

Institute of Biological Control) in 1960, is a welcome addition as it completes coverage of the British Commonwealth countries. Others in the series, which also include several non-Commonwealth countries, cover biological control in Australia and Papua New Guinea (two volumes, the first a review of biological control in the region and the second Australia as a source of natural enemies for other parts of the world); Canada (three volumes, the first covering introductions up to 1957, the second from 1958 to 1968, and the third from 1969 to 1980); the Ethiopian (now Afrotropical) Region of Africa; Western and Southern Europe; South-East Asia and the Pacific Region; and the Commonwealth Caribbean and Bermuda. The editors and authors have done an excellent job in compiling this book which should be of major interest to biological control workers throughout the world.

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Jamaica Naturalist.—ed. by PETER VOGEL. Volume 1, issue no. 1, January 1991. An annual subscription (2 issues per year, at US\$15.00) available from: Margaret Johnson, Treasurer, Natural History Society of Jamaica, Department of Zoology, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, W.I.

This is a new, glossy, natural history magazine with an 8.5" x 10.75" format, whose publication begins on the 50th anniversary of the Natural History Society of Jamaica. It supersedes the society's mimeographed *Natural History Notes*. The first issue has 44 pages, of which approximately 6 are taken up by whole-page or partial-page commercial advertising. In the remaining 38 pages are an editorial, a statement about the society, 5 fully-fledged Articles, one article on the subject of forestry under the heading Ecotrends, 3 brief articles under the heading Research News, one article under the heading Natural History Notebook, and a section of book reviews.

The 5 Articles deal with: the effects of Hurricane Gilbert (1989) on Jamaica's bird populations; Jamaica's precinctive ("endemic") bromeliad-inhabiting crab *Metopaulias depressus*; the Jamaican hutia (*Geocapromys brownii*), a large precinctive rodent popularly termed coney; the fossil fauna of Dominican amber (with a list of insect family-level taxa discovered in it); and an appraisal of the endangered flora of Jamaica. These articles are written by residents of Jamaica (2), Germany, Ireland, and Florida. The front cover is illustrated by a superb photograph of the red-billed streamertail, Jamaica's national bird. The photograph is available as a poster from the society. The back cover has the first picture of the rare Jamaican iguana photographed in the wild. The body of the text has 4 other colored prints, 4 black and white photographs, and 4 drawings.

Occasional articles on natural history appeared in *Jamaica Journal*, a magazine of larger format, born in the mid-1960s as the quarterly journal of the Institute of Jamaica, and fading in the 1970s. Without paid advertising, that magazine seems to have encountered financial problems. I hope that *Jamaica Naturalist* has the right formula for financial success. It will need support, in terms of contributed manuscripts, from Jamaican and foreign biologists, and it will need subscriptions from abroad as well as from Jamaica. Next to being in Jamaica, reading *Jamaica Naturalist* is the easiest way to experience a taste of Jamaican natural history.

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