



Living material Visual Teaching
 Preserved material Slides
 Dissecting equipment
 Lab supplies

FAST service on all living cultures
All material unreservedly guaranteed

Write for free catalogue
**CONNECTICUT VALLEY BIOLOGICAL
 SUPPLY CO., INC.**

SOUTHAMPTON, MASS. 01073

WACO is *The* Source

*Get your
 free copy of our
 new Educational
 Catalog*

—over 200 pages of equip-
 ment, supplies and chemi-
 cals for the high school
 lab — chemistry, biology,
 general science.



WILKENS-ANDERSON COMPANY
 4525 W. Division Street, Chicago, Illinois 60651
 Please send the new Waco Educational Catalog to:

NAME _____
 SCHOOL _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Edited by
Arnold B. Grobman

Teachers and students of life sciences are forced to consider the social implications of biology. The important issues can not be avoided and deserve a full and balanced discussion.

Recognizing this need, the National Association of Biology Teachers invited distinguished biologists to address themselves to a variety of social issues. The result has been a volume ideally suited as a resource for class discussion and as a reference for the teacher of either life sciences or humanities.

The volume includes chapters on the social implications of . . .

Medicine

by Michael and Lois DeBakey

Behavior

by James V. McConnell

Genetics

by Bruce Wallace

Population

by Garrett Hardin

Evolution

by Claude A. Welch

Additional statements are given by Vincent Dethier, Martin Schein, Haven Kolb, David Denker, Lawrence Mann and others. This book is available now from the National Association of Biology Teachers for only \$1.95.

NABT

1420 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

NABT 1420 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005.

Please mail _____ copies of Social Implications of Biological Education at \$1.95 per copy.

Payment Enclosed Bill Me

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

have been. In particular, the first chapter, "This Is a Moth," lacks organization: one is never certain which life stage is being described or whether the description is of a moth or a butterfly. The publisher says the book is intended for children in the second and third grades, but the difficult vocabulary (without pronunciation key or glossary) makes it more suitable for children in the intermediate grades.

All in all, it's a worthy little book, which will appeal to children who have a natural curiosity about the world around them.

Glenn McGlathery
University of Colorado
Denver

ANIMALS OF THE ANTARCTIC, by Robert Burton. 1970. Abelard-Schuman, Ltd., New York. 135 p. \$4.95.

Burton explains the importance of the south-polar region—isolated, harsh, unspoiled—to an understanding of the nature of the world. First, he describes Antarctica and compares it with the Arctic. The variety of land communities in Antarctica is small compared with the biologically rich surrounding waters. One of the shortest food chains—from the minute shrimp-like krill to the blue whale, the largest creature on earth—is found here. He writes about the Adélie, king, and emperor penguins, along with petrels, skuas, and the "lords of the ocean," the albatrosses. However, the lives and interdependence of other marine animals, such as seals and whales, are what really grip the reader and make it hard to put the book down. The last chapter is the least interesting, but the arthropods it describes fit into the ecologic picture in terms of interactions with their environment. They are animals living at the limits of adaptation to cold and drying-out, in a desertlike land.

Frances L. Behnke
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA: AN ADVENTURE IN ARCHAEOLOGY, by Ruth Kirk. 1970. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., New York. 96 p. \$4.95 (hardback).

This small volume describes the anthropologic exploration of the Marmes Rock Shelter, on the Palouse River in southeastern Washington. Although the story of the discovery is fascinating, it seemed to me that the recounting of the tragic inundation of such a significant site by the Army Corps of Engineers is the significant aspect of the book. (It is only fair to state that the corps attempted to save the site by levee construction.)

Both the excitement of the discovery

and the drama of the fight to salvage as much as possible from the dig are well portrayed by the author. The book is enhanced by excellent photographs. It belongs in every school library.

Rudy G. Koch
Wisconsin State University
Superior

THE ROCKY SHORE, by John M. Kingsbury. 1970. Chatham Press, Old Greenwich, Conn. 77 p. \$4.95.

This book and its companion, *The Sandy Shore*, can serve as field guides to the edges of the great ocean basins. Kingsbury, a distinguished authority, can be relied on. *The Rocky Shore* will be an excellent reference for the section on marine biology in all biology, earth-science, and oceanography courses. The general reader's appreciation of the Maine coast will be enhanced by knowledge of the organisms and the major habitats they occupy, along with the geologic history.

The observations for the book were made where rich communities of living things still exist in uncontaminated conditions. It is a pleasure to read about the few of these gems left for us to see.

The book is an example of direct, lucid writing, appealing but in a low key. The beautiful illustrations, by Edward and Marcia Norman, are very effective, even without color: the plants and animals (with their common and scientific names) are clearly drawn and are shown in their natural settings.

The last chapter, "The Beneficence of Adversity," is a jewel. It connects the delicate balances of nature with the sometimes innocent but often destructive acts of man. *The Rocky Shore* is highly recommended.

Frances L. Behnke
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York

ALL SIZES AND SHAPES OF MONKEYS AND APES, by Richard Armour. 1970. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 37 p. \$4.50.

To be appreciated, Armour's light verse must be read aloud to children. Understanding and enjoyment will be increased by supplementing the rhyming lines with explanations; for example, one might mention Clarence Ray Carpenter's study of social behavior in the howler monkeys of Barro Colorado Island. The excellent illustrations add interest and develop identification. However, the book is too sophisticated for independent reading by children four to eight years old, who are the intended readers.

Frances L. Behnke
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York City