

conversational trivia, but even the true-blue entomologist should also find much to bring interest and attention to his/her factual lectures.

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LOOKING AT LIZARDS

by Jane E. Hartman. 1978. Holiday House, (18 East 53rd Street, New York 10022). 122 p. \$6.95

Lizards are the most abundant species of the reptile world. The author takes outstanding examples of lizards and devotes a chapter to each unusual reptile discussing its bizarre traits and scientific characteristics and behavior.

The material is presented so that the younger readers can enjoy and understand the subject. Unusual habits presented hold the readers interest. Included in the book are: a glossary, suggested readings, and an index of both common and scientific terms. There are a number of excellent photos in black and white.

The closing chapter in the book contains helpful information on keeping lizards as pets. Junior high school students should enjoy reading this book.

Betty Slayton
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ATLAS AND DISSECTION GUIDE FOR COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

by Saul Wischnitzer. 3rd ed., 1979. W.H. Freeman and Company (660 Market Street, San Francisco 94104). 243 p. \$7.95 softback, 40¢ separates.

Serving effectively as both an atlas and a dissection guide, the third edition of this popular laboratory manual presents

in detail the four animals most frequently studied in comparative anatomy courses, amphioxus, dogfish shark, mud puppy, and cat. It also examines the remaining protochordate groups and the lamprey. The aim of this edition was to increase the comprehensiveness of the material discussed. The manual accomplishes this by an expansion of the protochordate section to include all three groups of protochordates, and by the addition of a new exercise stressing three-dimensional perception using the shark, the addition of the sympathetic nervous system to the cat dissection, and the addition of a glossary and bibliography section.

Individual exercises focus on single physiological systems and are also available as loose-leaf separates. Therefore, the material may be arranged to accommodate courses with either a systemic or phylogenetic organization. The anatomical descriptions remain clear and concise. All illustrations are two- or three-dimensional line-diagrams and are conveniently arranged so that, in general, both text and illustrative material may be examined without turning pages.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY

by Tracy L. Storer, Robert L. Usinger, Robert C. Stebbins, and James W. Nybakken. 6th ed., 1979. McGraw-Hill Book Company (1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020). 902 p. Price not given.

It is a pleasure to see, and to enthusiastically recommend for college class use, this sixth edition of *General Zoology*, the widely popular text started by Tracy I.

Storer, late professor of zoology at the University of California at Davis. The basic pattern of organization and the comprehensive coverage of the subject of the earlier editions are maintained. Thus, the first 299 pages on "General Animal Biology" present with clarity and good illustrations, the major concepts and major organismic subdivisions, from "Some Chemistry of Life" to "Nervous Systems and Sense Organs," "Reproduction and Development," "Heredity and Genetics," "Animal Ecology and Distribution," and "Organic Evolution." The next 537 pages provide a systematic review of the major invertebrate phyla and the vertebrate classes. Illustrations in these chapters are sufficiently detailed to be useful in laboratory exercises. There are, as well, excellent color photographs from nature. All chapters conclude with a brief list of well-selected references for further reading. A glossary of terms and their derivations, and a combined subject and animal index appear at the end. Color-coded maps of the "Zoogeographic Regions of the World" and the "Biomes of North America" are given within the front and back covers.

W.B. Quay
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BRAIN POWER: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

by Gail Kay Haines. 1979. Franklin Watts, Inc (730 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019). 128 p. \$5.45.

Brain Power is a summary of the latest research on brain anatomy written primarily for juvenile readers. It is informative and enjoyable to more sophisticated

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