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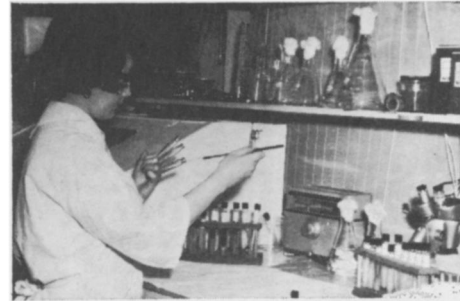
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amples, the narrative shifts to the Galápagos Islands. A brief review of the various major types of organisms present is followed by a discussion of Darwin's work with the finches of the islands to illustrate adaptive radiation. The concluding chapter considers the problem of animal dispersal as it relates to Australia. The book, illustrated with photographs and line drawings, includes an index and is a fine introduction to problems of dispersal biology. More importantly, the reader can glimpse something of how the biologist attempts to answer such questions. The book is recommended to the middle-school reader.

Rudy G. Koch
University of Wisconsin
Superior

AMPHIBIANS AS PETS, by Georg and Lisbeth Zappler. 1973. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. 159 p. \$4.95 (hardback)

Although written for the young scientist, this book will be appreciated by anyone interested in frogs, salamanders, toads, and caecilians. Most problems associated with keeping amphibians are discussed, such as capturing the pet, identification, providing a suitable home, food, mating, and diseases. A most important feature is the description of many common and exotic

amphibians and specific information about their environment and food requirements. Much of this information is provided in tabular form, for convenience. Introductory chapters explain the life history, behavior, and evolution of amphibians. Many photographs and drawings add to the enjoyment and usefulness of this book.

Karen Brelsford
Indiana University
Bloomington

LET'S LOOK AT REPTILES, by Harriet E. Huntington. 1973. Doubleday & Co., New York. 112 p. \$5.95.

This book for young readers is well done. It has 45 beautifully done photographs, of which eight are in color. The photographs are by the author, with scale drawings of each order by J. Noel. The unfamiliar scientific terms are defined, making the book factual as well as readable for elementary-school and middle-school youngsters.

The author has woven many of the fascinating facts about the orders of reptiles in her book. Included are facts about lizards, crocodiles and alligators, turtles, and snakes. It is a book about how reptiles live, how they protect themselves, how they reproduce, how they develop, and the many other functions they perform.

It seems the author might have de-

voted some pages to the importance of reptiles in the web of life. However, this book belongs in all elementary classrooms. It is a book to generate interest, with its factual information and lovely photographs.

Kenneth J. Thomas
Lynn View High School
Kingsport, Tenn.

DRUGS AND MAN, by John G. Navarra. 1973. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. 96 p. \$4.95 (hardback).

This book was written for young readers of approximately lower-middle-school age, interest, and reading ability. It contains an examination of drugs, their use, their effects, and possible side-effects. An excellent attempt is made to define and give examples of drugs—all drugs. Aspirin, antibiotics, alcohol, caffeine, tobacco, and other popularly used drugs are examined as extensively as those drugs usually considered when one thinks of "harmful" drugs. In this respect, the coverage is excellent. The author briefly mentions people "hooked" on combinations of "uppers" and "downers." This writer believes he could and should have made a much stronger case against the additive effect of drugs; for example, the danger of taking some of the over-the-counter cold pills and drinking alcohol. This suggestion would mean adding