

The coverage of the book is remarkably complete, ranging from graphic methods through anovar, regression, and transformation. The style is crisp, the symbolism consistent and fairly simple. As may be expected from an author whose academic base is Cambridge, there are occasional "Briticisms" which do not, however, detract appreciably from the value of the work for the American reader. The book could well be used as the principal textbook in a college biostatistics class or, with some diligence, for self-instruction.

Werner G. Heim
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Zoology

A MANUAL OF MAMMALOLOGY WITH KEYS TO FAMILIES OF THE WORLD, by Anthony F. DeBlase and Robert E. Martin. 1974. Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa. 344 p. \$7.95 (softback).

The authors have expanded a set of laboratory exercises into one of the most useful and comprehensive manuals I have seen. It would be very helpful in a mammalogy course as well

as a guide to any individual interested in learning about mammals and how a mammalogist performs his work.

The skull and teeth are carefully discussed in the first part of the manual. Because teeth are valuable tools in classifying and identifying mammals, the authors have included excellent drawings and a good explanation of different kinds of teeth, their morphology, and dental formulas. Other chapters deal with the integument, horns and antlers, claws, nails and hoofs, locomotor adaptations, and reproduction. Chapter 10 is an excellent discussion of systematic methods, including hierarchies of classification, methods of systematics research, statistics, graphic representation of data, and zoological nomenclature. The longest section of the manual consists of keys to the orders and families of living mammals. I have found the keys easy to use and the diagrams which accompany them exceptionally clear. The final portion of the manual deals with practical techniques, such as identifying mammal signs, recording field data, collecting, preparing, and preserving specimens, and how to take cranial measurements. The manual concludes with a chapter on the proper way to perform a literature search. The glossary is quite extensive and should be of help to the student.

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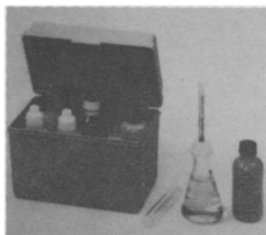
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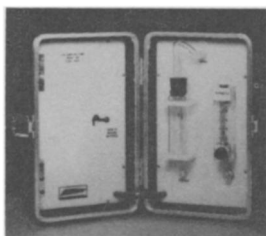
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The main reason this manual is so good is that it contains a wealth of information about mammals as well as clear, workable keys. The writing is lucid and the manual is well organized. Similar manuals in other vertebrate fields are sorely needed.

Jon R. Fortman
Mississippi University for Women
Columbus

MARINE ZOOGEOGRAPHY, by John C. Briggs. 1974. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 475 p. \$25.00 hardback.

This textbook first considers in detail each of the world's nine oceanic regions. Information on the historical development of knowledge, exploration, currents, and the animals is presented. Reasons for faunal correlations between regions, or lack of them, are considered. A thorough review of subject material is evident from the extensive literature citations. Emphasis is on fishes, but other groups are included.

The second analysis is of the various vertical depth zones of all nine regions. A history of the evolution and development of our planet, its oceans and their animals, and present oceanic patterns and trends complete the book. A good index (taxonomic and subject headings) follows the last chapter. The 65 black-and-white illustrations are nearly all full-page drawings of a single specimen or a map showing water currents.

Marine Zoogeography is agreeably, knowledgeably, and attractively written. It will be useful to biological oceanographers and advanced undergraduate and graduate students either as a reference, course textbook, or course supplement. An up-to-date collection of information which has been scattered in the literature for over 30 years has been long overdue.

David R. Voth
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TROPICAL MARINE INVERTEBRATES OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, by Warren Zeiller. 1974. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 132 p. \$19.95 hardback.

Staff photographers at the Wometco Miami Seaquarium photographed tropical marine invertebrates over a 15-year period. This is a visual identification guide for 248 macroscopic species. It is not a field guide or taxonomic key. All of the photographs are in color, in aquaria, except for three corals photographed in the sea. The photos are quite clear, with bright colors and suitable backgrounds. Two to five photos are on a page, and vary in size from 4 by 7 cm to 7 by 15 cm. Dis-

tinguishing features of some of the specimens are not easily discerned in some of the smaller shots. In most, the specimen occupies the full photo.

There is a brief introduction to each of the six invertebrate phyla: Coelentera, Platyhelminthes, Mollusca, Annelida, Arthropoda, and Echinodermata. For each specimen there are three descriptive divisions of common name, scientific name, and etymology. The common names are taken from textbooks or common vernacular usage. For common names that are unknown or nonexistent, the author suggests ones that are generally derived from the generic or specific nomenclature. The scientific name includes the phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Subdivisions are not used except for three subspecies of Mollusca. The etymology describes the roots of the genus and species names. A brief description of each specimen gives general information about habitat, behavior, or economic importance. An unfortunate omission is any reference to size of the animal, and it is not possible to estimate this from the photograph.

The bibliography contains a mixture of technical, general, and popular references without any categorization to content or reading level. One wonders how a young or naive reader would react to a combination of Libbie Hyman's *The Invertebrate: Protozoa through Ctenophora* and Lorus and Margery Milne's *Invertebrates of North America*.

Marine aquarists or naturalists and scuba and snorkeling buffs should find this a worthy reference. Secondary-school libraries near the habitats described should consider obtaining a copy. Serious students of invertebrate taxonomy or anatomy would probably not find it useful.

John R. Pancella
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HISTOLOGY: A TEXT AND ATLAS, by Johannes A. G. Rhodin. 1974. Oxford University Press, New York. 816 p. \$19.50.

It is a rare occasion when a textbook comes along that is both novel and unique. This histology book is entitled "text and atlas" which causes the student or teacher of histology to wonder whether it is good at being one or the other, or whether it fails in both categories. Even a brief examination of this method of presentation convinces one that here is a successful, readable, and utilitarian way of teaching histology. Every page of text is faced on the opposite side (right-hand) with a series of photomicrographs illustrating beautifully the succinct and skillfully abbreviated verbal descriptions. The black-and-white photographs are