

fins, and in some species the hind pair of fins, become enormously developed and project like wide-spread fans from the side of the body. These, no doubt, are effective for protection rather than locomotion. The study of young fishes has, in various ways, an important bearing on the commercial development of the fisheries in rivers, lakes and sea.

To naturalists, working in the privacy of their homes, the study of young fishes is at once possible and desirable. Few other living objects are more fascinating and beautiful, and the commonest fishes in our waters afford the best material.

The highest biological results can only be obtained by an exhaustive study of sections under the microscope, and following the lines of Frank Balfour's Elasmobranch papers the St. Andrews biologists have thoroughly studied the minute structure and development of larval fishes, and their popular summary derives additional value from that fact.

As in all Professor McIntosh's publications, full justice is done to all that other workers have accomplished. Most of these workers, as Mr. Holt and others, having had the advantage of being trained at St. Andrews in this department of research.

The literature of the subject is so vast that the book would have been burdened unnecessarily had any attempt been made to include a bibliography. Such a bibliography is, however, accessible enough to the specialist, and the synoptical table and practical directions regarding procuring fish eggs for study, added at the end of the volume, are of far more value to the student.—B.

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