such as the British super trawler Fathary on which the catch is mechanically filleted and deep-frozen at sea.

Complementary industries are introduced but without great detail. Although stating that the economic value of a fishery cannot be considered as merely the price paid the fisherman for his catch (as is common practice in most cases at present), the many industries associated with and arising from fishing are only mentioned. A method of estimating the economic value of the subsidiary industries stimulated by the "powerful income-generator", fishing, would have been appropriate in this connection. The inherent and acquired structural problems of the fishing industry are revealed as the final section of Part III. Of special interest are the occasional comparisons between fishing and similar production industries.

Principles and problems of economic fishery development presented in detail, comprise the remainder of the treatise. Knowledge obtained while Head of the Institute for the Development of Sea-fisheries in the Netherlands East Indies, is utilized to great avail in depicting the course of fishery development. It is beyond the realm of this reviewer to attempt a critical evaluation of the many economic principles presented. Worthy of special note is the wealth of technical and background information found in notes following each chapter which forms an excellent reference source on many subjects.

Although most useful to the fishery administrator and the economist, the explanation of economic principles governing fishery development is of value to any biologist in better understanding the complexity of a fishery.

RonalD C. NAl

Biological Laboratory
U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Galveston, Texas

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE BEHAVIOUR OF INVERTEBRATES. By J. D. Carthy, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. 1958, 390 pp., 148 figs., 4 plates, 15 tables. 4s.

"While preparing this book, it has become obvious that greater attention has been paid to the behaviour and sensory physiology of insects than to the rest of the invertebrates. An attempt has therefore been made to strike a balance and as far as possible to draw conclusions which may be applicable throughout the invertebrate subkingdom — though the very diversity of those animals militates against this. The mass of work still waiting to be done on invertebrates other than insects stands accentuated once again."

This opening paragraph in the preface stipulates two important objectives: 1) to achieve a balance between insects and the remainder of the invertebrates in the presentation and, 2) to formulate from the wealth of data presented, principles fundamental to the development of a unified theory of invertebrate behavior. We may justifiably weigh the content of the book against these two points.

In the first case a tally of the forms listed in the species index (which in itself is a commendable