

Part 2 is concerned entirely with crystal descriptions of 2991 compounds, making a volume $7 \times 10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The various crystal systems are separated by a single colored sheet. This part contains data from compounds described in the five volumes of Groth's *Chemische Krystallographie*, together with material from a few other sources, especially Donnay and Mellon's crystallochemical tables. The first $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages are devoted to the scheme of description of different types of crystals, whereby a large amount of data can be compressed into a space only slightly larger than an ordinary library card. Space is also provided for auxiliary data under the headings of "forms," "habits," "physics," "optics," and "transformation." "X-ray ASTM" gives the spacings of the three strongest lines found in powder photographs.

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The Zoology of Tapeworms. Robert A. Wardle and James Archie McLeod. Minneapolis: Univ. Minnesota Press, 1952. (For the University of Manitoba.) 780 pp. and 419 illus. \$12.50.

For the first time the extensive literature on cestodes, which has heretofore been published in several languages in numerous books and periodicals, is now available in English in one volume. The book is divided into two parts. Part I has the following chapter headings: "General Features," "Life Cycle," "Biology," "Origin and Evolution," "History," and "Classification." Under these topics the authors acquaint the reader with the general morphology and terminology of cestodes. Their possible origin and evolution from Turbellaria, their development, chemistry, physiology, immunology, and recent attempts in culturing cestodes are discussed. Part II comprises the larger portion of the volume and includes detailed descriptions of all known species, genera, families, and orders of Cestoda, together with keys for their identification. An extensive bibliography is compiled through the year 1950, with some 2310 references that are invaluable to the investigator with meager library facilities.

We do not agree with some of the opinions and interpretations voiced by the authors throughout the text. Only two of these items will be mentioned here because of lack of space. First, that the Tetraphyllidea are more primitive than the Pseudophyllidea is only a matter of opinion; there is just as good evidence that the reverse is true. Second, that there are 17 orders of cestodes is a matter of interpretation of the facts at hand. Few helminthologists will agree on a classification of cestodes. We consider it reactionary to base ordinal characters on that highly variable organ, the scolex. A case in point is that of the order Trypanorhyncha. It was erected by European workers to include cestodes with a scolex possessing bothria and proboscides, at a time when the life cycle was unknown. The authors recognize that it is a highly

controversial order and that its only known life cycle is pseudophyllidean in character, yet fail to merge it with the Pseudophyllidea. They do retain in this last-named order a similar worm, *Haplobothrium globuliforme*, which, according to most American parasitologists, is properly placed.

This is a provocative book which should awaken students to the vast array of cestode problems yet unsolved. It should prove useful to zoologists, physiologists, and parasitologists, as well as to physicians and veterinarians.

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Scientific Book Register

A Guide to the History of Science. A first guide for the study of the history of science, with introductory essays on science and tradition. George Sarton. Waltham, Mass.: Chronica Botanica; New York: Stechert-Hafner, 1952. 316 pp. \$7.50.

Statistical Theory with Engineering Applications. A. Hald; trans. by G. Seidelin. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 783 pp. \$9.00.

Statistical Tables and Formulas. A. Hald. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 97 pp. \$2.50.

Theory of Superconductivity. M. von Laue; trans. by Lothar Meyer and William Band. New York: Academic Press, 1952. 140 pp. \$4.00.

The Apologie and Treatise of Ambroise Paré. Containing the Voyages Made into Divers Places with Many of His Writings upon Surgery. Geoffrey Keynes, Ed. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press, 1952. 227 pp. \$3.50.

Advances in Catalysis and Related Subjects, Vol. IV. W. G. Frankenburg, V. I. Komarevsky, and E. K. Rideal, Eds. New York: Academic Press, 1952. 457 pp. \$9.50.

A World Dictionary of Breeds, Types and Varieties of Livestock. I. L. Mason. Farnham Royal, Bucks, Eng.: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, 1951. 272 pp. 30s.

Flora of Guatemala, Part III. Paul C. Standley and Julian A. Steyermark. Chicago: Chicago Natural History Museum, 1952. 432 pp. \$4.50.

Bacteria. Stanley Thomas and Thomas H. Grainger. Philadelphia-Toronto: Blakiston, 1952. 623 pp. \$5.50.

The Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom, Vol. I. Maurice G. Kendall, Ed. London-Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1952. (Published for The Royal Statistical Society.) 352 pp. 21s.

Advances in Medicine and Surgery from the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia-London: Saunders, 1952. 441 pp. \$8.00.

The Living Body: A Text in Human Physiology. 3rd ed. Charles Herbert Best and Norman Burke Taylor. New York: Holt, 1952. 792 pp. \$5.50.

Analytical Mechanics for Engineers. 4th ed. Fred B. Seely and Newton E. Ensigen. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 443 pp. \$5.50.

Probit Analysis: A Statistical Treatment of the Sigmoid Response Curve. 2nd ed. D. J. Finney. New York-London: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1952. \$7.00.

Primer of Electronics and Radiant Energy. 2nd ed. Don Caverly. New York-London: McGraw-Hill, 1952. 343 pp. \$5.50.