new edition dated Sept. 20, 1963.

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FAUNA OF USSR: FRESHWATER CYCLOPOIDA, V. M. Rylov, 314 pp., $11.00, Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem, Israel, 1964.

FAUNA OF USSR: ANOMURA, V. V. Makarov, 283 pp., $10.50, Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem, Israel, 1964.

THE CHALCID FAUNA OF THE USSR: CHALCIDOIDEA, M. N. Nikol'skaya, 593 pp., $17.00, Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem, Israel, 1964.

These three volumes are part of an extensive translation program being undertaken in Israel. There is no question that such translations are of great scientific value. The present works all seem to be well-edited and the reproduction of text and figures is excellent.

Rylov's work on the cyclopoids is a must for the student of freshwater biology. The keys, figures, and descriptions are of value not only in reference to the specific fauna covered, but also in relation to the world fauna.

Makarov's volume is of less general interest, but includes discussions of zoogeographic distribution, economic importance, and general taxonomy of crabs.

The chalcids are parasitic Hymenoptera of great economic value in controlling other insects. Nikol'skaya has brought together a vast amount of material on this group and presented it in a logical and concise manner. Since many chalcids have been introduced for the biological control of pest insects, this book will be of value anywhere in the world.

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INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE ENTOMOLOGY, Richard W. Fox, 450 pp., $9.50, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York 22, 1964.

This book is a pleasant change from most preceding elementary entomology textbooks published in the U.S.A. Instead of following a taxonomic arrangement and devoting most of the space to evolutionary, taxonomic, and life history details, this volume devotes the first 323 pages of its 410 pages of text to the general biology of the insects, myriapods, and arachnids. After a general introduction, there are chapters on the skeleton, the appendages, the wings, maintenance systems, control systems, and development; these are followed by chapters on the principles of classification, the phylum Arthropoda, and the classes Arachnida, Myriapoda, and Insecta. The latter chapters contain descriptions of all the orders, and sometimes remarks on the major families, but no keys to identification and rather few illustrations.

The writing is lively and the illustrations, being all prepared by one person, are uniform in appearance. The authors are primarily taxonomists, hence it is not surprising that more space and more detailed attention is paid to morphology than to functions. The book is basically a comparative morphology with some brief notes on certain functions and an appendix surveying the orders of these three groups.

While errors of fact are regrettably numerous, two other types of errors are more serious. One of these is the feeling that in fast-moving fields such as neurophysiology and behavior it is adequate to refer the student to ancient literature of a decade or more ago. The other is jumbling up subjects within a single paragraph so that the facts can be sorted out only by one already fluent with the subject. This reviewer has some familiarity with the cuticle (skin)—and needs it to unravel the treatment given on page 31.

It is to be hoped that this book will be sufficiently successful to warrant a revised edition, and that the authors then clean up the text. It could become a good and really useful book.

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MAN AND THE LIVING WORLD, Karl von Frisch, 304 pp., $7.50, Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc., New York 17, 1963.

Karl von Frisch is perhaps best known for his discovery of the meaning of the bee's dance. But he is also a remarkable biologist, a great teacher, and an humanitarian. This book is a review of living things with emphasis on behavior of organisms. Few books are available for lay readers or high school students that pro-