the existence of similarity, and particularly not in a field so difficult to measure as that of values. Smith's regression measurements of the various criteria of shared values indicate complex partial correlations and differential frequencies, not mutually incomprehensible universes of value discourse. Smith's conclusions thus rest on an assessment of degrees of similarity and difference in values. I agree with his judgment, but I do not believe that the suitability of pluralism as a framework for comprehension of colonial societies precludes the utility of examining them as loosely integrated systems of normative solidarity.

If Smith's test of theory is a failure, it is an honorable failure. The theoretical problems he fingers are real and pressing, and, if he has not altogether resolved them, neither has anyone else. Modern social science must find a generally satisfactory formulation of values, and it has not yet done so. *Stratification in Grenada* could well become an important part of the ferment leading to this result, and we may regard the author's craftsmanship and rigor as unearned profit. He has given us a valuable monograph that grapples with important questions.

M. S. EDMONSON
*Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tulane University*

## A Literature Survey

**Ultraviolet Radiation.** Lewis R. Koller. Wiley, New York, ed. 2, 1965. viii + 312 pp. Illus. $12.

On the dust cover of Koller's new edition, it is claimed that the book "brings together in a concise and orderly fashion all of the material now scattered through the literature." Indeed it covers a great deal of ground, discussing the natural and artificial sources of ultraviolet radiation and its transmission and reflection by many materials, and ending with a chapter on applications of ultraviolet radiation and one on detectors. The author is happiest when dealing with artificial sources, detectors, and materials, and rather less so in his chapter on solar radiation.

The main fault of this book, which is fortunately intended for reference rather than as a text, is a lack of system in nomenclature, vividly illustrated on pages 208 and 209 where we have "reflectance" in the legend to Fig. 13, "reflectivity" in the diagrams. What is one to think of "a black body of emissivity 0.058" (p. 67)? Or of a "light output [light-output?] equivalent to a brightness of 430 suns" (p. 103)? I submit that no one who has been dealing with radiation for as long as Koller has should make a light-output equivalent to a brightness. He could well have used the notation approved by the International Commission on Illumination, on which the United States is well represented. This leads me to remark that the author makes little reference to researches, and even less to equipment, from outside his own country.

As in the first edition, the index is adequate, though authors whose names appear only in the numbered references at the ends of the chapters are not indexed. Footnotes are used to refer to many papers, so why not for all? In general, the references are not very systematic; for instance, on page 23 we are referred in the text to "J. D. Cobine's *Gaseous Discharges*," a work doubtless well known to Koller, with no additional details. And "*NASA*, CR-17" (p. 88) seems rather cryptic. Misprints are not more common than is usual in technical books nowadays, but on page 148 it is stated that the scale of ordinates of Fig. 23 is logarithmic, although in the figure it is linear.

In spite of these strictures, I think that the book will be useful in the reference libraries of manufacturers and research institutions.

W. E. KNOWLES MIDDLETON
*39 Rossetti Garden Mansions, Flood Street, London, S.W.3, England*

## Descriptive Parasitology

**Microscopic Diagnosis of the Parasites of Man.** Robert B. Burrows. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1965. xii + 328 pp. Illus. $15.

Believing that, in many laboratories, the quality of diagnostic parasitology is inadequate and placed in the hands of insufficiently trained persons, the author, from a wide experience with the difficulties met by the untrained person, designed this book chiefly to help him. To accomplish this the book emphasizes the description of the stages of the parasites seen by the technician and omits most aspects of the life cycle, pathology, and treatment. Supporting the descriptions is a large array of illustrative material, almost exclusively at standard magnifications. For the helminth eggs these are photomicrographs at 400×, as commonly viewed under the high, dry microscope objective. For the protozoa a special drawing medium was found to represent as closely as possible the specimens as seen under the oil immersion objective (1500×). In addition, several specimens of each species are figured so that both the typical variation and the range of variation which the microscopist will encounter are adequately represented. The drawings are further distinguished by being originals done by Burrows, and they constitute an addition to the repertory of illustrative parasitological material.

Another good feature is the meticulous detail with which instruction in techniques is presented, with much of the author's personal experience given as suggestions for attaining success with them. The whole range of procedure from tissue sectioning and staining of pathological material to blood and fecal smears is given. Each chapter ends with a list of important references to the diagnostic literature. The parasites of dogs and cats that are found in North America are considered in an appendix.

In general, then, the book meets the objectives of the author. However, the illustrative material, so well conceived as a need, falls short of the goals on several counts. In many cases the photographs of helminth material, as printed, are of such low contrast or poor focus that it is difficult to identify the diagnostic detail mentioned in the text (for example, nematode larvae, eggs of cestodes, microfilariae). The literature contains better examples.

The drawings of the protozoa also are shown in low contrast, especially the intestinal flagellates, so that again the text is difficult to follow in the specimens given. Furthermore, there are no identifying labels for cytological details. Thus, the untrained person will have to turn to sources other than this book to learn what axostyle, blepharoplast, kinetoplast, chromatoid, and karyosome are. In the case of the blood protozoa, so many good examples of colored plates are available, and even some very recent additions, that drawings in shades of grey seem almost inexcusable and weaken the usefulness of these sections of the book.

There are only a few minor errors (for example, contractile vacuole empties through cytopyge) and remarkably