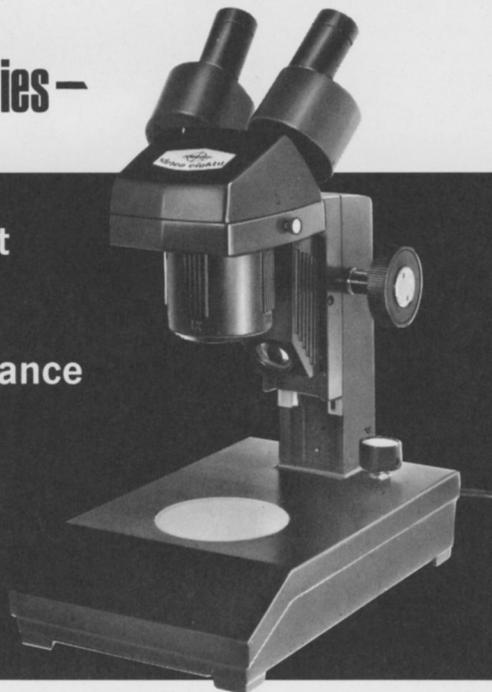


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only a few nanograms of the hormones, emphasize the experimental difficulties to be overcome. He describes the microchemical and electronmicroscopic approaches used in studying the moulting, metamorphosis, reproduction, periodicity, and other secretory activities of insects.

The general biologist may be disappointed by the lack of details on specific experiments that might be appropriate for use as laboratory exercises or demonstrations. The steps in the microsurgical procedures illustrated are not explained in detail. The various insect

test-specimens are designated by genus throughout the text but are coupled with the common names as introduced. The index would have been improved by the identification of the genus to family and order.

The concepts exposed here will stimulate the student to learn insect morphology and physiology beyond the usual study of the grasshopper. This readable book can aid in the recruitment of investigators who will seek ecologically sound methods of insect control rather than the broad-spectrum vivicides still in use. If your school

library is to be limited to one book on insect physiology, this volume would be a good selection.

Robert R. Sanders
Penn Valley Community College
Kansas City, Mo.

ANTELOPES, by Rennie Bere. 1970. Arco Publishing Company, Inc., New York. 96 p. \$3.95.

BEARS, by Richard Perry. 1970. [Same publisher, pages, and price.]

These are additions to the publisher's "World of Animals" series. Both are well written and have plenty of black-and-white and beautiful full-color photographs. Both books give adequate information on habitat, feeding habits, group and individual behavior, and survival and conservation.

These books will give any biology teacher much information in preparing a good unit on mammals. They stress the animals' relationship with man and tell what can be done to prevent their extinction. Although the books will be valuable to the teacher, the primary place for them will be the school library, where they are sure to catch the eye of the browsing student.

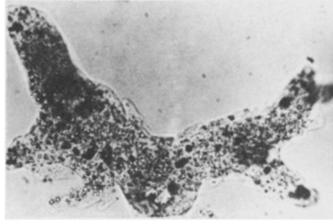
I was somewhat puzzled as to whom the books are for. The pictures would attract elementary students; the text, however, is certainly for high school readers. The treatment of the animals' distribution, in particular, assumes the reader has a scholarly background in geography.

Antelopes ends with an appendix full of specific information on the order Artiodactyla and an adequate bibliography. It is a shortcoming of *Bears* that these two things are not given.

Henry E. Drexler, Jr.
Pius XI High School
Milwaukee

CHORDATE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION, by Allyn J. Waterman in collaboration with B. E. Frye, Kjell Johansen, Arnold J. Kluge, Melvin L. Moss, Charles R. Noback, Ingrith D. Olsen, and George R. Zug. Macmillan Co., New York. 601 p. \$12.95.

Eight distinguished authors have combined to write a fresh approach to comparative anatomy. The book has been designed as a textbook but is really more than that, for it combines anatomy, developmental biology, physiology, and modern systematics. Kluge, of the University of Michigan, introduces the text with a discussion of newer approaches to taxonomy, including O.T.U.s (operational taxonomic units) in the construction of parsimony trees. He also includes the more traditional phylogenetic schemes superimposed on geologic time. This introduction is sup-



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posed to produce a framework for further study, but the reader could fully understand most of the remaining text without this introduction. Only in the final chapter does Kluge use information from the chapter on musculoskeletal features to construct parsimony diagrams of chordate development. He indicates that the relationship of chondrichthyes to the placoderms, based on this approach, is considerably different from the generally accepted view.

The intervening chapters include discussions of development, integument, musculoskeletal systems, digestion and nutrition, respiration, circulation, excretion, osmoregulation, sensory and nervous systems, endocrine regulation, and reproductive biology. The authors stress physiologic as well as anatomic comparisons. Different authors stress different organisms. In keeping with the newer trends, each discussion is well illustrated with figures, photographs, tables, and schematics. The representation of visceral arches and their evolution is a good example of schematic treatment. Several of the authors use material from their other works. A combination index-and-glossary is a helpful feature.

The wealth of information, new and old, makes this a valuable reference book. Its use as a textbook would depend entirely on the approach of the comparative-anatomy teacher, but many undergraduate students in a traditional anatomy course might find the wealth of material and the diversity of views confusing.

Paul M. Daniel
 Miami University
 Oxford, Ohio

For Young Readers

WHY YOU GET SICK AND HOW YOU GET WELL, by Ilse Goldsmith. 1970. Sterling Publishing Co., New York. 96 p. \$2.95.

Getting sick and going to the doctor can be a rather mystifying experience for a child. Goldsmith's book explains why doctors use the various tools they carry in their medical bags and what they are trying to find out when they use these instruments. 15 common childhood diseases are briefly discussed as to their causation and prevention. A brief section is devoted to allergies, skin ailments, and physical injuries. Health problems concerning drugs are

discussed. Because of its broad scope, the book is cursory, but it is adequate for fourth- to sixth-graders. It will clarify many basic questions children have about their health and its maintenance.

A. C. Haman
 University of Northern Iowa
 Cedar Falls

SCALY WINGS: A BOOK ABOUT MOTHS AND THEIR CATERPILLARS, by Ross E. Hutchins. 1971. Parents' Magazine Press, New York. 64 p. \$3.47.

The author presents some interesting information for the young reader. The life cycles and eating habits of moths (and butterflies) and their eating habits are discussed. Enough information is given for identification of a few common moths. The reader is treated to a fascinating discussion of some of the poisonous caterpillars of moths. An equally interesting chapter describes some unusual species, such as the goldenrod-gall moths and the jumping-bean moths. There are excellent photographs. An index is included, so that using the book as a reference is possible.

The text is not as readable as it could