

Notes on the preservation of personal health in warm climates. Edition 6, revised and reprinted. 92 pp., London [London School of Hyg. and Trop. Med.]

SERGIEV, P. G. (Editor). 1968. Manual on microbiology, clinical aspects and epidemiology of infectious diseases. Vol. IX. 858 pp., Moscow. [Malaria included.]

## BOOK REVIEW

HERMS's "MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY" by Maurice T. James and Robert F. Harwood. X + 484 pp., illustrated. Sixth Edition. The Macmillan Co., New York, New York. 1969. \$15.00.

Drs. M. T. James and R. F. Harwood have revised Herms's "Medical Entomology" so that it is now a well-rounded text book offering up-to-date information on the biology and control of medically important arthropods throughout the world, and not simply a book appealing to students in Western North America.

The authors have added many new illustrations, particularly line drawings from U. S. Public Health Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and World Health Organization publications, which give this edition a "new look." There are new chapters on "Epidemiology," "Evolution of animal parasitism," and control measures including a fine discussion of insecticides, and much new information on mosquito-borne diseases, particularly those caused by the arboviruses throughout the world. Teachers and researchers will appreciate the excellent bibliography with many new references, some as recent as 1968. Two of the weakest chapters in earlier editions, those on fleas and lice, have been revised and strengthened. There is a key to the genera of fleas adapted from Holland and a new key to important species of cockroaches.

The fifth edition of this textbook contained 616 pages, while this sixth edition is 484 pages long. In order to keep the two editions comparable in size and price, and add so much new material, the authors have had to make editorial decisions on retention or deletion of material from previous editions. Therefore, they have decided to reduce the amount of taxonomic information in this edition. Drs. James and Harwood undoubtedly feel that there are now many good keys readily available for the identification of mosquitoes in most parts of the world. However, since mosquitoes are the most significant group of medically-important arthropods, many mosquito control workers and teachers would wish that the keys to the genera of mosquito adults and larvae in previous editions had been retained in this one. Usinger's excellent key to Hemiptera, which is deleted in this edition, was also often used by many medical entomologists. There are some misspellings and omissions of references in the bibliography that are included in the text.

This is a fine revision of a standard textbook which will be useful to teachers, mosquito-control workers, and public health officials for many years.

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