

munological function are discussed. The question of whether the thymus affects other lymphoid tissue through a humoral control, or whether its primary function is to serve as a source for lymphoid cells for other tissues are treated in detail.

In both of these monographs the papers are well illustrated and well documented. Following each paper there is a transcript of the discussion by the participants in the symposium.

In addition to the obvious value of these monographs to workers in the subjects covered, this series should have an important role as a teaching tool for advanced undergraduates. The monographs will provide the students with related original sources describing current research. For use in conjunction with courses, it is a real advantage to have these papers in a single volume rather than for students to have to use papers scattered in a number of periodicals.

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**SEXUAL DEVIATION**, Anthony Storr, 139 pp., \$0.85, Penguin Books, New York, 1964.

A small paperback which attempts to inform the reader of various forms of sexual deviation in the classical meaning of the phrase. The author attempts to show that deviations can be looked at through the eyes of a biologist as well as that of the psychiatrist in arriving at calm and dispassionate views on the subject. The book is remarkably free from a great deal of technical language, but a high level is sustained throughout.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**, Daniel P. Kimble, 184 pp., Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., Massachusetts, 1964.

A programmed book in a subject representing the new emphasis in psychology, and an emphasis of considerable interest to biologists. This book represents the real changes going on in psychology as the biology of nerve transmission, learning, and behavior, with all the new biochemical information, is gradually developed. It would pay the biology teacher to "take" this course to discover how much is new in this field.

The book is illustrated and the programming technique makes it valuable for the self-learner. Major emphases on neuron biochemistry, nerve transmission, EEG, patterns, reinforcement, biophysics of nerve transmission, etc. A stimulating and rewarding book.

### Microbiology

**MICROBES: THEIR GROWTH, NUTRITION, AND INTERACTION**, Alfred S. Sussman, 124 pp., D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, 1964, and

*Teachers Supplement*, 92 pp.

One of the five BSCS Laboratory Blocks by a scientist skilled in his field of microbiology, experienced in teaching, and a capable author. This block provides an orientation into the taxonomy of the organisms, habitats, growth characteristics, nutritional requirements, ecology, and experimental procedures. The author carefully uses a variety of organisms rather than dwelling solely on bacteria. The illustrations are some of the best this reviewer has seen for the beginning student in the laboratory. Pages are provided for the recording of data. Appendices include an excellent bibliography, glossary, and formulae. The *Teacher's Supplement* provides detailed questions and quite important instructional material. All in all, this lives up to, and in some aspects surpasses, the quality of the previous blocks. A true "must" for all biology teachers.

**HANDBOOK OF BASIC MICROTECHNIQUE**, Peter Gray, 302 pp., \$7.95, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1964.

The title of this book is self-explanatory, for it is indeed a handbook, but it also may serve as a text in this field. The author has a previous publication which is more inclusive, so that this one represents his judgment as to the most important ideas and information to be grasped by the worker in biology. Microscopy, photomicrography, slide preparation with specific examples and exercises, techniques for certain tissues, and valuable appendices. It is a most valuable book for the biologist and student of biology.

**MICROBIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY**, 8th Ed., Alice Lorraine Smith, 699 pp., \$8.50, C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1964.

This book has stood up well through its seven previous editions. The format, illustrations, and writing are just the ticket for the readership intended. It is unusual in that it combines microbiology and pathology which means that a little less than half the book is devoted to descriptions of pathological conditions which have little relationship to microbiology. However, both approaches are well integrated so that it is not really just two books bound together. It is aimed at medical technician and nursing classes and should prove very useful for these audiences.

**TOPLEY AND WILSON'S PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNITY**, 5th Ed., Graham S. Wilson and A. A. Miles, 2 vols. 2563 pp., \$35.00, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 1964.

This treatise is a storehouse of well written and well documented information about bacteriology with an emphasis on the relationships between microorganisms and man. Since it deals