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sistency in style or treatment characterizes the factual material. For example, the section introducing woodland mammals includes a classification scheme employing the scientific terms for orders, but each order is identified only by the briefest descriptive phrase. In contrast, in the sections introducing reptiles and amphibians, orders are denoted by common name only, but an entire page is devoted to each group. A scientific name (binomen) is given for each species treated, but nowhere does the author even identify these names as such for his young readers, and their usefulness is certainly not apparent in the text.

Second, as an animal ecologist I am disturbed by a bias apparent in the author's choice of descriptive words, particularly in the sketches dealing with predators. A caged bobcat is a "vicious-looking animal." The fox appears as cunning and crafty, and the wolf seems to possess a "natural inclination to use its iron jaws on the body of an animal." Even the raccoon is identified as looking "like the bandit that he is." I see no value in statements of this kind. They reinforce prejudices that we would like to remove from the minds of the layman. They appreciably reduce my enthusiasm for the book.

Olwen Williams
University of Colorado
Boulder

GORILLAS, by Colin P. Groves. 1970. Arco Publishing Co., New York, and Arthur Barker, Ltd., London. 96 p. \$3.95 (hardback).

For years the gorilla has been misunderstood, feared, and exploited by man. Here at last is an interesting and accurate account of the real gorilla: its natural history, distribution, behavior, and relationship to man. As the author explodes old myths and destroys the fictional image, a totally new picture of this great primate emerges. Despite tremendous size, he is a peace-loving creature, shy and unaggressive, and devoted to family life within the troop. Colorful photographs capture gorillas of all ages, in the wild and in zoos. Young reader and adult alike will find this to be an exciting and worthwhile book.

Elizabeth J. Davison
Swarthmore (Pa.) High School

A SOURCE BOOK IN ANIMAL BIOLOGY, ed. by Thomas S. Hall. 1970. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 731 p. \$12.50.

This is a collection of 119 classical papers in animal biology. The title of the book does not properly suggest the contents; it should have been called *A Source Book in the History of Animal Biology*. It contains in one volume a

vast array of excerpts and complete papers that were influential in the development of zoologic principles. The English translations now make these papers accessible to a new audience. The brief commentary that precedes each paper acquaints the reader with pertinent aspects of the work and its author. The careful selection and arrangement of works in eight general categories adds to the ease with which this book may be used.

With the increased emphasis on the historical development of concepts, college and high school biology teachers will find this book extremely useful.

Richard J. Medve
Slippery Rock (Pa.) State College

For Young Readers

ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS, by Clifford Webb. 1970. Frederick Warne & Co., London. 50 p. \$4.50.

Beginning with the idea that some people prefer just to sit and look at pictures of animals rather than own them or visit them in a zoo, and stressing the difficulty and danger in dealing with certain animals, this book briefly treats 25 animals: the leopard, the frog, the seal, the cuscus, and so on. For each