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The Pocket Encyclopedia of Plant Galls. Arnold Darlington. New York: Philosophical Library, 1968.191 pp. \$7.50.

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DISCUSSION

Speyeria aphrodite appears to be the most capable pollen carrier of the milkweed visitors in the area of this study. It was not ascertained if *Speyeria* was the best milkweed pollinator there, but the numerous individuals collected with naked clips suggest it was at least a very good pollinator. *Pieris rapae* was a fair pollen carrier, while *Colias interior* and *C. eurytheme* were very poor carriers. These last three species are similar in size and structure and they appear to visit milkweed with almost equal regularity, so the variability was probably due mostly to behavioral differences. Perhaps *Colias* manages to grasp the flower better and thus prevent slipping on the stamens, or if it slips perhaps it does not recover its foothold in a way that is conducive to pollen collecting.

It is not surprising that some of the butterflies had pollinia attached to their proboscises. All of the species studied probe across a flower to reach the nectaries located behind the anther sacs. This probing sometimes places the curved proboscis in the groove or slit near the clip, so that a sudden movement upward would cause the clip to catch hold. Judd (1955) found calliphorid flies with pollinia clasped to the labellum of the labium indicating they too were searching for nectar.

LITERATURE CITED

- Judd, W. W. 1955. Mites (Anoetidae), fungi (*Empusa* spp.) and pollinia of milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) transported by calyptrate flies. *Canad. Entomol.* 87:366-369.
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REVIEWS OF RECENT LITERATURE

THE POCKET ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PLANT GALLS. Arnold Darlington. New York: Philosophical Library, 1968. 191 pp. \$7.50.

Plant galls or cecidia have always fascinated and bewildered the biologist and the layman, and only recently has there been much attention paid to the biology of gall makers and the physiology of gall development. There are several 'early' definitive books on galls by British, German, and American authors, but most are out of print or are replete with errors. Few are useful for quick identification of galls in the field.

This pocket encyclopedia definitely fills a vacancy not occupied by other works on galls. It is one of the "Blandford Colour Series" of books on natural history subjects, and is thus similar to the American Field Guide Series in style and method of usage. Though published in the United States it is based entirely upon representative galls of Great Britain.

The book is divided into several brief introductory chapters, a section composed of colored plates, and a long annotated list of British galls. In the introductory chapters the author introduces the reader to fundamentals of

galls and their makers and discusses the basic life histories, alternation of generations, and effects of the agent on the host. He concludes with a short chapter on collecting and preserving galls.

The book is generous with its illustrations--some 293 photos and drawings in full color and nearly two dozen in black and white showing representative galls, gall occupants, and a few 'non-galls'. The annotated list, which occupies one-half of the book, is arranged systemically by order of host plant according to Warburg's *Flora of the British Isles* (1962), and covers galls of ferns, coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubs, flowers, and grasses. Each annotation lists the host, location and description of the gall, type and name of the agent, biology of the agent, and other interesting addenda.

The author's objectives are three-fold: to provide a means of gall identification from easily found field characters; to outline the mode of life of the principal gall-causing agents; and to suggest means of investigating galls in the field and in the home. He has certainly fulfilled these objectives. At the same time he has attempted to attain a measure of simplicity in order to appeal to a wide audience, but still maintain precision and accuracy.

This book has limited use for gall identification in America. Gall-makers are often highly host specific, so only a few of the galls represented are common to both sides of the Atlantic, and then mainly because the same hosts are in both places. Yet *The Pocket Encyclopedia of Plant Galls* will be of great interest to the American entomologist because of the excellent treatment of its non-taxonomic aspects. It should be useful to the amateur who has a casual interest in galls, and to the more seasoned gall-oriented veteran.

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INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY. T. H. Savory. New York: Philosophical Library, 1968. viii, 239 pp. \$6.00.

This book would delight the traditional zoologist as its emphasis is on systematics and evolution, primarily based on morphology. By the author's own admission he neglects areas concerning histology, embryology, physiology and genetics, while giving little time to areas he terms animal biology--symbiosis, parthenogenesis, behavior and parasitism. Dr. Savory feels the aforementioned areas warrant volumes of their own. Yet this book is titled *Introduction to Zoology*. Perhaps a better title would be *Introduction to Zoology, Part I, Systematics and Evolution*.

The book is divided into four parts. Part One, Introductory Zoology, is concerned with the approach pursued in the succeeding pages. Part Two, Systematic Zoology, includes fundamental concepts related to the classificatory system, its basis, aims and limitations. Included within this section are actual classificatory schemes with emphasis on variability in different schemes due to ignorance, uncertainty and personal opinion. Part Two is culminated by a brief treatise on nomenclature. With this systematic basis it is unfortunate that the book was published without italicizing or otherwise denoting generic and species names.