cerebral endings of the analyzer systems represents a physical basis of the diverse grades of transfer from actual sensory perception and impressions to abstract-logical forms of concepts of reality and behavior patterns." Such are the phrases that allegedly bring us "closer to the solution of the cardinal question posed by Pavlov: what is the fine structure of the analyzers, and how do their various components interact?" PAUL D. MACLEAN

Laboratory of Brain Evolution and Behavior,

National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland

Morphogenesis in Insects

Biochemical Aspects of Insect Development. P. S. CHEN. Karger, Basel, 1971 (U.S. distributor, Phiebig, White Plains, N.Y.). viii, 230 pp., illus. \$17.30. Monographs in Developmental Biology, vol. 3.

Recently developmental biologists have increasingly recognized the opportunities for genetic analysis of development afforded by that genetically best-known of all animals, Drosophila. At the same time, research on endocrine aspects of insect development has burgeoned, spurred in part by the encouraging possibility that hormone mimics may be valuable in the selective control of insects. A book on the biochemistry of insect development is therefore welcome, and P. S. Chen, an active contributor to this field for the past two decades, is well qualified to provide it. This concise volume takes up insect development stage by stage--embryo, larva, metamorphosis, adultreviewing the biochemical knowledge of each, and concludes with a chapter on genetically based studies. The book is generally up to date and, with a bibliography of more than 900 titles, is a valuable source for the literature of the field. Endocrine aspects receive little emphasis, which is appropriate in view of the existence of several current reviews on insect hormones, and genetic aspects, in which the author has special interest, are emphasized. Although in this field of research, as in others, many investigations have suffered from technical inadequacy, many premature conclusions have been drawn, and many inferences have been legitimately revised in the light of new discovery, Chen studiously refrains from criticism and value judgment. This seems a pity

-some guidance through the jungle of papers, and personal opinion from an experienced worker, would have been welcome. Also a little disappointing is the limited amount of new interpretation and synthesis. Perhaps the boldest broad conclusion is the rejection of any massive alteration of the protein pattern at metamorphosis. Chen does not accept the concept, put forth by others, of gene-set switchover at metamorphosis. "Even in the higher Diptera, which have the most complete metamorphosis, the data do not imply a switchover from a larval set of genes to an adult set" (p. 96). Changing gene expression during development could be called the theme of this book, but Chen believes that the evidence indicates a less extensive and more gradual change in pattern of gene expression than has sometimes been assumed. This reviewer found the final chapter, on biochemical analysis of developmental mutants (chiefly Drosophila), the most interesting. Modern methods of nucleic acid and protein research are now being applied to this material, and significant results for developmental biology are to be expected.

The volume is regrettably expensive for its size, and would have benefited from better proofreading.

G. R. WYATT

Department of Biology, Yale University.

New Haven, Connecticut

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British Marine Isopods. Keys and Notes for the Identification of the Species. E. Naylor. Published for the Linnean Society of London by Academic Press, New York, (Continued on page 726)

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