
The Cerambycidae of North America. *E. Gorton Linsley.* University of California Press; Publications in Entomology. Vol. 22. 1964. Part V. Taxonomy and classification of the subfamily Cerambycinae, tribes Callichromini through Ancylocerini. viii+197 p., 60 figs., 1 color pl. \$4.00.

Part V of this complete treatise of the Cerambycidae (long-horned beetles) conforms to the format of the preceding parts. One new tribe, one new genus and Tribes Callichromini, Rosaliini, Dryobiini, Callidiini, Clytini, Anaglyptini, Tillomorphini, Cleomenini, Rhopalophorini, Agallisini, and Ancylocerini are included. There are 41 genera, 58 species, and 43 subspecies discussed. Aside from complete keys, type locality, range, flight period, host plants, and parasites where known are included. The illustrations comprise one beautiful full size color plate, one detailed figure, 45 assembly figures, and 14 distribution maps.

This series is the most complete treatise on North American Cerambycidae ever published in this country. Other parts to date are Part, I, vol. 18, 97 p., 1961; II, vol. 19, 102 p., 1962; III, vol. 20, 188 p., 1962; IV, vol. 21, 165 p., 1963.

JOSEF N. KNULL

Man and Space. *Arthur C. Clarke* and the *Editors of LIFE.* Life Science Library, Time, Inc., New York. October 1964. 200 p. (72 p. of photographs, diagrams and pictures in color, and 25 p. in black and white). \$3.95.

Man and Space is of the same high quality that the public has come to expect of the volumes in the Life Science Library. The author is a past chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, and writes with authority on the development of rocketry from earliest times to the Saturn booster of the Apollo moon project. He is also a science-fiction writer; his imagination and scientific training are combined in considering the future of space travel, interplanetary exploration, and journeys beyond the solar system.

The book is arranged in eight sections, each consisting of a text chapter and a picture essay. The first two sections cover the period between the early 17th Century, when Galileo first discovered the moons of Jupiter, and the end of the World War II, when the German V-2 rockets had made space flight a reality. The text of section 3 is a revealing account of the rivalry between the U. S. Army and Air Force and the space race with the U.S.S.R. The picture essay is equally revealing: it shows the achievements of Robert Goddard, and the surprising neglect of these over the years before 1950.

Sections 4 and 5 are concerned with the achievements of the space probes and of the satellites, both the manned ones and those carrying only scientific instruments.

In the last three sections are considerable the difficulties and possibilities of sending instruments and humans to the moon, and to the other planets—and of bringing them back to Earth. Finally, the author allows himself to speculate about travel beyond the solar system, and of life in other parts of the Universe.

The Appendix contains a "Vocabulary of Space," statistics of our planetary system, and a list of the "Milestones on the Road to Space" between 1891 and 1957.

Altogether this is an excellent book, well written and well illustrated; it can be read avidly by 6-year old boys and yet it has much to offer to the scientist already versed in the problems and results of the international space program.

C. BULL