

the whole life history is emphasized throughout, along with other promising areas of investigation. There is a need to extend current studies to different taxa; many of the ecological phenomena reviewed in this book can only be illustrated with examples from a limited number of groups — and each author is frequently the major contributor to that discipline.

The topics range from evolution of gametes (Jaekle, Levitan) and life histories (Morgan, Havenhand, Wray) through feeding and dispersal in the plankton (Hart and Strathmann, Boidron-Métairon, Young, Morgan, Shanks, Palumbi) to population dynamics theory (Gaines and Lafferty), but all chapters are perfectly readable by general biologists. Each one is illustrated with figures and tables and could be read or assigned as a review by itself; the first chapter alone (Levin and Bridges on classification of developmental types) lists over 200 references. Yet the editor has successfully integrated the book in both format and content, and included a general alphabetical index.

This outstanding book deserves a large audience among researchers and teachers in ecology, as well as those in evolutionary, developmental and marine biology. Even for scientists and students who have shied away from the seemingly overwhelming taxonomic diversity of invertebrates, it would make an excellent introduction to their fascinating larvae and how they face the challenges in their oceanic environment.

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COPEPODA, CALANOIDA, DIAPTOMIDAE: KEY TO THE GENERA *HELIODIAPTOMUS*, *ALLODIAPTOMUS*, *NEODIAPTOMUS*, *PHYLLODIAPTOMUS*, *EODIAPTOMUS*, *ARCTODIAPTOMUS* AND *SINODIAPTOMUS*. *Guides to the Identification of the Microinvertebrates of the Continental Waters of the World, Volume 5*.

By Y. Ranga Reddy; Coordinating Editor: H. J. F. Dumont. SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague. \$63.00 (paper). viii + 221 p.; ill.; index of Latin names. ISBN: 90-5103-089-4. 1994.

Copepods are a diverse group of microcrustaceans. About 11,300 nominal species are placed in over 1500 genera within about 200 families. Copepod diversity and abundance are very high in marine habitats but not in freshwaters. The Diaptomidae is a family with over 50 genera that has successfully adapted to continental freshwaters. This book is a useful guide to the identification of some diaptomids; if it had been better planned, it could have contributed significantly to diaptomid taxonomy.

After a brief introduction to diaptomids and to the morphological characters used in separating species, each of seven diaptomid genera is pro-

vided a synonymy, diagnosis, and a list and key to the species and subspecies. For each species there are descriptions and illustrations of the important character states, a synonymy, discussions of morphological variability and inconsistencies in published descriptions, a distributional summary, and ecological notes. An index of Latin names is excellent.

Descriptions and illustrations are by different authors of previously published accounts that span several decades; they vary significantly in style and detail. In many illustrations, details of the fifth leg pair, important in separating diaptomid species, are unclear or their interpretation equivocal. Arrows accompany many illustrations, but their meaning is not explained in figure legends or text. The few errors do not detract from an otherwise careful presentation. The date of publication of *Phyllodiaptomus blanci* (Guerne & Richard) is 1890 on page 70 but 1896 on page 72 [the latter is correct] and Burckhardt (1913) is not listed in References. A general summary of diaptomid morphology, distribution and ecology would have been valuable.

This book lacks a clear statement of purpose by the series editor. Generic diagnoses and synonymies, standards for detailed taxonomic analyses, can be dropped from an identification guide. Readers are not told why only these seven genera were chosen, and must look elsewhere for a key to the genera. Readers also may wonder why the publisher did not provide incentives to the author to examine specimens, including types, so that a standard set of descriptions and illustrations could be presented.

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REPRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE INVERTEBRATES. Based on a symposium held at Friday Harbor Laboratories, University of Washington, 9–11 June 1992.

Edited by W. Herbert Wilson, Jr., Stephen A. Stricker, and George L. Shinn. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore (Maryland). \$75.00. ix + 325 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-8018-4777-X. 1994.

In the summer of 1992, a group of invertebrate biologists gathered at the Friday Harbor Laboratories of the University of Washington for a symposium celebrating the life and work of Christopher Reed. During his brief life, Chris made important contributions towards understanding development in several invertebrate groups, infected numerous students with his enthusiasm and attention to detail, and touched the lives of his many friends and colleagues. This volume's 24 chapters grew out of