in the future" and in this sense plant and animal breeders will have a particular interest. Perhaps too few sociologists will have the necessary genetic grounding to fully appreciate the theme. This is a pity. It leads to a fuller understanding of human society and, so perhaps, to a more sympathetic appreciation of the problems in achieving co-operation and integration of race and creed.

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INTRODUCTION TO BEHAVIORAL GENETICS. G. E. McClearn and J. C. DeFries. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1973. Pp. 349. \$10.00.

McClearn and DeFries have provided a restrained and well-documented introductory textbook to a heterogeneous area of research encompassing large aspects of genetics and psychology. The growth of psychogenetics and the belated recognition of its social significance have created a need for a cool appraisal of the evidence which led geneticists and psychologists to claim at least some genetical basis for behavioural differences. The importance of behavioural variation can only be appreciated fully against a background of genetical and evolutionary theory so the authors introduce their work by a historical perspective illustrated by pertinent quotations from the writings of pioneers in biology and psychology. There are necessary chapters on elementary genetics and statistics which are aimed at remedying the educational deficiencies of psychologists on the one hand and biologists on the other. These chapters are a prelude to a systematic consideration of the behavioural consequences of single gene differences and cytological abnormalities. Further chapters relate the mechanisms of gene action and development to behavioural traits. Their account of population genetics considers the quantitative aspects of inheritance and evolution in relation to behaviour and is followed by a chapter which reviews various approaches to the understanding of behavioural evolution and the evolutionary consequences of behaviour. A final chapter "Behavioral Genetics and Society" considers "perennial problems" including the genetics of schizophrenia, intelligence and criminality and evaluates the wider importance of behaviour genetics. Towards the end the authors make a plea for a changed outlook with which it is easy to sympathise: "We need also most urgently for the old nature-nurture dichotomous model to be replaced in the citizenry at large, as well as in the perspectives of the social and behavioral scientists, with a model of genotype-environment co-action... a naive environmentalist position... may lead to ignorant decisions" (p. 311). This book should inspire interest and enlightenment among those to whom it is addressed.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL BREEDING. J. C. Bowman. Studies in Biology No. 46, edited by the Institute of Biology. Edward Arnold, London. Pp. 76. £1.70 (Boards), £0.85 (Paperback).

This is a highly condensed account of the genetical basis of animal breeding practice. Single genes and the elements of population genetics are dealt