The scope is patently designed to leave the reader with a balanced view concerning distribution, living requirements, and adaptations of animals over the world. Although it may be classed primarily as a textbook for college courses in ecology, *Ecological Animal Geography* always has been a good reference for mature biologists looking for basic information outside their specialties, and the second edition should thus be better still. Especially useful from the standpoint of easy orientation of ecological complexities are the reviews of faunal types characteristic of given habitats.

The book should instill in its readers a wholesome appreciation of life as a phenomenon, of the great push of organisms to occupy essentially every habitable place that they can reach, to live or try to live somehow from abyssal ocean depths to mountaintops, in caves, brine lakes, deserts, and other restricted niches to the lushest of prairies, marshlands, estuaries, and rain forests.

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Principles of Geology. James Gilluly, Aaron C. Waters, and A. O. Woodford. San Francisco: Freeman, 1951. 631 pp. $5.75.

Principles of Geology is one of the most stimulating books of its kind to appear in recent years, yet this reader finds it difficult to evaluate.

A nice balance of subject material is achieved although those following a more conventional approach will find an unorthodox lack of emphasis on geomorphological aspects. In general the organization and approach used by the authors seem well designed for their stated purpose of acquainting the reader with the *fundamentals* of geology. Their task is lightened by liberal use of simple analogies aimed to help the reader bridge the gap from the familiar to the new. Further, the numerous examples referred to in the text are excellent, and the technique of summation used following each chapter is to be commended. The book benefits also from a pleasing format, numerous excellent line drawings, and well-selected photographs.

There is, however, an unevenness in the quality of writing and organization that detracts from an otherwise exceptionally fine text. The style of writing is highly variable, sometimes reaching the extreme of an incomplete sentence (p. 323).

On the whole, this reviewer is in complete accord with the authors' principle of providing a background of allied fact for the geologic process under immediate discussion. Occasionally, however, the wealth of detail may obscure the immediate objectives.

The insertion of a chapter on ground water between those on glaciation and deserts (essentially wind erosion) seems to interrupt the development of the land surface erosion theme. The chapter on ground water might more suitably follow a discussion of deserts.

Again, definitions of textures of metamorphic rocks appear in Chapter 5, whereas the detailed description is treated in Appendix IV. It would have improved the organization of the chapter to have treated this group in entirely the same fashion as the igneous and sedimentary rocks. Furthermore, though Gilluly, Waters, and Woodford are meticulous in providing background material elsewhere in the text, by contrast they are quite parsimonious with the material presented in Appendix IV covering "Identification of Rocks."

The above are, at worst, minor criticisms. The book is stimulating, although on occasion ponderous; it is teachable, if my experiment in handing it to a complete novice is any guide; and it is nicely objective in its approach.

Some persons may question whether *Principles of Geology* is altogether suited to a group with no scientific background. (I rather think it would stimulate them to rise to its level.) There is no question but that it is to be recommended for the advanced undergraduate.

The authors and publishers are to be congratulated on a fine piece of work.

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Scientific Book Register

Where Winter Never Comes: A Study of Man and Nature in the Tropics. Marston Bates. New York: Scribners, 1952. 310 pp. $3.50.

The Genera of South African Flowering Plants. Botanical Survey of South Africa, Memoir No. 25, 1951. Rev. 2nd ed. E. Percy Phillips. Order through Government Printer, Pretoria, South Africa. 923 pp. £2.

Phosphorus Metabolism, Vol. I. A Symposium on the Role of Phosphorus in the Metabolism of Plants and Animals. Sponsored by the McCollum-Pratt Institute of The Johns Hopkins University. William D. McElroy and Bentley Glass, Eds. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1951. 762 pp. $10.00.

Navaho Grammar. American Ethnological Society Pub., Vol. XXI. Gladys A. Reichard. Locust Valley, N. Y.: J. J. Augustin, 1952. 393 pp. $7.00.

Transmitting Valves: The Use of Pentodes, Tetrodes and Triodes in Transmitter Circuits. J. P. Heyboer and P. Zijlstra. Eindhoven: Philips' Technical Library, 1951. U. S. distrib.: Elsevier Press, Houston. 308 pp. $6.25.

Handbook of Dangerous Materials. N. Irving Sax, with assistance of M. J. O'Herin and W. W. Schultz. New York: Reinhold, 1951. 848 pp. $15.00.

Cancer Cytology of the Uterus: Introducing a Concept of Cervical Cell Pathology. J. Ernest Ayre. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1951. 407 pp. and 362 figs. $14.50.

Manufacturing Processes. 3rd ed. Myron L. Begeman. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 608 pp. $6.00.

Quantum Theory of Matter. John C. Slater. New York–London: McGraw-Hill, 1951. 528 pp. $7.50.

Synthetic Resins and Allied Plastics. 3rd ed. R. S. Morrell and H. M. Langton, Eds. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1951. 747 pp. $10.00.

Television Engineering. 2nd ed. Donald G. Fink. New York–London: McGraw-Hill, 1952. 721 pp. $8.50.