PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED


This is an extensive list of free publications, films and slides on the subjects mentioned in the title. There is a source index giving names and addresses from which the materials listed may be obtained free by educators, librarians, coaches, and recreational directors.


Two factors bring about the reprinting of a book: 1) the fact that it serves a useful purpose; and 2) it has not been revised or replaced. This book on the life habits of the insect feeding beetles is welcomed back by the older workers who will be glad to know that it is again available to their younger colleagues. It has stood for 35 years as a single source of information on this group of organisms. It is true that much could be added and a few errors could be corrected, but this has not been done, nor even planned. Until it is revised or replaced, it will continue to be available now through the efforts of its new publishers and greatly refined duplicating equipment developed since the appearance of the first offset edition.

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FUTURE MEETING

The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will convene a Symposium on the Sterility Principle for Insect Control or Eradication, to be held in Athens, Greece, September 14-18, 1970. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission is the official government channel for coordinating U. S. participation in the meeting. Inquiries with reference to participation should be directed to Dr. John H. Kane, Special Assistant for Conferences, Division of Technical Information, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545. Abstracts of proposed papers are due at Dr. Kane's office by April 20, 1970.

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BOOK REVIEW

INSECTS AND MITES INJURIOUS TO CROPS IN MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES, by Abdel Monim S. Talhouk, 1969. Verlag Paul Parley, Hamburg and Berlin. 239 pp. 36 DM.

In this book, the author presents a comprehensive treatment of insects and mites injurious to crops in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. He introduces the subject in 2 chapters by briefing the reader first on the crops grown, their economic importance in the different countries, and he lists the important pest species and keys for diagnosing the injuries caused by them. These are well covered, and are important especially for those who are unfamiliar with the area, its heterogeneous climate, and topography. These are followed by a brief general description of pest-control methods. Each of the remaining 9 chapters is devoted to one order, in which is discussed in varying details the morphology, distribution, biology, and control of the important mite and insect species of the area.

Dr. Talhouk has been an active and devoted entomologist in that part of the world since 1934, and in this book he reports many first-hand observations and studies. In most respects the material is well covered, but the author does not bring the chemical control programs of some pests up to date.

The book is well written to benefit students of Middle Eastern agriculture in general and entomology in particular, and it is a must for those interested in these fields.

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