cuted line drawings. In addition, structure is related to function in admirable fashion. In spite of its brevity, the treatment is not elementary: it is both sophisticated and up to date.

Certain faults are perhaps unavoidable in this compressed format. One is that the book is not completely self-sufficient. For example, the terms suctorians, radiolarians, and foraminiferans are used but not defined, nor do they appear in either figure legends or text in the section on protozoan classification. The reader will have to resort to another textbook or an unabridged dictionary. Also, there is no general index to supplement the systematic indexes. A large number of technical terms are introduced and well defined, often by context, and an index of these would have been useful.

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EMBRYOS AND HOW THEY DEVELOP, by Marie M. Jenkins. 1975. Holiday House (18 E. 56th St., New York 10022). 194 p. $6.95 hardback.

This book will well serve the young reader as an introduction to the fascinating world of embryonic development. With simplistic clarity and unencumbered skill, Jenkins explains a myriad of processes normally occurring in developing tissue.

Beginning with genome duplication and regulation, then developmental patterns, Jenkins phylogenetically describes different developmental facets of representative organisms. The book concludes with a very nice section dealing with human development. Also included are discussions about genetic defects, endocrinology, and multiple births.

Revealing photographs are professionally presented, and an introduction to the metric system, a glossary, and a suggested reading list are provided. This book is highly recommended for juvenile readers and those uninitiated in embryology.

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MAMMALS OF THE WORLD, by Ernest P. Walker and associate. 3rd ed., 1975. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore 21218). Vol. 1 and 2, 1568 p. $37.50 hardback.

The two-volume set describes the numerous members of the class Mammalia. For each of many examples included there are appropriate descriptions: common name, order, family, genus, and species. A type specimen's description of a species for each genus which is reported includes species characteristics, length of head, and tail (if any). All units are given in the metric system. Coloration, fur characteristics, skull characteristics, and dentition are reported for each type species. Additional similar forms related to the type specimen are listed and described.

Reported to list more than 1,075 genera of mammals including those which are considered endangered, the book includes representatives from the marsupials to man. The information on man is sketchy, which is, of course, a necessity in a work that treats so many diverse forms. The illustrations leave something to be desired; several do not clearly represent the characteristics of the species described. This can be overlooked, however, since there are so many fine photographic reproductions of species.

The two-volume set is probably too expensive to be included in the high school teacher's personal library. Neither book in the two-volume set is complete alone as a library acquisition; so, if a school orders, it should opt for both volumes. The two volumes are important, useful, and functional additions to any library. The information included does not make for easy reading, but reference books seldom do. I highly recommend this work for the biology reference shelf in life science libraries—high school through university graduate school.

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DEVELOPMENT OF VERTEBRATE ANATOMY, by Joy B. Phillips. 1975. C. V. Mosby Co. (3301 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 63103). 480 p. $14.50 hardback.

In the "old days" undergraduate biology majors took such courses as botany, zoology, comparative anatomy, embryology, and vertebrate taxonomy. More recently the curriculum has also included such courses as genetics, cell biology, molecular biology, and environmental biology, plus biochemistry and physical chemistry, leaving the student little time to take the more "traditional" courses. Therefore there is now an attempt to condense and combine topics previously found in several courses. This textbook was designed to fuse embryology and comparative anatomy.

The book is divided into three sections: an introduction to vertebrate classification, early developmental processes, and organogenesis of vertebrate systems. In each chapter the author attempts to summarize histology, embryology, physiology, and comparative morphogenesis. Experimental studies