Clark then reviews the various experimental approaches, biochemical and genetic, leading a little over 10 years ago to the complete elucidation of the genetic code. The book continues with a chapter on the processes of transcription and translation, and concludes with a summary of the state of the art regarding initiation and termination of translation.

It is rather surprising that there is no mention, in dealing with the genetic code and its expression, of nonsense suppressor mutations, and very little of nonsense mutations themselves. In fact, the only mutational evidence presented is a brief section on frame shift mutation and internal suppression, there being a total lack of coverage of *in vivo* mutation and polypeptide sequencing work by which the code was validated.

Apart from the failure to cover the above topics, and the price, the book can be thoroughly recommended for use by undergraduates in the first, and probably the second year, of a course in any of the biological sciences.

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HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT. A. H. Halsey (Ed.). Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, 1977. Pp. viii+337. Price: £3.85 (paperback).

Apart from mathematical texts such as Cavalli-Sforza and Bodmer, this is one of the few worthy books on the subject (I exclude Kamin on account of his polemic).

Many of the essays in this collection have been available for several years, but it is most useful to have them all in one book. There is an excellent introduction by Halsey, who discusses the flaws in Eysenk's statements with commendable objectivity. There are useful genetical contributions from Thoday, Bodmer and the late Th. Dobzhansky. There are also informative papers on social aspects of the problem by Halsey, Meade and Young and Gibson. There is an interesting discussion of the reasons for the failure of the educational enrichment programmes in the U.S.A. to remove social inequalities.

In the final section on I.Q., genetics and race, Jensen is given a place as a psychologist. However, his assertions as to the necessity of heredity as an explanation of racial differences in psychological variables are not well supported by other contributors in related fields, let alone by the geneticists.

The book deserves to be bought by all concerned with this debate. It would do some no harm if they read it as well.

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GENETICS AND PHYSIOLOGY OF *ASPERGILLUS*. J. E. Smith and J. A. Pateman (Eds.). Academic Press, London, New York and San Francisco, 1977. Pp. x+552. Price: £12.00. (*In The British Mycological Society Symposium Series, No. 1.*)

In the 552 pages of this excellent book, the editors have gathered most of the leading *Aspergillus* workers and put them to work to summarise the state of the art in virtually all areas of *Aspergillus* research. The book is based upon the British Mycological Society Symposium at Birmingham, U.K.,