

his training methods and many of his opinions. Finally they will wring their hands when they read how he lost his hawk after tying it to its bowperch with six yards of fishing line. The line broke and the goshawk is presumed to have perished hanging upside down by its jesses in a tree.

It would be a pity if this book were to be used as a primer by an unsuspecting beginner.

M. H. W.

ANIMAL NAVIGATION. By J. D. CARTHY. George Allen and Unwin. 6s.

This is an account for the general reader of such diverse topics as bat "sonar", pigeon homing, the dances of bees, the return to the breeding grounds of eels and salmon, the planarian method of finding food, and many other examples of the infinite variety of ways in which animals find their way around. Past and current theories of the physical principles underlying each animal feat, and the experiments by which the theories have been tested, are lucidly explained. Although specialists in the individual fields might detect simplifications here and there, the book, which was first published in 1956, remains an excellent and very readable introduction to this side of zoology. In this, the new paperback edition, which has been revised to take account of more recent work, the general layout remains the same, but the photographs have been omitted.

C. J. P.

DIE WIRBELTIERE DES KAMERUNGBIRGES (VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF CAMEROON MOUNTAIN). With particular reference to its division into altitude zones. By Professor MARTIN EISENTRAUT. Published by Paul Parey: Hamburg and Berlin). 68 DM.

Having organized three scientific expeditions to the Cameroon Mountain—in 1938, 1954, and 1957–8—the author has made a special study of its fauna, and in this book has brought together both his own work and also all other collecting done in that area over a century of exploration.

Except for the fishes, of which very few were taken, he gives a full list of all vertebrates known to occur in the region and, in the case of the mammals, he includes much detailed information and tables of measurements which will be most useful for any comparative study.

The last section of the book is perhaps its most interesting, for he analyses the Cameroon material to show both the stratification of species on a mountain—the highest in West Africa—and also to introduce a discussion of montane fauna in Africa generally. It is very fully documented and indexed, and will be most valuable to zoologists working in West Africa to-day, where many gaps still remain even in comparatively well-known groups of animals.

G. C.