integrated correlative relations that exist when a seed germinates to a seedling and the lack of such integrated correlative steps in embryoid to plantlet transition.

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BOOK REVIEW

FORD, E. B.: **Genetics and Adaptation.** — Studies in Biology No. 69, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1977. 58 pp. £ 1.30.

This new book in the popular series is characterized by two very valuable approaches. First, it is the selection of themes usually omitted from the textbooks of basic genetics (*e.g.* principles of polymorphism and super-genes, mutation rate and the factors influencing it). Second, a large amount of facts and data, from both plant and animal kingdom, with which the content of some chapters is documented (Isolation and Adaptation, Selection). If it was the author's intention to evoke in the reader admiration of the dynamics, continuity and multiplicity of evolution processes, then he was successful. The chapters demonstrating the active contribution of mankind and of his activity (industrialization, exploitation of minerals) in producing selection pressures against plant species in nature (Pollution, Melanism, Genetic isolation and the flora of mine tips) belong among the most interesting. The only drawback of the book from the point of view of popularization is its assignation to readers acquainted with the principles of genetics; inclusion of a brief terminological vocabulary would be a positive contribution in this respect.

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