

The author disclaims any intention of covering the entire subject, and thus what he chooses to emphasize is significant. Of particular interest to this reviewer is the very fine expositions on water movement and photosynthesis. Other topics are cells, physical basis of life, nutrition, metabolism, respiration, and growth and development.

All in all, biology teachers at both secondary and collegiate level would do well to read carefully this book. The style is interesting, replete with historical allusions and "amazing facts." And its use in our elementary or advanced botany course seems to be good possibility.

MICHIGAN TREES, Rev. Ed., Charles Herbert Otis, 362 pp., \$2.75, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1965.

This very famous book, now in its sixteenth printing, is in the traditional form of its original edition. However, the fact that it is now in a paperback form, and through as many printings as that, indicates the great usefulness and popularity of the book. It is a book which is familiar to biology students throughout the country for the identification principles which it teaches for the trees usually found in the Midwest.

It is handsomely bound, and should prove successful for many further editions.

A POCKET GUIDE TO TREES, HOW TO IDENTIFY AND ENJOY THEM, Rutherford Platt, 256 pp., 75¢, Washington Square Press, New York, 1952.

A paperback, inexpensive, book almost completely devoted to the identification of various trees throughout the United States. There are no full color illustrations, but there are many photographs and each species has some type of line drawing in connection with it. The groupings of the trees are rather interesting, ranging from standard family groupings, e.g., the ashes, oaks, etc., as well as trees to be found in the city, California, the deep south, etc.

This is one of the very fine books in this series which are so inexpensive and yet so authoritative. Although published some time ago, recent reprintings have made this entire series one of the must items for the shelves of instructional areas of biology, but beyond that, the type of book which students can find inexpensive to purchase for their own use.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEXICAN FERNS, George N. Jones, 297 pp., \$5.00, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1966.

As the author states in the introduction, "—this publication is to provide a useful bibliography of the principal literature pertaining to Mexican

Ferns". Dr. Jones has achieved his purpose and prepared an excellent companion volume to Langman's, *A Selected Bibliography of the Flowering Plants of Mexico*.

The book is well organized and printed in clear, legible type; however, some difficulty is encountered in separating annotations from citations. Typographical errors seem to be kept to a minimum, although such errors are difficult to find in literature lists. In addition to the bibliographical citations, the author has included a list of abbreviations of periodicals, an index by subject, an index to plant names, and an index to personal names.

The list of abbreviations of periodicals, for the most part, follows the suggestions for literature citations in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, but Jones has added some innovations of his own. Unfortunately, several errors have been incorporated in the periodical list. At least seven journals are cited which are not included in the list of abbreviations; *Bibliotheca Botanica* is listed without an abbreviation, but is abbreviated *Bibl. Bot.* in the text; *Mem. Congr. Cient. Mex.* is abbreviated, but the full name is not spelled out; the abbreviation *Bot. Centralbl. Beih.* is given in the periodical list but the reference is reversed to *Beih. Bot. Centralbl.* in the text. *Science Progress* is noted as 1894-1898 in the literature list, but the reference is given as 1962. This last is not a typographical error, because there are two publications titled *Science Progress*.

In the introduction the author states that this bibliography is not complete, but I found very few citations which have been omitted. It is, however, questionable why certain entries were included, as for example, *Biological Abstracts*, and *Botanisches Centralblatt*. Further the author has annotated some references with the comment that no ferns are included (Bano, 1911; Shreve 1952); he also has neglected to add annotations to several references (Velasco, 1870; Verdoorn, 1937; Wagner 1952).

The practice of using *Op. Cit.* for references and the dash for authors names where several pages of references are involved becomes annoying. To determine where W. R. Maxon published his "Notes upon Bommeria and Related Genera," you must look back nine references and three pages to determine that *Op. Cit.* refers to *Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb.* For the same author 75 references are listed on 16 pages with the author's name presented only once. It would have been helpful to have the name of the author at the top of each page. Jones is not consistent in the use of the dash because on page 13 Bell is written for each reference, again on page 20 the name Boodle is repeated as is Gentry on

page 73. C. A. Weatherby is repeated on page 226 after the first notation on page 224.

The author, unfortunately, in the second paragraph of the introduction eliminates the Filicineae from the true ferns. This separation is, I am sure, an unintentional error in writing.

In spite of the errors and omissions this is an excellent bibliography and will be very useful to any one interested in ferns or the vegetation of Mexico.

Charles T. Mason, Jr.,  
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**THE MUSHROOM HUNTER'S FIELD GUIDE**, Alexander H. Smith, 304 pp. \$6.95, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1963.

Even though revised in 1963, this stunningly illustrated book has undergone several reprintings. It has been written by an expert in the field whose wide experience in collecting, exchanging notes with other collectors, and in classification has provided just the background which makes this an invaluable guide for mushroom hunters.

There are many colored plates at the end of the book plus many black and white photographs with each writeup. Each writeup tells of edibility, habitat, and all the other information so necessary for collections.

By all odds, this is the finest handbook for collectors of fungi this reviewer has seen, and is highly recommended for the field biologist, biology students at all levels, and for the general library for the amateur enthusiast.

**A MONOGRAPH OF LEMNACEAE**, Edwin Horace Daubs, 118 pp., Cloth, \$4.50, Paper, \$3.50, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1965.

This monograph includes keys and descriptions of 4 genera, 28 species, and 1 variety, plus twenty plates of illustrations and distribution maps. According to information available, only Hegelmaier (1868) and Daubs have attempted a comprehensive study of the Lemnaceae. However, because of his meager use of specimens (only those of *nine* herbaria were examined), and the obviously incomplete information on the distribution maps even in North America, not to mention the other continents, Daubs' work can in no way be considered a comprehensive world-wide study. A world monograph should include a detailed study of specimens from abroad. There is no information that foreign specimens were borrowed for examination.

The keys and illustrations should provide help in determining identifications. They include characteristics which can be observed on dried material. It would have been desirable to include

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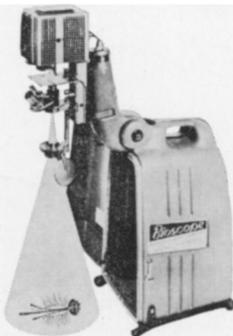
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