

to such an extent that lions were driven to seeking refuge in trees, and there was a lion wastage of 75 per cent from the onslaught of myriads of these irritating little pests. One notices an occasional inexactitude, such as "less than three yards wide" for the Murchison Falls cleft (which is actually 19 feet), or the "flapping" ears of a chameleon.

There is originality in Jonathan Kingdon's charcoal drawings. "Hope" is the operative word in the title. Above all it is a book which is highly recommended.

C. R. S. PITMAN.

TO THE ZOO IN A PLASTIC BOX. By JOHN and GEORGE NEWMARK. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 15s.

Though the title may seem light-hearted and the text even more so in places, there is more genuine natural history in this book than in many of its kind, and it is never pretentious nor over-dramatised—both common failings. Partly autobiographical and partly an account of the authors' collecting abroad, it abounds with sound knowledge and advice, and should serve aspiring collectors as an excellent guide. The brothers Newmark are familiar figures at the London Zoo, for they spend much of their leisure time there, and do fine work for young naturalists. As well as photographic illustrations there are good drawings by the authors and by George Gammon.

MAXWELL KNIGHT.

"I NAME THIS PARROT . . ." By ARTHUR A. PRESTWICH. The Author, Edenbridge, Kent. 21s.

"My name may have buoyancy enough to float upon the sea of time," said Mr. Gladstone. One way in which a name may "float" in perpetuity is by being bestowed upon a species of animal or plant, and one has sometimes wondered, on seeing an unknown person's name commemorated, who that person could have been. This book supplies the answer so far as parrots are concerned, and gives additional and interesting information in the form of brief biographical notes.

This is the second edition, enlarged and revised, of a book published in 1958. The names of the persons, in alphabetical order, are taken from the Psittacidae in Peters's *A Check-list of Birds of the World*, III, 1937. The appendices include miscellaneous names that do not qualify for inclusion in the main part; the personal names published since 1936, and the entire list of Psittacidae according to the Check-list. An interesting and well-compiled little work on which the author is to be congratulated.

J. J. YEALLAND.

ANNELIDS. By R. PHILLIPS DALES. Hutchinson. 15s.

The phylum Annelida comprises the segmented, coelomate, free-living worms; the better known classes being the Polychaeta (marine worms), Oligochaeta (earthworms, etc.), and Hirudinea (leeches). Although they are united by having a common, basic body-plan, these worms show considerable morphological, ecological, and behavioural divergences. As a result, they have been studied by workers of different disciplines and comprehensive books on the annelids are rare. Dr. Dales's title suggests that this deficiency has been made good, but this is regrettably not the case, for the book deals primarily with the Polychaeta, on which he is an authority, while the Oligochaeta, Hirudinea, and the smaller groups Archannelida and Myzostomida receive less attention. Nevertheless, it is valuable as a concise