

However, the book is an excellent compilation of what we know today about the actual mechanics of inheritance with a great deal of emphasis on DNA and RNA. As such, it will be a fine reference book for the secondary school teacher, but will probably be far out for students. As a collegiate level book, it will make a very fine reference for the high level collegiate course, or those who are in graduate work in biology.

GENE ACTION, Philip E. Hartman and Suskid
158 pp., \$4.95, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1966.

Another one of the publisher's *Foundations of Modern Genetics Series* and edited by the authors of this book. In this book, close attention is given to the activities of the gene, all welded together by the DNA-RNA structure. Chapter titles are significant: Base Pairing and Gene Action, Protein Structure, Protein Synthesis, Mutant Proteins, Complementation, Secondary Consequences of Gene Mutation, Making the Messenger, Regulation on the Ribosome, The Genetic Code, and Perspectives and Horizons. It is obvious that a full background of genetics had better be under one's belt before tackling this one.

There are excellent illustrations, chapter-end questions, references, and elaborate diagrams.

EXTRACHROMOSOMAL INHERITANCE, John L. Jinks, 177 pp., \$4.95, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1966.

This is another one of the series put out by the publisher called *Foundations of Modern Genetics Series*. By far, this is the most complex of all, and the purposes of the editors of the series was to bring the reader up-to-date in *modern genetics*. As a consequence, much of the material is quite complex, but it should be the type of reading biology teachers should have in a leisurely and studious way.

As the title indicates, this volume takes up one of the little known and little understood portions of modern genetics. While many biologists know about the Sonneborn discoveries with paramecia in this field, much of the knowledge gained in other areas has not been as widely disseminated among the general biologists. This volume attempts to summarize Sonneborn's achievements as well as the many other studies which have been made. The author delineates very clearly and deeply the argument about whether or not such extra chromosomal particles are viruses or not. It is a most interesting discussion.

Each chapter is ended with questions and references and while there is a full index, there is no full bibliography for the entire book.



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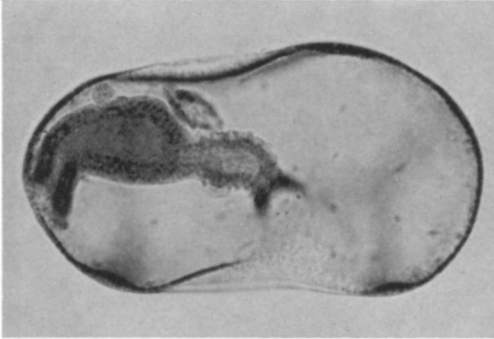
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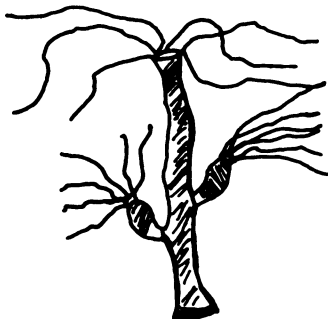
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Some of the interesting possibilities are explored in this volume that refer to evolution, development, interaction between chromosomes and extra-chromosomal particles, the interaction with chromosomal genes, symbiosis, segregation, Mendelian genetics, etc.

As a consequence, the book is a complex one but one very worthwhile for studious reading by all biology teachers.

HUMAN GENETICS, Victor A. McKusick, 148 pp., Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1966.

A volume in the publisher's *Foundations of Modern Genetics Series*. The author is well-known for his studies in human genetics, and he writes lucidly and clearly. However, this is not to say that he does not use mathematics as well as a good sprinkling of vocabulary which can be assumed for the reader who has some previous knowledge of genetics. However, among the books reviewed so far in this series, this one seems to be the most clearly understandable of the series, and requires the least amount of genetic background. Unlike some of the other books in the series, there are only references at the end of each chapter and no problems. Almost a full page of errata has been included by the publisher.

While there is initial emphasis on the chromosome in human genetics, the chapter titles tell the story otherwise, for they emphasize the role of the gene in various contexts, e.g., in the individual, populations, evolution, disease, etc.

There are fine illustrations, and this is excellent book for reference for those students who are including genetics only as a part of a general biology course, and it would probably constitute one of the very valuable books in a series in the more advanced genetics course.

Physical Science

THE ARCHITECTURE OF MOLECULES, Linus Pauling and Roger Hayward, 114 pp., \$10.00, W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco, 1964.

Designed for young students who want to visualize the molecules so often discussed in science courses. The result is a series of soft-colored crayon drawings of various molecules from hydrogen to aureomycin and myoglobin. Each full page illustration is accompanied by a few explanatory paragraphs. The terminology is not extensive but does include Angstrom, bonds, mass, etc.

The vocabulary will be a deterrent to the uninitiated reader, but the science student will find it an interesting pictorialization of concepts seldom visualized.