

exchanges in certain regions of the arms in *Campelia zanonina*, is particularly well presented.

The third section deals with autosomal, B-chromosome and sex-chromosome polymorphisms in natural populations. Detailed descriptions of the role of chromosomal re-arrangements in the differentiation of populations, species and races are given for the morabine grasshoppers of Australia (White and Cheney), spiny mice in Israel (Wahrman) and the flowering plant *Clarkia speciosa* (Bloom and Lewis), to mention just three. There is also new and important information on the B-chromosome system in the mottled grasshopper, by Hewitt, who described the isolation and characterisation of B-chromosome DNA from several populations. In addition, he presents detailed analyses of some zones of transition between B-containing and non-B populations in an attempt to establish the evolutionary forces at work in the system.

The volume contains many excellent papers besides the few mentioned here, and it undoubtedly merits a place in the library of all those interested in teaching and research in cytogenetics.

R. N. JONES

*Department of Agricultural Botany, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth*

**TAXONOMIC ATLAS OF LIVING PRIMATES.** A. B. Chiarelli. Academic Press, 1972. Pp. 363, 6 figures, 33 maps, 160 plates. £6.00.

With the rapid increase, during the past 15 years, in the use of many species of Primates for experimental enquiry, a need has developed for handbooks in which information about each taxonomic group is summarised and the principal references to up-to-date literature are made concisely available. *A Handbook of Living Primates*, published by Napier and Napier in 1967, and much welcomed by students of Primate evolution, did much to provide this need for taxonomic groups down to the generic level, but left to other workers the production of an up-to-date list and definition of individual species. Much information about these is contained in modern monographic works, but little synoptic information about the names, distribution and characteristics of the species of each genus—recognised as natural groups and compounding, in many cases, earlier artificial subdivisions that had resulted from lack of appreciation of the significance and extent of variability—is available.

Although possibly less prominent in studies of comparative anatomy than is the corresponding information at the generic and higher taxonomic levels, such definition at the specific level is significant to those concerned with Primates as experimental laboratory animals, as also to those whose interest is in possible interrelationships of lower taxonomic groups as revealed by, for instance, studies of chromosome number and configuration. The present volume is a worthy attempt to fill this need.

After an initial key (occupying some 35 pages) to the genera and species, the remainder of the text gives, for each of the 176 species recognised, a photograph of consistently good quality, followed by an indication of geographical distribution, approximate body weight and major overall dimensions, together with characteristics of pelage. This is, in turn, followed by a carefully compiled list of synonyms—seemingly well documented by references, but reduced in systematic usefulness by the lack of a bibliography.

The account for each individual species finishes with a list of vernacular names in common use, while for each group of species, clearly drawn distribution maps are provided.

Not all species, are, even today, sufficiently well known to permit clear definition and not all workers will concur with some features of the overall Primate classification adopted by the author. Nevertheless, the volume realises well its objectives of providing the laboratory worker with a simple means of recognising species, and of forming a basis for a planned set of atlases to "provide biological data on the different Primate species".

E. H. ASHTON

*Department of Anatomy, University of Birmingham*

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

- METABOLISM AND HEREDITY. Rajki-Devay-Rajki. Agricultural Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Martonvasar, 1972. Pp. 111. \$16.00
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- HOMO SAPIENS, FROM MAN TO DEMIGOD. Bernhard Rensch. Methuen and Co. Ltd., London. Pp. 228. £3.
- AVICULTURA IV; ENCUENTRO NACIONAL DE CAPACITACION TECNICA. Pp. 96. La Habana, Junio de 1972.
- BLOOD COAGULATION AND ITS DISORDERS IN THE DOG. D. E. Hall. Bailliere Tindall, London, 1972. Pp. 188. £4.00.
- COLLECTED PAPERS OF R. A. FISHER. Volume 1—41 papers, 1912-24, (pp. 600); Volume 2—41 papers, 1925-31 (pp. 560). University of Adelaide. A\$17.00 per volume.