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ized field of radiation techniques and effects in entomology—this compilation of research investigations is a *sine qua non* for covering the international literature. It is, of course, a coverage of the years 1964 and 1965, including about a thousand references, and represents the third in a three volume series. Being fully annotated, it includes abstracts of most of the papers. The subject index contains information relative to the particular radioisotope or radiation used. Tables are included, which make the volume far more than a mere bibliographic listing, and which enable the reader to easily locate the insect species that he is particularly interested in. There are tabulated data on sterilizing doses, lethal doses, and on tracers in the studies of insecticides. The table of contents is organized to facilitate location of sub-topics of insect investigations: labelling, physiology and biochemistry, ecology, disease vectors, chemical control measures, cellular and genetic effects, developmental and physiological effects, population effects, practical applications, and special techniques.

How might this publication be used by the interested student or investigator? An example might serve to illustrate the value of this bibliography. If there is available, say, a culture of the relatively common American Cockroach, and if one is pursuing studies of this insect or wishes to initiate some such study, then scanning of the table, "Systematic Listings of Insects and Related Arthropods," will lead to the entry on cockroaches. After the American roach a series of twenty numbers will be found, the numbers referring to the sequentially arranged and numbered references. Then perusal of the numbered abstracts will disclose concise summaries of research on insecticides, radiation effects, biochemistry, genetics, dispersal ranges, etc., pertinent to this common laboratory animal.

As a final observation, it should be pointed out that this is a technical publication of the highest quality and a tool of great utility for the entomologist, one that should be included in every library section devoted to the subject of radioisotopes and ionizing radiations in the biological sciences.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOCHEMISTRY, Roger J. Williams and Edwin M. Lansford, Jr., 876 pp., \$25.00, Reinhold Publishing Company, New York, 1967.

"The Encyclopedia of Biochemistry," according to its dust jacket, contains more than 800 articles written by 365 contributors. An exami-

nation of the list of contributors suggests that the articles ought to be authoritative since many of the "names" of biochemistry appear on the list. Two things impress one on perusing the encyclopedia. It is remarkably up to date and remarkably free of errors. This is an achievement in itself. Included in the encyclopedia are: chemical structures, metabolic pathways, brief biographies of outstanding biochemists, descriptions of some chemical or biochemical societies, descriptions of biochemical methods, and instrumentation, and discussions of the chemistry of substances of biochemical interest. The cross-referencing system is good and an adequate 18 page index is provided. Most of the major articles are accompanied by key references although in some cases the references are now dated. In a work of this type one can always quibble about the relative amount of space devoted to the various subjects but for the most a good balance was achieved. The more important and rapidly developing areas of biochemistry are emphasized (i.e., various aspects of genetics, metabolic regulation, differentiation, isozymes, etc.). "The Encyclopedia of Biochemistry" is recommended as a good primary resource text for biochemists, physicians, and scientists in fields allied to medicine as well as for their graduate students. It also is an excellent addition to school libraries.

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GREAT IDEAS IN INFORMATION THEORY, LANGUAGE AND CYBERNETICS, Jagjit Singh, 338 pp., \$2.00, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1966.

Singh's book, is the best introductory exposition on these subjects that I have read. The book is particularly suitable to explain to graduate students in the biological sciences what those "strange artificial intelligence folks" are up to. Even though it is accepted as commonplace, it is not intuitively obvious to someone not learned in machine computation how the arithmetic ways of the computer can be related to thinking and communication. Singh not only manages to state very clearly the distinctions between and particular powers of both computing machine logic and biological thought, but also, and this is the great merit of the book, illustrates with non-trivial examples the major notions of the information scientist. For instance real error correcting codes are constructed, digital solutions of logical propositions are obtained, a Turing machine's step-by-step opera-



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