would assign them. One wishes that the editor had included some information on psychological testing procedures in the chapter on emotional disorders. Reports from psychologists frequently make reference to such procedures, and some knowledge of what the tests entail adds meaning to the findings reported.

The chapters on diseases of the kidney and on neoplasms are especially noteworthy because of the brief discussion at the end of each chapter of some of the broader implications of the disease entities presented.

In this regard, the ideal textbook is yet to be written owing to the welter of unsolved social problems created by the ravages of disease. Awareness of the concept of rehabilitation has not yet filtered into the general medical consciousness, where it belongs as properly as it does within the minds of those who work in the specific specialty. When this has occurred and we have accumulated more knowledge in the never-never land between disease and restoration to the community, many of our current textbooks will need to be rewritten.

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Organoboron Chemistry

Organoboron chemistry has become a popular field in recent years, and one of the areas that has attracted most attention has been concerned with compounds containing boron-nitrogen bonds. A large variety of novel heterocyclic systems of this kind have been prepared, many of which show unusual and interesting properties.

The present book, **Boron-Nitrogen Compounds** (Springer, Berlin; Academic Press, New York, 1965. 184 pp., $6.75), by Kurt Niedenzu and John W. Dawson, provides a concise but comprehensive review of this field. After a brief introduction dealing with the history and nomenclature of organoboron chemistry, there are chapters discussing amineboranes and other analogous coordination compounds, aminoboranes (that is, amides of boric, boronic, and borinic acids), the borazines, other heterocyclics containing rings composed entirely of boron and nitrogen, and heterocyclic compounds containing rings with carbon, boron, and nitrogen. The last chapter discusses the structure of boron nitride, and there is an appendix dealing with the B^{11}-nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of boron compounds.

This is an excellent book. It gives a clear, well-documented, and timely account of the subject, covering both the experimental facts and their theoretical implications; it is also pleasantly free from errors and irrelevant details and is very well produced. The authors obviously have a real enthusiasm for their subject, and they have done a service to the field and to their fellow chemists by producing such a good and readable account. This book should be in every library, and on the bookshelves of all chemists who are in any way interested in boron chemistry.

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Natural History

This volume, small enough to be taken easily into the field, is designed primarily for the nonbotanist with an interest in the identification and natural history of the 56 species of cone-bearing trees that are indigenous to the Pacific Coast states. The fact that **Cone-Bearing Trees of the Pacific Coast** (Pacific Books, Palo Alto, Calif., 1965. 231 pp., $4.95) is now in its seventh printing (it was first published in 1942) is testimony to its continued popularity.

The body of the text is prefaced by more than 50 pages of introductory material, with sections devoted to tree ring analysis, "inspirational trees," and tree ring studies of bristlecone pines, which have been added, in the order listed, with the fifth, sixth, and seventh printings. In the main portion of the book, a full page of illustrations and a page of descriptive information are devoted to almost every species. A "Needle Key," an "Elevation Key," and a "Geographical Key" are included to provide short-cuts in the identification process. Technical vocabulary is held to a minimum throughout the book.

The descriptive material is conveniently arranged, concise, and generally accurate. The direct comparisons of closely similar species, sometimes given in tabular form, are particularly helpful. The illustrations are highly appropriate and include both habit photographs and detailed drawings. On the other hand, the "keys" to identification are less satisfactory. Both the needle key and the elevation key provide only limited simplification and contain a number of minor errors. There are serious inaccuracies in portions of the geographical key—for example, at least six of the 26 species listed for the district that includes most of Southern California do not in fact occur there, while one species that does occur is not listed.

The supplementary material on tree ring analysis and age determination of bristlecone pines, while highly interesting, is incidental to the primary purpose of the book, and perhaps should be made the subject of a separate volume. The section on "inspirational trees" is a mixture of anthropomorphic biology and personal philosophy, which some readers will probably appreciate and others will find distasteful.

Despite these shortcomings, the very apt species descriptions, the helpful comparisons, and the fine illustrations combine to make this little volume a valuable addition to the amateur naturalist's library.

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New Books

Biological and Medical Sciences

Advances in Acarology. vol. 2l John A. Naegele, Ed. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1965. 184 pp. Illus. $9.75. Six papers: "Acarology in the U.S.S.R." by Nina G. Bregetova; "Principles of chemical control of phytophagous mites" by L. R. Jeppson; "Resistance in the Acarina: Ticks" by G. B. Whitehead; "Resistance in the Acarina: Mites" by W. Helle; "A review of the genera of the family Tydeidae (Acarina)" by Edward W. Baker; and "A review of the family Rhyncoptidae Lawrence, parasitic on porcupines and monkeys" by A. Fain.

Advances in Applied Microbiology. vol. 7. Wayne W. Umbreit, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 415 pp. Illus. $14. Ten papers: "Microbial carotenogenesis" by Alex Ciegler; "Biodegradation: Problems of molecular recalcitrance and microbial fallibility" by M. Alexander; "Cold sterilization techniques" by John B. Opfell and Curtis E. Miller; "Microbial production of metal-organic compounds and complexes" by D. Perlman; "Development of coding schemes for microbial taxonomy" by S. T. Cowan; "Effects of microbes on germfree animals" by Thomas D. Luckey; "Uses and products of yeasts and yeast-like fungi" by Walter J. Nickerson and

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