
Population, Resources, Environment. *Paul R.* and *Anne H. Ehrlich.* W. H. Freeman, San Francisco. 1972 (second edition). xiv+509 p. $9.50.

Readers of this journal are probably already aware of the first edition of this book by the Ehrlichs, so the reviewer will only consider the question as to whether a second edition (only two years after the first) is justified. The first edition was generally acclaimed as the best general sourcebook on environmental problems in print.

The second edition is an enlarged (126 more pages) and meticulously revised volume so good that anyone possessing the first edition should give it to a friend and immediately go out and buy the new book. The major improvements are in enlarged chapter bibliographies, almost twice as large as those in the previous edition, and including references through 1971. Some chapters, particularly chapter seven (*Ecosystems in Jeopardy*) and eight (*Optimum Population and Human Biology*) have been substantially enlarged. In short, this is an excellent book made even better. The new information in the second edition makes *Population, Resources, Environment* a good buy (a large and sturdily bound book for $9.50), even if you already possess the first edition.

DAVID W. LEE

The Physiology of Reproduction in Fungi. *Lilian E. Hawker.* Hafner Publishing Company, New York. 1971 (facsimile of the 1957 edition). vii+128 p. $6.95.

This short book (7 chapters) is one of the few available which deals exclusively with the physiology of reproduction in fungi. Since it was first published in 1957, many technical reports, reviews, and book chapters have appeared that have dealt with various facets of the physiology and biochemistry of reproduction in fungi. Consequently, it is somewhat out of date. Nevertheless, the book is still an excellent introduction to the physiology of reproduction in fungi, and is recommended for use by both students and teachers of mycology and fungus physiology.

The introductory chapter is a lucid and concise treatment of the various types of reproduction in fungi. In the remaining six chapters, the author attempts to explain and interpret the physiological mechanisms controlling the types of reproduction described, and the effects of environment, nutrition, and sex hormones on these mechanisms. The chapter topics are: Introduction (types of reproduction in fungi); the growth of spores and of spore-bearing structures; the physiology of vegetative reproduction; the effect of environment on sporulation; the effect of nutrition on sporulation; the physiology of sex; and reproduction in the natural habitat. The more than 350 references cited are listed at the end of the book. In addition, a subject index lists the binomials and technical terms used throughout the text.

Researchers who wish to develop a rationale for the application of more modern techniques of physiology and biochemistry to the study of reproduction in fungi should find this book helpful. For ecologists, plant pathologists, and industrial mycologists, it will be especially valuable.

MICHAEL O. GARRAWAY