The printing is good, but unfortunately the paper binding of the review copy is notably fragile.

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Entomologists are much misunderstood men—even by other zoologists, systematists are more misunderstood than specialists in other fields. This book will help to correct things. It may even begin to enlighten the general public on this important field of endeavor, for it is written that an undercurrent of feeling that strengthens as the book progresses and comes to the surface as a strong tide in the world of today and for the world of tomorrow.

The initial chapters are beguilingly light hearted, though not lacking in pertinent content, and revealing an undercurrent of feeling that strengthens as the book progresses and comes to the surface as a strong tide in the world of today and for the world of tomorrow.

Chapters 2 to 11, initially in some phylogenetic sequence, deal with most of the major orders of insects in a delightfully piquant and unusual style. In many of them attention is drawn to facts and points of view which are rarely to be found in standard textbooks, and rarely heard in conventional entomological instruction.

Some chapters, notably Bedbugs . . . (ch. 9) and Year of the Locust (ch. 9) seem a little disjoint to the entomologist, although the reason is clear; the general reader will not feel this. A few other criticisms may be made, though these points will disturb none but rather pedantic specialists: reference is made to the perception of movements more than 40 yards away (by dragonflies) as unusual. However, distance is not of itself of importance in this regard, it is size divided by distance which gives the angle subtended and hence the visibility (p. 65). The last paragraph in the same page implies that most insects have vertical flight muscles, whereas, as illustrated on the following page, these are both dorso-ventral and longitudinal. It is surprising, since the author is elsewhere careful to avoid this usage, to find reference to "the male malaria mosquito" (p. 146) when there are of course many, both individuals and species. I wonder whether we can safely say (p. 201) that "no insect has developed resistance" (to hand picking); behavioral resistance is certainly possible and may have occurred. To most biologists length of survival is an important criterion of the success of a species. The reference to "that remarkably successful creature called man" on p. 279 must, in this light be regarded as premature.

But this is a fine book, and the last chapters especially should be required reading for the coming generation. If they are, and if plant lice continue to "drip honeydew all over our latest status symbols from Detroit" hope remains that the epithet "successful" may be earned.

BRIAN HOCKING, Professor of Entomology University of Alberta Edmonton, Canada


This is the third volume of this well known yearbook which has appeared under the editorship of Jack Hayes, and the improvement in illustrations and narrative content continues to be pleasantly evident. There are numerous papers of entomological interest.

R. H. NELSON
Executive Secretary Emeritus Entomological Society of America

ENTOMOLOGICAL PIONEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY
University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez

The Entomological Pioneering Research Laboratory has been organized to provide facilities for increased understanding of basic tropical entomological phenomena. Collateral to such studies, an equally important objective is the education and training of young scientists, particularly those of Puerto Rico and from Latin American nations. Although there are outstanding scientists in these areas these are, unfortunately, still relatively few in number. The Laboratory will, therefore, serve to increase scientific manpower available for research in Puerto Rico and Latin America. High research and intellectual standards will be demanded, enabling our graduates to perform significant and productive research. Especially well qualified students receiving advanced degrees through the Laboratory will be encouraged to seek doctoral degrees at ranking institutions elsewhere. In the fairly near future doctoral programs are contemplated by the Laboratory. Carefully selected professional scientists from the United States and Puerto Rico will be invited to carry out research in the Laboratory and to provide encouragement and guidance for our students. The professional staff of the Laboratory will be required to participate in the academic programs of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences of the University of Puerto Rico to the extent of teaching one graduate course per semester during each academic year of their tenure.

The program of the Entomological Pioneering Research Laboratory will be concentrated in three areas of tropical studies: pathology (viruses, physiology (sex attractants and chemosterilants), ecology (behavior and population dynamics), with medical and agricultural application of each of these broad areas. Through this program we seek to expand the knowledge of tropical entomology and to encourage professional scientists and graduate students to undertake investigation of tropical entomological problems. Close cooperation with other institutions and organizations of similar aims will be maintained.

The Entomological Pioneering Research Laboratory, housed in a specially designed modern concrete facility completed in early 1968 has facilities for seven professional scientists at the Ph.D. or equivalent level, seven technicians at the BS or MS level, and a maximum of eleven graduate students and/or supporting technicians as well as secretarial and maintenance services. Basic funds for the Laboratory are provided by the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez and the University of Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station at Rio Piedras. Graduate assistantships with a stipend of $2400 per annum will be available.

The Entomology Laboratory at Mayaguez represents one of the best, if not the leading facility of its type in the Caribbean area. Its potential as a research unit is considerable and the opportunity for tropical research experience for outside workers from temperate areas of the world will be invaluable.

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