

Carozzi's translation is an excellent rendering of Lamarck's meaning, yet without the tortuous windings of the French text. His notes are especially helpful in providing definitions of geological terms whose meanings have changed and in suggesting the geological observations probably responsible for many of Lamarck's ideas. Less adequate, however, are the historical notes that sometimes claim too much originality for the author. Thus, several geologists (among them Monnet and Lavoisier) had already abandoned the Biblical time scale and had anticipated Lamarck's views on the great extent of geological time; Lamarck may have developed his ideas independently, but he was not alone in these beliefs.

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## Social Behavior

**Psychobiological Approaches to Social Behavior.** P. Herbert Leiderman and David Shapiro, Eds. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1964. xviii + 203 pp. Illus. \$6.75.

This book attempts to demonstrate some points of contact between the social and the biological sciences. All of the nine chapters are strongly data oriented, dealing with such work as the effects of social living versus isolation on steroid levels in monkeys (Mason and Brady), Schachter's well-known research on the cognitive and social structuring of drug-induced feeling states, and the physiological covariation that occurs as a function of negative and positive sociometric relations in small peer groups (Kaplan, Burch, and Bloom). These and the other papers deal essentially with physiological changes that can be induced by manipulation of social variables and also with social and emotional alterations consequent on physiological treatment, for example, with drugs.

The main conclusion that emerges is that manipulations of either type of variable can have effects on the other. Well and good. But this is hardly very startling news. The best argument for the use of physiological measures in social psychology, made by several of the authors, perhaps most explicitly by Harold Gerard, is a methodological

one, namely that they can supply more information and increased precision, first, about processes beyond the awareness of the subject, and second, about some process of which the subject may be aware (for example, an affective state) but which he may distort in attempting to report it. Whatever usefulness social psychology may have for the biological sciences, however, is made considerably less clear. Schachter's work, for example, explores, in an ingenious fashion, the problem of cognizing bodily states, but it has only indirect relevance to social psychology.

There is no doubt at all, as the editors point out, that such a combination of social and biological approaches can generate a great deal of new research. The addition to each field of another set of methods and variables almost guarantees this. But more than this is needed. The task of science is not merely to do everything that can be done, but to select judiciously certain lines of work that are liable to give the most basic kinds of answers. Certainly all of the papers in the book are competent and interesting. But collectively they do not seem to make a strong enough theoretical statement to justify their joint presentation in a book.

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## New Books

### Biological and Medical Sciences

**La Biologie Humaine.** Eugene Schreider. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1964. 125 pp. Paper.

**Current Topics in Radiation Research.** vol. 1. Michael Ebert and Alma Howard, Eds. North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1965. 280 pp. Illus. \$8.40. Six papers: "New light on radiation biology from electron spin resonance studies" by K. G. Zimmer and A. Müller; "Radical scavengers and radioprotection" by Karl Ford Nakken; "The influence of serotonin on radiation effects in mammals" by Hans-Joachim Melching; "Response of bone marrow stem cells to ionizing radiations" by L. G. Lajtha; "Recovery in X-irradiated mammalian cells" by M. M. Elkind and W. K. Sinclair; and "Leukaemia incidence in children in relation to radiation exposure in early life" by Alice Stewart and David Hewitt.

**Drug Dosage in Laboratory Animals.** A handbook. C. D. Barnes and L. G.

Eltherington. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1964. 322 pp. Paper, \$8.

**Ecology and Oceanography of the Coral-Reef Tract, Abaco Island, Bahamas.** John F. Storr. Geological Soc. America, New York, 1964. 104 pp. Illus. Paper, \$4.

**Experimental Entomology.** Kenneth W. Cummins, Lee D. Miller, Ned A. Smith, and Richard M. Fox. Reinhold, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1965. 190 pp. Illus. \$6.50.

**Experimental Virology.** Carmine C. Mascoli and Robert G. Burrell. Burgess, Minneapolis, 1965. 119 pp. Paper, \$4.

**Experiments in Behaviour Therapy.** Readings in modern methods of treatment of mental disorders derived from learning theory. H. J. Eysenck, Ed. Pergamon, London; Macmillan, New York, 1964. 568 pp. Illus. \$15. Forty-two papers grouped under the following headings: Reciprocal Inhibition (14 papers); Operant Conditioning (9 papers); Other Methods (10 papers); and Behaviour Therapy with Children (9 papers).

**The Genera of Flowering Plants (Angiospermae): Based Principally on the Genera Plantarum of G. Bentham and J. D. Hooker.** vol. 1, *Dicotyledones*. J. Hutchinson. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1964. 528 pp. \$20.20.

**Genetics and the Social Behavior of the Dog.** John Paul Scott and John L. Fuller. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964. 486 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

**The Giant Panda: A Morphological Study of Evolutionary Mechanisms (Fieldiana: Zool. Men. 3).** D. Dwight Davis. Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, 1964. 339 pp. Illus. Paper, \$15.

**The Growth Process in Animals.** A. E. Needham. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1964. 536 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

**Histophysiology of Synapses and Neurosecretion.** Eduardo D. P. de Robertis. Pergamon, London; Macmillan, New York, 1964. 258 pp. Illus. \$10.

**Hormonal Steroids: Biochemistry, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.** vol. 1. *Proceedings, First International Congress on Hormonal Steroids.* L. Martini and A. Pecile, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1964. 607 pp. Illus. \$18. The papers and discussions are listed under the following topics: New Steroids with Hormone-like Activities; Pathways of Synthesis and Metabolism of Hormonal Steroids; Control of Synthesis and Release of Steroid Hormones; Mechanism of Steroid Action; Substances Which Affect Synthesis and Action of Steroid Hormones; and Non-Hormonal Activities of Steroids.

**Human Tumors Secreting Catecholamines.** Clinical and physiopathological study of the pheochromocytomas. Henri Hermann and René Mornex. Translated from the French by R. Crawford. Pergamon, London; Macmillan, New York, 1964. 223 pp. Illus. \$8.50.

**Immunology and Serology.** Philip L. Carpenter. Saunders, Philadelphia, ed. 2, 1965. 464 pp. Illus. \$8.50.

**Introduction to Chemical Pharmacology.** R. B. Barlow. Methuen, London; Wiley, New York, ed. 2, 1964. 462 pp. Illus. \$13.