here many points of departure for their flights into fantasy. The already great gullibility of the reading public will be increased by the book, and some eager amateur zoologist just might be so stimulated by it that he will go out and blunder onto a new kind of animal. As the author would say, it is "not impossible."

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Purchase Guide for Programs in Science, Mathematics, Modern Foreign Languages. Prepared by the Council of Chief State School Officers with the assistance of Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., and others. Ginn, Boston, Mass., 1959. vii + 336 pp. Paper, $3.95.

Under Title 3 of the National Defense Education Act, elementary and secondary schools (grades 4 through 12) will be able to purchase equipment for science, mathematics, and foreign language classes in far greater quantities than their present abilities allow. Educational administrators, teachers, and supervisors who need assistance in selecting equipment may turn to this publication for helpful suggestions.

The *Guide* consists of a subject list of the items recommended for use in teaching biology, chemistry, elementary science, general science, physics, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. Each item suggested for use in science is classified under one of the following headings: "Basic," "Standard," or "Advanced." This classification, with one exception, is the same for mathematics: "Additional" replaces "Advanced." In the section on modern foreign languages, special functional designations are used. Definitions of these terms are included in the *Guide*. The reader should study these terms carefully in order to interpret the recommendations and intentions of this list.

Each item of the alphabetical list is coded in one or more of the subject areas. The descriptions include brief specifications which generally provide enough information to assist substantially in making a better decision for purchasing equipment. There is no mention of cost, nor is there a commercial publisher or manufacturer associated with the items.

A most interesting feature of this publication is the guidelines offered through the use of essays. In general, these essays explain and clarify the modern trends in science, mathematics, and language education. Readers who are not familiar with these ideas will enjoy the essays and will find good suggestions for improving the physical setting of instruction in the various courses. For example, the description of a modern foreign language laboratory presents a new concept in the teaching of this subject. The description includes sketches and charts illustrating the use of a language laboratory.

The final items in the *Guide* are a bibliography of books for the school library and a directory of publishers and book dealers.

The foreword points out that all of the lists are necessarily incomplete and that they are to be regarded as open at both ends. Thus, the writers of the *Purchase Guide* recognize the dangers inherent in such a project and publication. Ways must be found to keep this *Guide* up-to-date, else in only a few years, it may become actually harmful, because it might serve to perpetuate the use of old equipment and traditional method and course content. Scientists should welcome the invitation from the Council to provide this assistance on a continuing basis.

The Council of Chief State Officers is to be congratulated on this significant contribution to education. It seems almost certain that this *Purchase Guide* will contribute greatly to the success of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. It is also a most encouraging sign in that the council sought the active support of scientists and language and library experts in this effort. Evidence of this is seen in the contribution of the National Bureau of Standards, the fact that the education officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Physics, and persons nominated by the American Institute of Biological Sciences and the Modern Language Association were members of the advisory Committee of Seven, and in the participation of such agencies as the School Mathematics Study Group (sponsored by the National Science Foundation).

The project was organized and administered by Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers. The foreword was written by George E. Watson, state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and president of the council. As Watson states, "This *Purchase Guide* is a pioneering effort in American education."

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Catalogue of the Type Specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum (Natural History) described by Edward Meyrick. vol. 3. *Tortricidae, Olethreutidae, Noctuidae.* J. F. Gates Clarke. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1958. 600 pp. £6.

It is a pleasure to announce the appearance of volume 3 of Clarke's monumental work; volumes 1 and 2 were reviewed earlier [*Science* **122**, 1274 (1955)]. In volume 3 the species of Tortricidae and Olethreutidae are covered, as well as one species of Noctuidae. As in the previous volumes, all of the species are illustrated, and dissections show the taxonomically essential characters. The illustrations are superbly reproduced photographs, microphotographs, and, in some cases, drawings. The text comprises full bibliographic citation of the original publication and type locality, as well as the present taxonomic disposition of each species, citations of type specimens, and captions for the illustrations. The volume is produced in the same sumptuous manner as the earlier ones. It will certainly serve for a long time as the point of departure for future taxonomic studies of the families and genera treated.

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Eskimo Prehistory in the Vicinity of Point Barrow, Alaska. *Anthropological Papers,* vol. 47, part 1. James A. Ford. American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1959. 272 pp. Illus. + plates. $4.75.

Ford's monograph reporting on the 1931-32 and 1936 excavations, mainly on the Birnirk culture site near Point Barrow, Alaska, is a work of major importance in Arctic prehistory. Excavation of frozen refuse mounds was limited to the time during the short summer when the ground thaws. Ford