

consideration of the marine environments adjoining other continents. The author should have stated his intention to stress the oceans of the western hemisphere.

Taxonomy is introduced in Part III. Marine representatives of each phylum and many classes are described. The simplistic explanations of classification and life functions are superbly suited to slower high school and some junior college students.

The book is embellished with 32 line-drawings and graphs, 4 tables and 136 average-to-good black-and-white photographs. Most photos are either misplaced or belong in an elementary life science textbook. Examples include the spider photo on p. 102 and a close-up of an arthropod's jointed leg on p. 113. The latter not only belongs in another book, but is placed 56 pages from where arthropods are described. It is unfortunate that the only photo of a shark the author could obtain is of a hammerhead being killed by a diver (p. 213). Moreover, the same iceberg photo appears on pages 44 and 96.

Yet the photographic errors are nothing when compared to the numerous typographical mistakes and misplacement of drawings. Figures are placed as much as five pages from where they are first mentioned. Textual references to illustrations cease beyond the second chapter. Figure 6-1 on p. 78 belongs on p. 18 where the moon's effects on tides are discussed. Furthermore, the material in some figures is not treated in the text. Typographical errors range from wrong punctuation to misspellings to substitution of entire words. Consider this gem from p. 103: corals "...have the ability to reproduce by breeding..." The author's awkward use of some phrases also detracts from his otherwise readable style. Such phrases include "oxygen reproduction" (p. 105) and "deeper depth" (p. 112).

A major mistake (which will confuse students) appears on p. 128, where the author begins by correctly classifying a blue crab from phylum to species. He then translates the meaning of each Latin word. During this translation, however, the Superfamily, Brachyryncha, is put in italics and placed where the specific name should be. The specific name, *sapidus*, is not only placed where the generic name should appear, but is capitalized. The generic name, *Callinectes*, is not italicized and is placed where the familial name should be. And the familial name, Portunidae, appears in place of the Superfamily.

On the positive side, each chapter begins with concise definitions of terms used in that section. Each ends with five

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the book is designed for introductory entomology courses, it will be of interest to the non-biology major as well. All of the topics normally presented in a beginning entomology course are discussed at length. The book is not a taxonomic treatise of insects and in this respect is a departure from the normal introductory text. Rather, it is an adventure around the world of insects emphasizing insects as a dynamic study of living things. The book contains interesting and informative material to provide the beginning entomologist with a thorough introduction to insect biology, their importance, how they function, and how they have adapted to diverse survival problems.

I highly recommend the book for introductory college entomology or as a supplementary text for introductory biology courses. High school biology instructors who teach advanced courses in zoology will find the book is a rich source of information on insect natural history and a welcome addition to their personal library. Its easy to understand language and interesting reading style would make *Biology of Insects* an excellent addition to any school library, as well.

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Audiovisuals ... from p. 126

enzymes for the production of recombinant DNA, and simultaneously provides an opportunity for examination of issues at the interface of science and society.

The writing and narration of both programs are good. Key concepts are emphasized and terminology is well defined. However, some familiarity with genetics would be helpful before viewing these programs. Slides are nicely done; illustrations are clear and uncluttered. My major complaint about both programs is the uninspired *Teacher's Guides*. They provide nothing more than an outline, objectives, script, brief glossary, and, in the case of *Genetic Engineering*, a short list of references. There are no suggestions for discussions or indications for pursuing the content of either program further.

The imaginative instructor can, however, make good use of either program in the high school or introductory college biology classroom. *Genetic Engineering* is particularly flexible. It can easily be structured for use in social science or health classes where science-society issues are becoming increasingly popular and for which good materials are needed.

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review questions. A four-page list of suggested readings and an adequate index complete the book. Absent are end-of-chapter summaries, but students can summarize each chapter themselves by answering the review questions.

The chief advantage of this book is the author's concentration on patterns in marine biology. Patterns in temperature, salinity, currents and animal zonation are all described knowledgeably. Perhaps the book should have been titled accordingly.

However, in view of the many errors in printing and organization, I hesitate to recommend the book for students at any level beyond a slow-paced marine biology elective course in high school, especially in view of its prohibitive price.

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BIOLOGY OF INSECTS

by David J. Horn. Revised 1st ed., 1978. W. B. Saunders Company (West Washington Square, Philadelphia 19105). 439 p. \$15.95.

Horn divides his textbook into three sections: insect diversity, insect biology, and insects and human affairs. Although