serotypes and sero-biotypes. The corresponding terminology, namely, *S. enteritidis* ser Enteritidis for *S. enteritidis* and *S. enteritidis* ser Typhimurium for *S. typhimurium*, however, is less than ideal for the daily communication between the laboratory and the physician, veterinarian, or epidemiologist. Nonetheless, this reviewer supports this schema, in the hope that it, or a minor modification thereof, will be recognized nationally and, perhaps, even internationally and that a moratorium will be placed on further modifications for perhaps ten years.

It is hoped that the fourth edition will become available long before another decade has passed. The author may consider the inclusion of a chapter dealing with those microorganisms which belong to other families but which may be confused with members of the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. In particular, information on their differentiation, perhaps in the form of tables, would provide medical microbiologists with valuable keys in their daily tasks.

This book has become a classic, and the present edition continues the high standards of its predecessors. Indubitably, it belongs on the bookshelves of all diagnostic bacteriology laboratories dealing with the *Enterobacteriaceae* as well as of science, medical, and veterinary libraries serving students and investigators interested in this important family of microorganisms. Microbiologists are indebted to Dr. Ewing for this important contribution.

Erwin Neter

*Department of Microbiology
and Pediatrics*

*State University of New York at Buffalo
and Children's Hospital
Buffalo, N.Y.*

Catalogue of the National Collection of Type Cultures—1972. Fifth Edition. S. P. Lapage et al., Editors. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1972, 289 p., £2.50.

This is the first complete catalogue of the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) published since 1938. The catalogue contains an annotated list of the approximately 3,000 strains of bacteria, primarily of medical or veterinary interest, held by the NCTC. Species names are arranged alphabetically, and the strains in each species are given in order by

their NCTC accession numbers. For each strain, the following information is generally provided: depositor, source, history, references, nomenclatural status, serotype, and special properties. This information, which forms the main text, is supplemented by a numerical index and a short list of strains suitable for antibiotic assays and for disinfection and sterilization tests.

Erwin F. Lessel

Curator of Bacteria

*American Type Culture Collection
Rockville, Md.*

Atlas of Spores of Selected Genera and Species of Streptomycetaceae. W. Kurylowicz, G. F. Gause, A. Paszkiewicz, T. P. Preobrazhenskaya, I. Wojewodzka, T. S. Maximova, W. Woznicka, W. Brzosko, K. Malinowski, and S. T. Williams. University Park Press, Baltimore, 1971, 110 p., 137 illus., \$14.50.

This book, first published in Poland in 1970, separates particular strains of several hundred taxa of *Actinomycetales* (mostly streptomycetes) into one of four spore-surface categories, which confirm and complement published data. Transmission and scanning electron micrographs document some results. A number of taxonomic and nomenclatural errors detract from an otherwise useful addition to the systematics of *Actinomycetales*. Evidently, in a short reference section, some pertinent citations could not be included.

Thomas G. Pridham

*National Regional Research Laboratory
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Peoria, Ill.*

Clé d'identification des bactéries hétérotrophes. Nikita Gontcharoff. Dunod, Paris, 1971, 112 p. 50 F (about \$10.00).

As the title indicates, this booklet aims at furnishing bacteriologists (mainly water bacteriologists) with a key to heterotrophic bacteria. Very little information is contained within the boundaries of the soft covers. References are few and ill-chosen. The price would be steep even for a good, useful book of this size. The book is not recommended.

H. Lechevalier

*Institute of Microbiology
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N.J.*