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 Birds of Prey—Form and Flight
 Sea Birds—Form and Flight
 Water Birds—Specialized Feeding Habits
 Shorebirds—Wading and Feeding Behavior
 Introduction to North American Birds (4)
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 How Animals Breathe—Fresh Water
 Introduction to the Coral Reef
 How Animals Move Underwater—
 Marine Species (2)
 Animal Partnerships—Coral Reef Species
 Marine Predators—Competition for Food
 Territorial Behavior—Fish
 Honeybee—Swarming and Formation of Hive
 Cecropia Moth Life History
 Bald Eagle
 Introduction to the Beaver
 Snowshoe Rabbit
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Elementary Biological Science

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 Ealing film loops are also available from:
 General Biological Supply House, Inc., 8200
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The number of highway deaths in 1964
 soared to 48,000. In addition, according to a
 survey by The Travelers Insurance Compa-
 nies, 3,840,000 persons were injured.

Book Reviews

All unsigned reviews were made by editor.

General Biology

PRINCIPLES OF MODERN BIOLOGY, 4th Ed.,
 Douglas Marsland, 723 pp., \$9.00, Holt,
 Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, 1964.

This college text has a long and honorable
 approach, having its roots in the well known
 Plunkett text of 1929. It follows the "functional"
 approach. But in this edition, radical changes
 have been made. The illustrations have been im-
 proved and many new ones added. However, the
 chief change is the vastly increased proportion
 of pages devoted to molecular biology—almost
 one-third of the book and quite a bit welded into
 the remainder. The diagrams are quite up to date,
 indicating in the best modern way the biochemi-
 cal aspects of biology teaching. Surveys of the
 plants and animals are put into the back of the
 book. The pitch of the book is quite high and
 cannot be considered for a "low level" course.
 It will make a fine text and excellent reference
 book.

Throughout the book, there are many self-
 tests, questions, extra readings, etc. In other
 words, the end-matter of each chapter is quite
 extensive and detailed. There is an extensive
 glossary and descriptive listing of biographical
 data of prominent biologists, past and present.

It is difficult to assess a text like this except
 to say that it does follow the orthodox treatment
 of biology as it has been known in the past thirty
 years. The diagrams and illustrations leave much
 to be desired, but the book is colorful, easy to
 read, and should be inspected by the teacher
 who wishes his biology course to follow a some-
 what traditional form.

BIOLOGY, 2nd Ed., Alfred M. Elliott and Charles
 Ray, Jr., 885 pp., \$8.50; Appleton Century
 Crofts, New York, 1965.

This textbook was written for the general
 biology course given at the college level. It is a
 well integrated book, written in the traditional
 style, but with a strong common theme through-
 out—the evolutionary theory of life. The theme
 is well chosen, since both the newest concepts in
 biology as well as the important past concepts
 can be given to the freshman student in a unified
 fashion. The science of biology and the student's
 own knowledge of the world have not been
 separated, as frequently occurs when the physical
 and chemical aspects of biological concepts are
 the underlying themes in the introductory course.
 The study of the science of life should have more
 initial interest for the average student with this
 approach, because the information the student
 has already observed is presented alongside the