

parison is, therefore, difficult. The figures, all copied from the original works, are small. Some are excellent, but unfortunately many of the original figures were poor, and they have not been improved by reproduction. For details a reading glass is helpful, often necessary.

Diagnoses of the various taxa are clearly stated and appear to be adequate. Typographical errors are relatively few in number. However, on page 432 *Trilobium* is used for *Trilobium*.

This latest classification of the Cestoda inevitably differs in some respects from earlier classifications, the most recent of which is that of Wardle and McLeod, *The Biology of Tapeworms* (1952).

Yamaguti rejects the cestodarian order Biporophyllidea Subramanian (1939) on the ground that *Biporophyllaeus mdrassensis* Sub., 1939, appears to be a free proglottis of a tetraphyllidean or trypanorhynchidean cestode.

The ordinal name Lecanicephalidea (syn. Lecanicephala Wardle and McLeod, 1952) is credited by Yamaguti (on page 94) to Baylis (1920). I am at a loss, however, to determine the origin of the name. It does not appear in the only 1920 paper by Baylis dealing with cestodes which Yamaguti lists. Can it be that Yamaguti was misled by a card in the files of the *Index Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology* at Beltsville, Maryland, on which appears the entry: "Lecanicephalidea [sic] Baylis, 1920, p. 263"? Examination of the paper, here referred to, shows that it deals entirely with nematodes and that the name in question was one which Drasche (1884) had given to a category in which he placed the nematode genus *Lecanicephalus* (= *Goezia*). The orthography Lecanicephalidea was used by Mola (1928), page 10, line 7, and is evidently a *lapsus* or typographical error for the family name Lecanicephalidae.

In place of the ordinal name Proteocephala Wardle and McLeod (1952), Yamaguti has used the name Proteocephalidea Mola (1928) to contain the family Proteocephalidae. Mola (1928, page 15, line 1), in error (probably typographical), used the spelling credited to him, but in this sentence he was assigning the genus *Ephedrocephalus* to the "famiglia Proteocephalidea." However, on page 19 in his system, he used the correct orthog-

raphy when he placed the family *Proteocephalidae* under the order Tetraphyllidea Carus, 1863. In my opinion, credit for the first use of Proteocephalidea as an ordinal name should belong to Yamaguti.

In Yamaguti's system the order Diphyllidea Carus, 1863, is represented by the single family Echinbothriidae Perrier, 1897, with the single genus *Echinobothrium* Beneden, 1849. This genus is considered by Wardle and McLeod (1952) to be a *genus inquirendum* under the order Lecanicephala.

New families erected by Yamaguti in this volume are Cephalochlamydidae and Parabothriocephalidae in the order Pseudophyllidea; Triplotaeniidae in the order Cyclophyllidea; Adelobothriidae and Tetragnonocephalidae in the order Lecanicephalidea; and Triloculariidae and Maccallumiellidae in the order Tetraphyllidea. He has erected three new subfamilies and 26 new genera of which no less than 20 are in the subfamily Hymenolepidinae Ransom, 1909.

It has not been possible to check with care many of the synonymies listed by Yamaguti. However, I am at a loss to understand why the family name Dibothriocephalidae Lühe, 1902, and the generic name Dibothriocephalus Lühe, 1899, which are used by Wardle and McLeod (1952), are not recorded as synonyms of Diphyllbothriidae Lühe, 1910, and Diphyllbothrium Lühe, 1910, respectively.

Despite the criticisms expressed here, this volume on the class Cestoda must be accorded a very high place in the literature relating to this group of parasitic worms. To the serious worker in cestode systematics, it will be indispensable.

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New Books

Biological and Medical Sciences

Berger, E., and J. L. Melnick, Eds. *Progress in Medical Virology*. vol. 2. Hafner, New York, 1959. 240 pp. \$10. Contributors are M. P. Chumakov, E. A. Evans, Jr., N. Higashi, R. Koppelman, M. G. Smith, M. Staehelin, M. K. Voroshilova, Th. G. Wardt.

Clark, F., and J. K. Grant, Eds. *The Biosynthesis and Secretion of Adrenocortical Steroids*. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1960. 119 pp. \$5. This volume, No. 18 in the *Biochemical Society Symposium* series, contains information on methods of separating, identifying, and measuring the adrenocortical steroids. Re-

cent ideas on the control of the secretion of the adrenal cortex by hypophysis and higher centers also receive attention.

Kelemen, E. *Permeability in Acute Experimental Inflammatory Oedema*. In the light of the action of salicylates. Hungarian Acad. of Sciences, Budapest, 1960. 256 pp.

Lardy, Henry A., Ed. *Biochemical Preparations*. vol. 7. Wiley, New York, 1960. 111 pp. \$5.25.

Martin, Phyllis C., and Elizabeth Lee Vincent. *Human Development*. Ronald, New York, 1960. 546 pp. \$6.50.

Nicol, J. A. Colin. *The Biology of Marine Animals*. Interscience, New York, 1960. 718 pp. \$14.

Pomerantzev, B. I. *Fauna of U.S.S.R. Arachnida*. vol. 4, No. 2, *Ixodid Ticks Ixodidae*. Translated by Alena Elbl. George Anastos, Ed. American Inst. of Biological Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1960. 199 pp. \$10.

Stacy, Ralph W. *Biological and Medical Electronics*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960. 319 pp. \$9.50.

Stecher, Paul G., Ed. *The Merck Index of Chemicals and Drugs*. An encyclopedia for chemists, pharmacists, physicians, and members of the allied professions. Merck, Rahway, N.J., ed. 7, 1960. 1642 pp. \$12. Contains approximately 10,000 descriptions of individual substances, more than 3300 structural formulas, and about 30,000 names of chemicals and drugs alphabetically arranged and cross-indexed.

Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Engineering

Halliday, David, and Robert Resnick. *Physics for Students of Science and Engineering*. Part 2. Wiley, New York, 1960. 524 pp.

Ivill, T. E. *Electronic Computers*. Principles and applications. Iliffe, London; Philosophical Library, New York, 1960. 271 pp. \$15.

Lapp, Ralph E. *Roads to Discovery*. Harper, New York, 1960. 191 pp. \$3.75.

Lindsay, Robert B. *Mechanical Radiation*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960. 423 pp. \$10.

Low, William. *Paramagnetic Resonance in Solids*. Suppl. 2, *Solid State Physics*. Academic Press, New York, 1960. 220 pp. \$7.50.

Reid, Constance. *From Zero to Infinity*. What makes numbers interesting. Crowell, New York, ed. 2, 1960. 171 pp. \$3.95.

Seitz, Frederick, and David Turnbull, Eds. *Solid State Physics*. Advances in research and applications. vol. 10. Academic Press, New York, 1960. 531 pp. \$14.50. Contributors to this volume: F. J. Adrian, F. De Wit, B. S. Gouary, D. Lazarus, M. R. Schafroth, P. R. Wallace.

Wade, F. Alton, and Richard B. Mattox. *Elements of Crystallography and Mineralogy*. Harper, New York, 1960. 346 pp. \$7.50.

Weidner, Richard T., and Robert L. Sells. *Elementary Modern Physics*. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1960. 524 pp. \$8.50.

Zenz, Frederick A., and Donald F. Othmer. *Fluidization and Fluid-Particle Systems*. Reinhold, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1960. 523 pp. \$15.