

which are very diverse. Two additional phyla comprise the incertae sedis (of uncertain affinity). Many references are listed at the conclusion of each phylum treatment.

There are many fine, thoroughly labeled electron micrographs and diagrams. The 81 pages of glossary are excellent (readers should look up the definition of undulipodia before they read the text!). The cytoplasmic organelles, nuclear structures and cellular pigments are covered in detail, and the 38-page organism index is supplemented with 17 pages of general references.

This valuable book should be available to biology teachers and students from 10th grade through graduate school, and all undergraduate majors should be familiar with it.

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McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (4th ed.). By Sybil P. Parker (Ed.). 1988. McGraw-Hill Book Co. (11 West 19th St., New York, NY 10011). 2137 pp. Hardcover \$95.



Cambridge Dictionary of Science and Technology. By Peter Walker (Ed.). 1990. Cambridge University Press (40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011). 1008 pp. Hardcover \$39.50.



Cambridge Dictionary of Biology. By Peter Walker (Ed.). 1990. Cambridge University Press (40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011). 324 pp. Paper \$14.95. (Also published as Chambers Biology Dictionary. 1989. Cambridge University Press. Hardcover \$34.50).

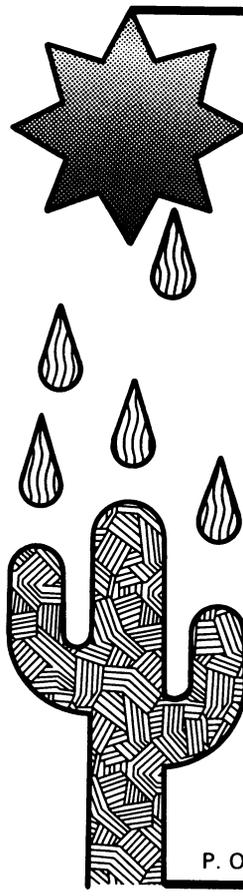
The McGraw-Hill book is a superb reference work suitable for a high

school or college library. It contains 100,100 terms and 117,500 definitions. In addition there are 3,000 photographs, line drawings, tables and graphs in the margin amplifications of the text. Thumb-indented leaves make this beautiful publication easy to use. Biologists will be pleased to find a classification of living organisms in the appendix.

The Cambridge Dictionary of Science and Technology is a fine alternative to the McGraw-Hill volume for those with more restricted budgets. For less than half the price you get only 45,000 entries but for a school library these should be quite sufficient. The book is without illustrations but does have a brief classification of living organisms and good coverage of the geological column in the appendix.

The Cambridge Dictionary of Biology is most suited to use within a department or section, or for individuals. The text consists of extracts from the Dictionary of Science and Technology and includes 10,000 entries. However, there are more than 100 "boxed" expanded explanations of the more complex matters such as ABO blood groups, AIDS, active transport, autoradiography, chloroplasts, Hatch-Slack pathway, the citric acid cycle, etc. I was surprised to notice that the word Krebs is absent from the book although the Krebs cycle is listed under both citric acid cycle and tricarboxylic cycle. I would have found this book invaluable as a student, and even now I am pleased to have it at hand if only to reassure myself that my terminology is correct.

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