sis, but it is limited and suggestive rather than decisive. The book thus appears at a most appropriate stage of evolution studies to stimulate research, especially in areas identified in the final chapter as requiring particular attention: measuring the effectiveness of adaptations, systematic study of species composition and interactions in ancient communities, and phylogeny, the determination of ancestor-descendant relationships. With the impressive scope and rich synthesis of this work, the author has assumed the mantle of a provocative pundit of paleobiology.

ALAN J. KOHN
Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

Fishery Biology

Population Genetics and Fishery Management. NILS RYMAN and FRED UTTER, Eds. Washington Sea Grant Program, Seattle, WA, 1987 (distributor, University of Washington Press, Seattle). xviii, 420 pp., illus. $35; paper, $17.50.

Humans are still primarily hunter-gatherers, albeit highly efficient ones, of aquatic food resources. Total world catch was nearly 83 million metric tons in 1984 (*FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics*). Overexploitation and habitat alteration, however, pose grave threats to sustaining yields of fish stocks, the legislated goal of fishery management in the United States. That sustained yield has often been exceeded is all too evident in the history of fisheries collapses. Such failures obviously represent short-term economic losses, but what of the long-term genetic consequences of pushing natural fish populations to, and occasionally beyond, their production limits? As reviewed in this book, application of the principles and methods of genetics to exploited fish stocks has demonstrated losses of genetic diversity, both within and between species, to the detriment of yield. Fisheries must clearly be managed to maintain genetic diversity and stability, yet genetics is rarely mentioned in current fishery textbooks or curricula.

Nils Ryman and Fred Utter, two pioneers in the study of fish population genetics, have provided a book that makes a strong and timely case for the application of population genetic principles to fishery and fish hatchery management. Twenty-four leading authorities, including the editors, have written 15 chapters covering the history of genetics and fishery management, relevant quantitative and population genetic theory, details of useful molecular and statistical methods, and consequences of fishery practices and management on genetic diversity. Cross-referencing among chapters, consistent use of scientific nomenclature, an index of species, and the collection of nearly 1000 literature citations into a single bibliography give cohesion to this comprehensive multiauthored volume.

What emerges about the biology of fish populations and current methods used to analyze their genetic structure and evolutionary divergence should be of interest to a wide audience of population biologists. Allendorf *et al.* call attention to phenotypic variation that is an order of magnitude greater in fishes than in other vertebrates, yet heritabilities of traits are lower in fishes, owing in part to indeterminate growth, poikilothermy, and unusually flexible relationships between growth and sexual maturation; this last theme is expanded by Nelson and Soulé in their discussion of the effects of size selection on life histories. High fecundities and great variation in reproductive success may result in gross overestimation of genetically effective sizes for both hatchery and natural populations (Gall; Allendorf and Ryman; Nelson and Soulé). For hatcheries, the unanimous recommendation is to reduce or eliminate variance in family size.

The related management problems of detecting hybridization and introgression (Campton) and of sorting out the separate contributions of subpopulations to mixed stocks (Pella and Milner) have fostered development of sophisticated statistical estimators of admixture, based on information at multiple allozyme-coding loci. Detecting introgression also appears to be a strength of methods for revealing nucleotide differences in maternally inherited mitochondrial DNA (Ferris and Berg; Gyllensten and Wilson).

Though this book ought to succeed in introducing fishery managers to population genetics, it is sobering to consider how much of the chasm between the two fields remains to be bridged. Perhaps a limitation of the book is that it is written solely by geneticists. Discussions of some topics—partitioning of genetic diversity, phylogenetic inference from molecular data, and dating of specific divergence—have the tone of dispute among cognoscenti rather than of communication with nongeneticists. A central issue, whether fishery management can adopt the long-term view that population geneticists take for granted, remains unresolved. Do fishery managers care whether two species diverged 5×10^6 years ago when bureaucratic memory extends only to the last election? How can fishery managers utilize information on processes that reach equilibria in thousands of generations when their own future is often delimited by the next budget appropriations battle? Converting sociopolitical institutions and fishery managers to the cause of genetic conservation may itself be a process that approaches stable equilibrium at a rate measured in human generations, but this book takes a much-needed first step.

DENNIS HEDGECOCK
Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Bodega Bay, CA 94923

Seasonal Rhythms

Monsoons. JAY S. FEIN and PAMELA L. STEPHENS, Eds. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1987. xxii, 632 pp., illus. $74.95.

"With this book," write the editors, "we have tried to provide a multifaceted view of the monsoon: its lore, its societal impacts, and its meteorology. . . . Our intended audience includes administrators and policymakers, researchers and students, and interested laypeople."

Although monsoons occur in various areas around the tropical belt, research on the subject has been focused on the summer monsoon of India. For over 100 years British and an increasing number of Indian and other scientists have been engaged in an effort to understand and predict this particular monsoon. *Monsoons* maintains this emphasis.

The six major parts of the book are: Introduction; Literature and Folklore; Impacts and Government Response; Past and Present Concepts; Interactions and Variability; and Prediction and Government Action. A brief introduction to each part is provided by the editors. The presentations, in 19 chapters, review the literature and offer speculations about the future, many of them based on computer models. Fewer than half of the 16 authors are writing from Asia, and although Soviet participation in monsoon experiments has been strong, there are no contributions from the U.S.S.R. or China. The authors, who for the most part have avoided duplicating one another's material, supply useful cross-references to other chapters. The chapters can be read in any order.

The introductory chapter, "The elementary monsoon" by P. J. Webster, discusses monsoon generation, structure, and cycle. Webster notes that "if we consider only differential heating, moist processes, and rotation, it appears that the essence of the observed monsoon circulation and structure can be explained." For those interested in monsoon physics, J. A. Young's "Physics of