

descriptive, in karyology, especially in cytogenetics, the experimental approach is more evident.

In this second edition a shift towards the cytoplasm is noticeable: the chapters on the nucleus have hardly been altered, while the others have been considerably enlarged and modified, in respect to text as well as to figures, biochemical charts, formulae and bibliographies. This may reflect the developments in the two fields, but we feel that recent developments in karyology have had insufficient attention.

With the experimental approach increasing in cytoplasmic cytology and a gradual change from the level of light and electron microscope to the molecular level, nuclear and cytoplasmic cytology may well be integrated finally and result in "a sort of subcellular cytogenetics" which the authors expect will soon evolve. We hope that the study of the properties of the more directly observable structures of the cell will not be neglected. In any case, it will be interesting to see the next edition of this book.

Most illustrations have been well chosen. The quality of reproduction in the second edition is inferior to that in the first. It is to be regretted that text and illustrations are not always in agreement with each other, and these are not the only inaccuracies. A few printing errors of the first edition have been removed and a few new ones have been created. These defects are of minor importance and do not detract from the value of the book for beginners. May we say that in such a wide field as general cytology there may be a few sections in which even experienced cytologists could occasionally feel themselves beginners? They too may then profit from this book.

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Errata

THE FATE OF *SEPIA* IN SMALL POPULATIONS OF *DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER*

BRUCE WALLACE

Genetica (1966) 37: 29-36

TABLE 1

<i>Line:</i> Total A	8,029 should be 7,731
<i>Line:</i> C 21-30	2,935 should be 2,999
	2.2 should be 2.1
<i>Line:</i> Total C	8,925 should be 8,989