who have a real need for it from buying it. But these are minor criticisms which can in no way be leveled at the author. All in all, this book is a masterpiece of thorough and comprehensive scholarship that every student of vertebrate evolution will want to own.

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Textbook of bacteriology. **(14th ed., rev.) Edwin O. Jordan and William Burrows. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1945. Pp. xvii + 909. (Illustrated.) $7.00.**

In preparing the fourteenth edition of this textbook the author continued the process of rewriting begun in the preceding edition and has achieved a considerable degree of transformation of the book into a text for medical students, both by the general emphasis on medical phases of the subject throughout and, more specifically, by introducing the discussion of the methods of bacteriological diagnosis, so conspicuously absent in the preceding editions. The omission from the previous edition of such important topics as antibiotics or iso-antibodies has been corrected, although in the presentation of the latter subject the significance of the important antigenic components of human erythrocytes other than the three major type-antigens is not discussed.

The organization of the material has been greatly improved in many instances through the adoption of a more logical sequence. Thus, for instance, the cholera vibrio is now discussed in connection with enteric organisms instead of having been placed with spirochetes. However, this process of organization was not followed in Chapter 26 or in the instance of venereal diseases, where gonorrhea is discussed on page 350, chancroid on page 473, syphilis on page 681, lymphogranuloma on page 823, and granuloma is mentioned only in the footnote on page 824.

Considering the limited space available, the new chapters covering the subject of medical mycology and medical parasitology, respectively, are excellent. Descriptions of organisms are clear and concise, yet they include most of the recent material in these fields.

The format of the book is commendable, the index is good, and the illustrations are unusually well reproduced.

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Russian-English scientific-technical dictionary. **A. Bray. (Ed.) New York: International Universities Press, 1945. Pp. xvi + 551.**

The publication of this dictionary fills an urgent need of readers and translators of Russian scientific and technical material. Despite increasing interest in Russian scientific literature in recent years, access to it has been impeded by the absence of a general Russian-English technical dictionary. The Russian-speaking reader of English material has been very fortunate in having a plentiful supply of dictionaries to meet his needs. The English-speaking reader, however, has had to guess the possible meaning of a word from the context and then check his guess against English-Russian technical dictionaries. Bray's new dictionary is a belated acknowledgment of the importance of scientific and technical work in the USSR, even though it ignores the critical fields of medicine and biology.

The present volume, containing 20,000–25,000 terms, is not as complete as the companion *English-Russian technical dictionary*, a 60,000–65,000-term volume released by the same publisher in 1941. This may be explained in part by the fact that the Russian technical vocabulary does not contain as many synonyms as does the English. However, some of the Russian terms which appear as equivalents of English terms in the older volume do not appear in the Russian-English work. The present volume does have a complete bibliography of sources and references, a matter which was omitted in the previous work.

The reviewer made a random selection of fifty Russian radio and engineering terms and of twenty-five Russian textile terms from a list of terms which had caused him difficulty in the past year. Almost all of the radio and engineering terms were found in this book. About half of the textile terms were found, although they were unusual and not particularly important. In general, the coverage of terms of the physical sciences and technology is sufficiently complete to meet all reasonable needs and sufficiently up to date to include "bazooka" and "radar."

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Coasts, waves and weather for navigators. **John Q. Stewart. Boston: Ginn, 1945. Pp. vii + 348. (Illustrated.) $3.75.**

Stewart's book is divided into three parts: "Coast lines, terrain and routes"; "Oceanography for navigators"; and "Meteorology for navigators." The first part should be of particular value to air and sea navigators and to the interested traveler. A general classification and description of coast lines is followed by chapters containing numerous quotations from the "Pilots" and the "Sailing directions" published by the Hydrographic Office. These chapters are profusely illustrated by aerial and ground photographs which clarify the features emphasized by the author. The reader ought to have a fairly good knowledge of general geography in order fully to enjoy the descriptions, because the examples are selected from all parts of the world and the author takes the reader from Peru to the coast of Maine and back to Patagonia without stopping for breath. The plan followed serves, however, to bring out the similarities in the character of coast lines within widely separated regions.

The part on oceanography represents a welcome addition to popular scientific literature, because few texts contain much information about the character of the ocean waters, the tides, and the ocean currents. The chapters on tides should be particularly helpful to the navigator who wants more information as to the contents of tide tables and the character of the tides. The section on ocean waves will need some modification when the results of studies conducted during the war become avail-