no doubt that most of the individual chapters have immense value as contributions to the literature of the chimpanzee. Keleman's chapter on laryngeal anatomy, although it reads as if it had been badly translated from the author's native tongue, is precise and informative. Primatologists and psychologists will relish the unequivocal, infinitely quotable statement that the anatomy of the larynx of the chimpanzee makes it entirely impossible for this animal to reproduce the phonetic elements of human speech. The lengthy chapter by Shantha and Monocha on the chimpanzee brain is a meticulous and highly specialized, if unfunctional, neuroanatomical treatise. Schultz's chapter on the chimpanzee skeleton is a welcome synthesis of the author's unique knowledge of growth and variation of the higher primates. Krogman's chapter on growth changes in the skull and dentition is an exemplary presentation of known facts, though it is not an easy read. There is inevitably some overlap between Krogman's and Schultz's contributions; one could have wished that Krogman was as up-to-date on Schultz's work (on cranial capacity, for example) as Schultz himself is. Rewell's comprehensive chapter on intestinal infections is marred by nomenclatorial inadequacies, *Macacca cynomolgus* [*sic*], *Maccaca pileatus* [*sic*], *and* (save the mark) *Seniocebus leucopus*. One might have expected that a volume deriving editorially from a major primate research establishment would have done better than this.

I find it hard to excuse the inadequacies of this book as a whole, which, from its misleading title to its nomenclatorial imperfections, does scant justice to its distinguished contributors.

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Information on Fisheries

The Encyclopedia of Marine Resources. FRANK E. FIRTH, Ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1969. xii + 740 pp., illus. $25.

The oceans, or "inner space," have lately attracted a degree of attention only slightly less than outer space. This interest has created a demand for easy access to information on marine resources. The present volume attempts to fill this demand; it is to be regretted that the attempt is not entirely successful.

A major shortcoming is incomplete coverage; of some 150 contributions all but about a dozen deal with fisheries and related biological subjects. Of the authors, over 70 percent come from the United States, and three-quarters of the rest are from other English-speaking countries. A book can hardly claim to be an encyclopedia of marine resources with no contributions from countries with such vast programs of research and exploitation as the U.S.S.R. and Germany and with only two from Japan.

Even within the restricted scope of the living resources of the waters around North America there are some very apparent gaps. The problems of conservation and management of overexploited stocks receive no explicit treatment, though touched on in several articles; similarly, the references to the various international fishery commissions, which are such a feature of the modern fishery scene, are very few, and sometimes erroneous; for example, neither the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) nor the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC, not ICNEF) employs its own biologists to evaluate the statistics.

It is probably inevitable that the contributions to this type of volume should be highly variable, but there appears to be an unnecessary amount of second-rate material. Partly this is due to the rather broad subjects of many articles, so that particular topics are touched on briefly in several places. Thus the mode of operation of an otter trawl is discussed in a paragraph or so in some half-dozen articles (cod fishery, redfish fishery, and others) but there is no detailed description of the modern trawl and its many variations. Incidentally, it is not true (as is stated on p. 582) that "it is a marvel of ingenuity that this mixture of netting and heavy doors, rollers and cables, dumped over the vessel's side en masse, lands on the bottom in proper position and functions perfectly." If this ever happened it would be a miracle.

These faults should not detract from the usefulness of many of the articles: the drawings of fishing vessels by Hitz are a pleasure to look at as well as being clear and informative; the article by Manar on Pacific fisheries—tropical and subtropical—gives clearly the information one expects from such a heading (but why no equivalent articles for Atlantic fisheries, or for the North Pacific?). A number of useful articles do not, however, make a good encyclopedia.

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Infrared in Medicine

Medical Thermography. Proceedings of a Boerhaave Course, Leiden, 1968. S. F. C. HEERMA VAN VOSS and P. THOMAS, Eds. Karger, Basel, 1969 (U.S. distributor, Phiebig, White Plains, N.Y.). viii + 224 pp., illus. Paper, $15.60. Bibliotheca Radiologica, No. 5.

Thermography, one of the newer diagnostic methods, was introduced to medicine in 1956 and since that time has received considerable attention from the medical and scientific world. Although over 200 articles concerned with this subject appear in the literature, there are only two books about it. The first book, *Thermography and Its Clinical Applications*, was published in 1964 as volume 121 of the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences and like the second, which is being reviewed here, was a collection of papers from a conference. It differs in that most of the contributors are Americans. The contributors to the Boerhaave Course are with one exception European investigators, and this book is a reflection of current efforts on the continent in the field of infrared thermography. Like its predecessor, this volume includes discussions of history, instrumentation, technology, and clinical applications in breast diseases, vascular disturbances of the extremities, and cerebrovascular disorders.

Very little that is new can be added to the history of infrared. During the interval between conferences improved technology has developed in the form of several new instruments—notably the AGA Thermovision and the Bofors IR-Camera. In the reviewer's experience, these two instruments, which are manufactured in Sweden, are the finest equipment for rapid screening that is now available. Both are discussed in this publication. Unfortunately, the latest technological advancement, color thermography, is not included.