During the 1960's, much new knowledge about non-human primate malarias was developed. The amount and type of new information indicated a need to revise and enlarge the concepts of the biology of primate malarias, including those of man. The authors have done this well. In addition to incorporating large bodies of new facts, much of which they produced, they have conveyed some of the excitement and pleasure of seeking for and finding new phenomena. Anecdotal experiences add a personal touch to these accounts.

The opening presentations are concerned generally with the evolution of the primate malarias, a historical review, ecology and epidemiology, and finally the life cycle and relapse phenomena.

The major part of the book then follows with a separate chapter for each of the 24 primate malarias. The discovery, taxonomy, blood cycle, sporogonic cycle, tissue cycle, course of infection, host specificity, and immunology of each species are considered. Pathology, chemotherapy, and clinical aspects of the disease process are referred to only if they contribute specifically to the biology of the parasite being discussed.

The color plates of the primate malarias are exceptionally good. Their value is increased because the material originated with the authors. The blood smear preparations were stained by one of them, always under the same conditions, and the illustrations were all done by a single artist. This standardization resulted in pictures of inherently great worth. The only exception was the plate of the lemmur parasites. Due to lack of material, these were copied from the work of the original describers.

One of the more remarkable features is the great amount of data collected on the sporogonic cycle. Typically several species of mosquitoes in large numbers were fed on a malarious host. Beginning several days later and continuing daily until sporogony was completed, oocysts were measured, usually by the thousands.

The sporogonic cycles are further illustrated with graphs depicting the growth in oocysts sizes and length of time to completion. *P. cynomolgi* is used for the standard of comparison. There are many photomicrographs of the developing oocysts, illustrating different stages of growth.

Also valuable are the many tables comparing the relative susceptibilities of different species of mosquitoes to the malarias. As one example, 23 species of anophelines were tested with *Plasmodium cynomolgi*. The ratios were arranged on a descending scale beginning with the most susceptible.

This study of the parasites in their mosquito vectors surely must be one of the most comprehensive ever done in experimental mammalian malaria.

This is a very important book. Biologists, entomologists, parasitologists, and especially malariologists will find it of great value.

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