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## BOOK REVIEW

### MEDICAL AND VETERINARY ENTOMOLOGY.

D. S. Kettle. John Wiley and Sons. New York-Toronto XI + 658 pp. \$39.95

This comprehensive book offers a broad, worldwide approach to medical and veterinary entomology. In a comparison with the usual format found in standard works on the subject where material is arranged under either the disease entity or the vector group, this text is divided into three parts separating diseases transmitted and vectors involved into separate sections.

Part I consists of an introduction defining the scope of the subject, classification of the arthropods of medical and veterinary significance, and a concise discussion of basic morphology and function as needed for identification of groups. Part II is concerned with the vectors, emphasizing biology, ecology and behavior. Life cycles of type species in important groups are presented as well as special morphological features that can be used to separate important species as adults, larvae, and eggs. Type species are selected on a global basis, and in some cases, species that one is familiar with regionally or important in the U.S. are merely listed but not discussed. Despite this aspect, treatment of the various groups is excellent. Part III discusses the diseases and adverse effects transmitted or produced by arthropods. Diseases are

arranged according to etiological agent and include an excellent review of the arboviruses, rickettsias, bacterial agents, protozoal infections, and disease produced by nematodes. The list of diseases, both major and minor, is fairly complete. A well-selected bibliography is included with each chapter. Discussions of specific diseases, even those of global importance, are concise. Those of lesser importance are in some cases reduced to a single paragraph. In many cases, only vectors of primary importance are included.

The treatment of the subject is global in scope and covers both human and veterinary aspects. In its attempt to cover such a vast amount of material, each subject must be treated briefly or the book would grow to such proportions so as to limit its use as a textbook. The author is to be commended for his efforts in this regard and has succeeded fairly well in accomplishing his goal. However, such a concise treatment has meant that in many cases epidemiological data has been limited, and treatment and control methods are usually not included.

In summary, the attempt to cover the subject on a global basis makes this work unique and an excellent reference for advanced students and professionals in human health and veterinary medicine.

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