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.