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**Introduction to Zoology. T. H. Savory. New York: Philosophical Library, 1968. viii, 239 pp. \$6.00.**

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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.

Parts Three and Four concern invertebrates and vertebrates respectively. Each chapter begins with the characteristics of a taxon followed by the characteristics of lower taxa. A discussion follows using representative species. In these sections, little known groups such as Tardigrada and Pycnogonida are included. These groups ordinarily are not present in introductory works and represent a welcome addition.

The critical reader might question several statements made by the author. One would argue as to the viability of the ookinete, the diploblastic nature of ctenophorans, whether nematodes are acoelomate, and the absence of eyes in millipeds, to mention a few. In addition, many illustrations used in the text have questionable value, especially since they lack labels.

In spite of the above criticism, I would recommend this book to laymen interested in systematics and evolution, by no means as a definitive work, but as a guide to important concepts. Its place as an introductory text remains doubtful, although in conjunction with other volumes its niche would be filled. However, the combined price would be excessive.

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#### BRIEF NOTICES

SPIDERS, SCORPIONS, CENTIPEDES AND MITES. J.L. Cloudsley-Thompson. Oxford, London and New York: Pergamon Press, 1968. xv, 278 pp. 25s (U. K. only).

SPIDERS AND THEIR KIN. Herbert W. Levi and Lorna R. Levi. New York: Golden Press, 1968. 160 pp. \$1.00.

The near simultaneous appearance of these two paperbacks on arachnids, myriapods, and terrestrial crustaceans, written in an informative and non-technical manner, will be welcomed by those seeking a general survey of these groups.

Cloudsley-Thompson's book, a corrected and slightly revised edition of the 1958 publication, gives equal treatment to the various groups, with emphasis on their biology. It is well illustrated with 40 text figures and 18 halftone plates. Following the 11 chapters are a general bibliography, classificatory index, glossary and index of scientific terms, and an index of general topics.

The Levis' book is another in the excellent Golden Nature Guide series. It is profusely illustrated with color paintings by Nicholas Strekalovsky, and is primarily concerned with North American spiders, with brief introductory comments on biology, collecting, preserving, and rearing. This attractive little book will serve as an identification guide for the non-specialist, and should stimulate further interest in these neglected and often-feared animals.

J. P. D.