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The Biology of Pseudoscorpions. Peter Weygoldt.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harvard University  
Press, 1969, viii 145 pp. \$6.00.

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THE BIOLOGY OF PSEUDOSCORPIONS. Peter Weygoldt. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1969. viii, 145 pp. \$6.00.

This is the first comprehensive approach to the biology of pseudoscorpions. Through excellent discourse and a well-organized presentation the author aims to stimulate more interest in this diverse yet little-known group.

The book was originally published in German in 1966, and was later translated by the author. The English edition has been expanded to include a more general approach to pseudoscorpion biology than the original, which was restricted to the German fauna. A chapter concerning descriptions of German pseudoscorpions was deleted. The chapter on ecology was completely rewritten and presently includes a discussion of distribution and habitat, relations with other animals, and life cycles, periods of activity and quiescence.

There are eleven chapters of variable length. These include a general introduction, and discussions of external morphology, internal anatomy and physiology, locomotion and molting, longevity and senility, teratology, ecology, evolution and systematics, and collection, culture and preservation of pseudoscorpions. The chapter concerning reproduction and development is more extensive as these areas are of most interest to the author.

As each chapter is discussed, specific examples are usually given, and generalizations concerning pseudoscorpions as a group are minimal. These discussions, based on a phylogenetic theme, begin with the more primitive pseudoscorpions and proceed to the more advanced.

Illustrations pertinent to discussions contained in the text consist of 114 figures of well labelled photographs and drawings. An extensive bibliography and species list is also included.

*The Biology of Pseudoscorpions* is a must for the serious student of arachnology. The invertebrate zoologist, especially one interested in the Arthropoda, would find the volume a welcome addition to his library.

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INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED ENTOMOLOGY. L. H. Rolston and C. E. McCoy. New York: Ronald Press, 1966. v, 208 p. \$5.00.

The authors of this book state that they have "attempted to extract the concepts and principles [of applied entomology], and present them in a context that will be useful to the college - level reader [in order] to give students an understanding of these basic concepts and so enable them to analyze problems and make correct decisions." They have, indeed, extracted many concepts and principles, but this information has been distilled to a degree that it is unlikely to be useful to students. Although the student would learn about some entomological problems and some ways of combating them in the book, he would have extreme difficulty learning how to analyze these problems or making "correct decisions" from the material presented.

The book is too brief; important material is condensed excessively, and, conversely, all sections are replete with trivia. The concepts of population dynamics and survey procedures, which are necessary pathways of knowledge for guiding the practitioner to control decisions, are omitted. The book skims over the economic aspects of control, pointing out the problems but providing no solutions. Too much emphasis is placed on chemical control of insects in relation to other types of control.

In the section on Lepidoptera, ambiguous statements are made such as "noctuids make up a large family that embraces many pests." No quantifiers are given. On the other hand, the authors emphasize the "importance" of noctuids, cite a few examples, and append the names of a few other important families of Lepidoptera - making it possible for the reader to come to some incorrect conclusions about relative economic importance of this group of