with bacteriological principles, it is a useful reference for microbiologists whose primary concern lies outside medicine, as well as for those in medical fields.

Each volume is divided into two parts. The first part of volume one deals with general bacteriological principles–structure, physiology, growth, resistance, chemotherapy, immunity, variety, and the like. The second part of the first volume deals with systematic bacteriology. After two chapters on methods, there are chapters on different taxonomic groups and their characteristics. This section should be useful to students who want to supplement *Bergey's Manual*, but they must be prepared for the inevitable differences in taxonomic interpretations.

The first part of the second volume is devoted to the discussion of the principles of infection and resistance. The second part is entitled *The Application of Bacteriology to Medicine and Hygiene*. This part consists of a thousand pages. In it there is a discussion of a large number of bacteriological and viral diseases giving their epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment, and other pertinent information. There are also chapters dealing with bacteria in air, water, milk, etc.

There is an extensive index (not included in the total pagination) for *both* volumes at the end of *each* volume. This duplication of the index is an interesting device that should be helpful in handling these heavy volumes.

John M. Hamilton
Park College
Parkville, Missouri

CELL DIVISION, Daniel Mazia, 36 pp., Subscription $4.00 yearly, D. A. Heath and Company, Boston 16, Massachusetts, 1964.

The author of this BSCS pamphlet has an unquestioned knowledge of the intricacies of this still misunderstood aspect of life. He skillfully weaves in modern knowledge concerning cell division, but one has the feeling that sometimes he leaves out a great many details which he has so well described in other articles, such as in *Scientific American*. While there are many diagrams, there are no elaborate ones to show precisely what happens to various parts of the cell during this process. Also, while there are some electron photomicrographs, there are some other amazing ones published elsewhere, which have not been used. For some reason, the author dwells quite a bit on aspects of microscopy, although certainly this is an important feature of any study of cell division. However, in this context, this does not seem to be appropriate for the space to which he devotes.

IMMUNOLOGY AND SEROLOGY, 2nd Ed., Philip Carpenter, 456 pp., $8.50, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1965.

The first edition of this excellent introductory text for undergraduates was published in 1956. The format of the first edition has been retained in the new book and the content has been expanded evenly by about 35%. The number of useful (and recent) references at the end of each of the 14 chapters is likewise up by 35% and the number of instructive figures and tables by 52% Unlike the first edition, each of the chapters in the new text has a concise summary; this feature is very helpful to the beginning student. Each edition contains a collection of approximately two dozen experiments in serology; new items in the second edition include instruction in electrophoresis and gel diffusion. The author states that, in the second edition, he has attempted to add recent developments, while maintaining the introductory character of the first edition. He has succeeded admirably in this endeavor.

Eugene D. Weinberg
Department of Bacteriology
Indiana University

ESSENTIALS OF PRACTICAL MICROTECHNIQUE, Albert E. Galigher and Eugene N. Kozloff, 484 pp., $10.00, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1964.

Essentially, this is a thorough revision of the original book by the late Mr. Galigher. The title tells the story, but it is more than an elementary text for students of microtechnique. It is really a handbook for those biologists involved in extensive microtechnique work. The first few chapters take care of the textbook function as they give a general view of the subject. The bulk of the book is devoted to informational material for the technician or the biologist involved in microtechnique. A most valuable laboratory volume.

SLIME MOLDS AND RESEARCH, BSCS Pamphlets, No. 13, C. J. Alexopoulos and James Koevenig, 36 pp., $4.00 per year, D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1964.

Throughout this BSCS pamphlet, the reader is constantly beset with the questions which still surround the subject of slime molds. There are some beautiful illustrations, both of taxonomic importance as well as helpful in the culturing of them. Also, throughout, there is an emphasis on student investigations. In short, the authors have written a pamphlet containing a great deal of information, but one which should stimulate students into further study.