NOMENCLATURAL AND TAXONOMIC REVIEWS.

HAUDUROY, Paul (Lausanne), EHRINGER, GUILLOT, G. (Paris), MAGROU (Paris), PRÉVOT, A.R. (Paris), ROSSET (Lausanne), and URBAIN (Paris). Dictionnaire des Bactéries Pathogènes pour l'Homme, les Animaux et les Plantes suivi de la Liste des Êtres Microscopiques conservés dans les Collections de Cultures Types. pp. 692 + 64 Masson et Cie. Paris. 1953. This is a completely revised and enlarged edition of a similar dictionary published in 1937. The volume is a valuable aid to any one who is concerned with the nomenclature and the taxonomy of the bacteria that are pathogenic for plants and animals. It is not only a dictionary of names, but includes as well descriptions of species. The arrangement of material is easily understood, and desired information may be found readily. The following points require some emphasis.

1. There is an alphabetic listing of the specific epithets in specific names of bacteria that are pathogenic for man, animals and plants. Each epithet is followed by the name of the genus in which it has been used and this in turn by the accepted species name. For example, the specific epithet abortus is listed three times, with three genera, each referring to Brucella abortus, the name accepted by the authors.

2. Most of the names listed are those that have been recognized in three recent taxonomic compilations, namely, Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology Ed. 6, 1948, Topley and Wilson's Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity Ed. 3, 1946, and Prévot's Manuel de Classification et de Détermination des Bactéries Anaérobies 1948.

3. The names of all taxa from genus to order are arranged alphabetically, and the diagnosis of each taxon is given as formulated in each of the manuals cited above. For each genus there is indicated the type species.

4. Under each accepted generic name there are listed alphabetically (by specific epithets) the species names of the pathogenic bacteria, but not those of the Rickettsiae and

the viruses. The name accepted is in most cases that used by Prévot. For each recognized species there is given a list of synonyms and a brief characterization of morphology, culture, biochemistry and biology, and for each a valuable notation indicating whether or not the organism may be secured from some one or other of the type culture collections in the world.

5. Under the alphabetic heading "Classification" are given the several classifications of the bacteria from genus to division as outlined by Prévot, by Breed, Murray and Parker-Hitchens, and by Wilson and Miles.

6. A large number of new combinations (about 160) are given for specific names. Presumably they are to be ascribed to the group of authors as a whole, and probably will perforce appear in the literature as attributable to "Hauduroy et al."

7. Names (nomina nova) are given to 25 species of bacteria previously described in the literature but not named by the author.

8. Some of the genera are described in considerable detail, particularly those in which biochemical characters and serology are used in differentiation of species and serotypes, particularly the species included in Eberthella, the Enterobacteriaceae, Mycobacterium, Escherichia, Salmonella and Shigella.

9. Apparently some indefiniteness in ascription of authorship in the several sections of the sixth edition of Bergey's Manual has led to faulty author citation in the Dictionnaire. For example the name of fourteen species of Streptomyces are incorrectly ascribed to "Bergey et al." rather than to Waksman and Henrici.

10. The appendix lists the important "Type Culture Collections" located in thirty-eight different countries. This is followed by a very valuable list of the names of the more than 8800 species of bacteria, fungi, rickettsiae, bacteriophages and viruses that are catalogued in the various collections. The availability of any of the species in culture may be de-

terminated by addressing the Collection Types Microbiens at
Lausanne, Switzerland.