Six-Legged Science covers many interesting facts about insects but does not fall into the dull pattern of so many science books. Because of its unusual lucidity and charm, this book will be enjoyed by layman, teacher, and student alike.

Jon R. Fortman
Mississippi State College for Women
Columbus

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF CESTODES, by J. D. Smyth. 1969. W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco. 279 pp. $9.00.

Attesting to the importance of a knowledge of cestode physiology, the five lead articles in a recent issue of an important journal of parasitology deal with cestodes; two with cytology and life history, three with biochemistry (physiology). These important members of the Platyhelminthes cause some of the most serious diseases in man and his domestic animals.

The 13 chapters of Smyth's book run the gamut, from a general consideration of the life cycles through discussions of carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism, to the various aspects of the physiology of the cestode host-parasite relationships. Of particular interest to the reviewer were the chapters on special structural features and on the biology of the egg and the larvae. These chapters bring together a tremendous amount of information and present it in an interesting and lucid fashion.

Intended as a companion volume to Smyth's *The Physiology of Trematodes* (1966), *The Physiology of Cestodes* is an informative and highly readable account of the physiologic problems of these ubiquitous parasites. It is recommended to student and expert alike.

Robert M. Stabler
Colorado College
Colorado Springs

THE BIOLOGY OF PSEUDOSCORPIONS, by Peter Weygoldt. 1969. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 145 pp. $6.00.

Although many people think spiders and their kin are sinister creatures, even the most hardened arachnophobes will surely find the subjects of this charming book to be charming animals. Tiny, abundant, but rarely seen, the pseudoscorpions have bizarre courtship displays, a remarkable development, and varied ecologic relationships. Weygoldt has brought together all that is known about pseudoscorpions—much of this material is the result of his research—in a remarkably lucid and concise little book. The book is also valuable in illustrating how the comparative, evolutionary approach can be applied to an apparently homogeneous group of animals. Of particular interest to the student of behavior is the summary of what is known about the courtship displays and ritualized greetings of these little creatures.

The book had a delightfully soothing effect on this reader: it is obviously the work of a man calmly and authoritatively studying something he loves. This book would be valuable to both the college and high school biologist; however, it would not be suitable for general use with high school students, unless they were working on a special project involving pseudoscorpions.

Jon R. Fortman
Mississippi State College for Women
Columbus

THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA, by Frank M. Chapman. 1968. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. 307 pp. $3.00 (softback).

This is a republication of the third edition (1917). In a new foreword, Dean Amadon, curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History, emends the nomenclature to bring it into conformity with the fifth edition (1957) of the A.O.U. *Check-List of North American Birds*.

Thirty-seven leading naturalists contributed to Chapman's classic study of 55 species of warblers (Parulidae) found in America north of Mexico. The 24 full-page color plates are by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Bruce Horsfall, who were among the most competent craftsmen of their time.

Although written as a field guide, the book is more than that. Throughout the discussions of distribution, plumage, migration habits, songs, and feeding and nesting habits, the authors disclose the elusive charm of "our most beautiful, most abundant, and least-known birds." These personal field notes from a large group of distinguished naturalists give lasting value to the publication.

Marjorie Behringer
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks

ORNITHOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION, by Austin L. Rand. 1969. New American Library, New York. 352 pp. $1.25 (softback).

Reprinted in the "Signet Science Library" series from the Norton hardback edition of 1967, Rand's *Ornithology* covers the ground wisely but not too well. The author, who is chief curator of zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History, does impart a great deal of information, judiciously selected to support a clear overview of the bird world. (One may quarrel, here and there, with a generalization—only to find Rand has qualified it in the next paragraph.) He keeps technical terms to a minimum, and Latin names are mostly consigned to an appendix. The references, though few, are quite useful. The many small pictures are drawn with a heavy hand, but they help the