

appendix includes a list of general references, mostly texts and monographs.

This book will probably be most useful to students of medical helminthology and should serve admirably as a text for this subject. It will also serve as a guide for physicians who occasionally encounter patients with worm infections.

LOUIS J. OLIVIER
*National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, Maryland*

Aquatic Phycomycetes. Frederick K. Sparrow, Jr. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, ed. 2, 1960. xxv + 1187 pp. Illus. \$22.50.

With the possible exception of a few specialists in the limited field involved, mycologists and others interested will be surprised to find that the subject of aquatic Phycomycetes requires a volume of over 1100 pages for adequate presentation. Equally interesting is the fact that the present edition represents a 50 percent increase in size over the first edition (1943) which at that time was considered to be "a notable achievement."

Aquatic fungi belong largely to the class Phycomycetes, the most primitive of the Eumycetes, or true fungi, although each of the other fungus classes does contain some species which are aquatic or which live on aquatic substrata.

This standard work brings together information available through 1 January 1955 on all phycomycetous fungi occurring in fresh or marine waters. It does not include most of the Peronosporales (downy mildews) or the Entomophthorales, which develop on strictly terrestrial hosts or substrates. These latter fungi have been adequately treated in other monographs. The author has added to this edition those species of *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* known to occur as water molds, the genera of the Saprolegniaceae, and citations of new species in the family published since Coker and Mathew's monograph (1937). Also included are all new taxa in the other pertinent groups which have been described since the publication of the first edition. Literature references appearing subsequent to the date limit (1955) have been included in the bibliography. Sim-

ilarly, new taxa and the results of recent investigations have been noted in footnotes or added at appropriate points under the heading "Recently described taxa." The total number of taxa involved is impressive—8 orders, 24 families, 152 genera, and 781 species—in contrast to the number that are given in the first edition—7, 21, 112, and 475, respectively.

The original plan of presentation has not been materially changed in the present work. A comprehensive introduction considers general phases of the subject including phylogeny and the relationships of the several groups, geographic distribution, hydrobiological aspects, methods of isolating and culturing the fungi as well as their preservation in permanent collections, and finally a key to the orders. In the consideration of the orders, attention is given to morphology, methods of development, reproduction, cytology, and parasitism. A detailed systematic account of each family, genus, and species is given with keys for each family and genus. There are technical descriptions of each taxon with notes on substrates, collectors, distribution, literature references, and critical comments on taxonomic points.

Hidden away in the text are two new genera and a considerable number of new species and new combinations, all properly set up to conform to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Listing these changes on a single page would have been very helpful to those concerned with the nomenclatorial aspects of the subject.

A carefully prepared list of substrata is provided following a systematic arrangement of the plant and animal hosts or organic substances involved. A bibliography of over 1200 entries, practically all of which the author has reviewed, points up the large number of workers in many countries who have contributed to the general subject. A general index to technical names concludes the book.

In this compendium the author has presented a complete and well-rounded account of the subject of aquatic fungi. It is an authoritative and scholarly work, and one which all who are in any way concerned with these fungi will need to have at hand at all times for ready reference.

JOHN A. STEVENSON
4113 Emery Place, NW,
Washington, D.C.

Miscellaneous Publications

(Inquiries concerning these publications should be addressed, not to Science, but to the publisher or agency sponsoring the publication.)

Australia, Parliament of the Commonwealth. *Eleventh Annual Report of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization*. 1958–59. Government of Australia, Canberra, 1960. 181pp. 10s. 6d.

Foundation for Instrumentation Education and Research. "Proceedings of the pilot clinic on the instrumentation requirements for human comfort and survival in space flight." L. E. Slater, Ed. The Foundation, New York, 1960. 165 pp. \$5.

Fundacion Lucas Sierra y Sociedad Medica de Valparaiso. *Jornadas Clinicas de Verano, 1959*. Fundacion Lucas Sierra, Vina Del Mar, Chile, 1960. 379 pp.

Haffkine Institute. *Proceedings of the Symposia Held during the Diamond Jubilee of the Haffkine Institute*. The Institute, Bombay 12, India, 1960. 154 pp.

Johnston, Marjorie C., and Esther M. Eaton. *Source Materials for Secondary School Teachers of Foreign Language*. U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 1960. 26 pp.

Michigan State University Museum. *Publications*, Biological Series, vol. 1, No. 9, "Mammals of the Guadiana lava field, Durango, Mexico." Rollin H. Baker. Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, 1960. 24 pp.

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé. *Bibliography on Bilharziasis, 1949–1958*. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1960 (order from Columbia Univ. Press, New York). 158 pp. \$2.

Research in Space Science, Special Reports No. 40 (22 pp. and No. 41 (35 pp.). Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge 38, Mass. 1960.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography. *Bulletin*, vol. 7, No. 6. "Production and distribution of larvae of the spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus* (Randall), with records of *P. gracilis* Streets." Martin W. Johnson. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1960. \$1.

Smithsonian Institution. *Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 140, No. 2. "Pleistocene birds in America." Alexander Wetmore. Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, 1960. 13 pp.

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Committee on Training in Health and Safety. *Training in Radiological Health and Safety*. British Information Services, New York, 1960. 95 pp. \$1.04.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. *Geodetic Operations in the United States and in Other Areas through International Cooperation*. 1 January, 1957–31 December 1959. Supt. of Documents, GPO, Washington 25, 1960. 38 pp.

Victoria University. *Zoology Publications*, No. 26. "Synoptic keys to the genera of Ophiuroidea." H. Barraclough Fell. Victoria Univ., Wellington, New Zealand. 1960. 44 pp. Systematic keys, synonymy, and a selected bibliography are presented for the extant genera of Ophiuroidea.