astronomers, engineers, and others, who have studied the crater disagree with Mr. Darton and are convinced that the crater was made by the impact of a large meteorite.

Mr. Darton appears to stake his opinion largely on the failure of exploration (by drilling and geophysical methods) to reveal the presence of a buried meteorite beneath the crater. He is perhaps not aware that in 1930 F. R. Moulton showed that if a large meteorite did strike the plateau, it must have developed at the point of impact such a high temperature as to result not only in a tremendous explosion but also in vaporization of the meteorite itself, along with part of the surrounding rock strata. Under those circumstances one could not expect now to find more than incidental fragments of the meteorite.

Mr. Darton also seems to ignore the significance of the unique composition of the parapet which surrounds the crater and the material which partially fills the cavity itself. He is perhaps unaware that underneath the surface rubble these consist largely of quartz powder and silica glass, derived from the underlying sandstone by pulverizing and melting. No materials of this kind have ever been found in association with volcanoes, and temperatures high enough to produce silica glass are probably rarely, if ever, attained in volcanic eruptions.

It seems, therefore, that the current use of the name Meteor Crater is well justified, and the field evidence is heavily against the hypothesis of volcanic origin.

ELIOT BLACKWELDER
P. O. Box N, Stanford University, California

Book Reviews

***Encyclopédie entomologique.* XXII: *Les Coléoptères des denrées alimentaires et des produits industriels entreposés.* P. Lepesme. Paris: Paul Lechevalier, 1944. Pp. 335. (Illustrated.) 350 fr.**

This is a compilation of information useful and valuable to the general worker and to those interested in coleopterous insects injurious to stored products. It should also prove of interest to those in other fields of work. However, a specialist may find his particular field inadequately treated and will probably disagree with the author on certain points.

The work is divided into two parts. Part I deals primarily with the taxonomy and descriptions of certain species of 24 families, with keys to the families and to the species discussed. Common names in one or more languages are given in addition to the scientific name. The specific descriptions are too brief for general taxonomic purposes, but they are given in sufficient detail for the purpose of this paper. In the case of most species the author has included data on geographic distribution, biology and damage, life cycles, and natural enemies. A total of 214 figures illustrate Part I.

Part II deals with theory and general information concerning the beetle population of stored products. In it are considered and discussed the environment of the food products, including constant and variable factors; the relationship or bond between the insects and the products; diet and the climatic factor; geographical distribution, broadly but briefly treated; life cycles and factors influencing them; the relationship of insects with other organisms; the theory of "vacant space" and the coleopterous population of the food products; tropisms; hybridization and variation; biological equilibrium; damage; and means of control. Because of the scope of each subject covered, it is obvious that only the essentials could be mentioned. It appears, therefore, that it was the desire of the author to expose the reader, however briefly, to some of the factors influencing insects and to some facts and information that should be known by the general worker for a clearer understanding of, and a better approach to, the control of insects infesting stored products. The section is illustrated with 19 figures, one of which is a diagram for a fumigator in which methyl bromide is employed.

The paper is terminated with an extensive bibliography, an index to genera and species, an index of common names, and 10 plates of commendable photographs demonstrating the damage caused by various insects. Plates 11 and 12 contain reproductions of photographs of installations for the fumigation of the various products.

If the purpose of the paper is correctly interpreted, it would have been greatly improved and made more practical if, in some instances, more detailed information had been given for the individual species and not reserved for a general discussion of a closely related group of species. This paper and the one by Hinton (1945) supplement each other.

BRYANT E. REES
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

***A primer of electrocardiography.* George Burch and Travis Winsor. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1945. Pp. 215. (Illustrated.) $3.50.**

The reviewer was disappointed in his hope that this book by Burch and Winsor might be the long-awaited book for medical students and those beginning the study of electrocardiography. It is timely and has much to recommend it, but it has many faults.