used to be earlier. For optimal solutions of fishery management, many factors such as fishery economics, fundamental knowledge of life histories of species, interspecies interaction, ecosystem, monitoring of environmental conditions, cost effective approach for assessment of fish stocks and quality of data are highly essential.

The book provides a comprehensive review of population dynamics and other theories. It is a useful book for teachers and researchers, particularly for advanced fishery research workers. This book is a good source of bibliography on marine fishery science as each main paper is well documented with many references.

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The book is a treatise on Antarctic microbial ecology and it has attempted to bring together various aspects of work carried out on this icy continent in the past two decades. Different types of ecosystems are dealt separately after examining the physical and chemical aspects of each and their effect on microorganisms. Besides, the author also gives a brief description of the trophic structure at the end of each chapter in order to explain the overall flow of carbon, nutrient and energy in a particular ecosystem. The book comprises 11 chapters in all, of which the first 4 are devoted to different types of ice ecosystems. While chapters 5 and 6 cover the open oceans and benthic environs, 7 and 8 deal with limnetic and terrestrial ecosystems. Chapter 9 centres around lithotrophic ecosystems and 10 on microbial strategies. Slightly deviating from the mainstream is chapter 11 and deals with microbe and human interaction. The book is well laid out with figures, tables and micrographs.
The account on bacterial community structure of sea ice forms interesting reading. The author draws attention to the fact that saprophytic fungi still remain unexplored in this region. It is indeed a revelation that Antarctic surface waters contain a wide range of bacteria and that their abundance is comparable to temperate zones. Likewise it is later emphasised in the chapter on lakes and streams that there is no evidence to show that polar environment substantially limits the distribution and activity of the microbial group. Thus one is compelled to correct the assumption that cold temperatures reduce the range and activity of bacteria. What surprises the reader more is that true psychrophily is seldom encountered among the Antarctic microbes, most of them being psychrotrophic!
The book covers different groups of bacteria, yeasts, fungi, protozoa and algae. Virological aspects are conspicuously missing. Perhaps very little work has been carried out on them. Studies on special groups of anaerobes like the sulfate reducing bacteria are only passingly mentioned. More details on their ecology and activity could have been presented, considering the importance of these organisms in the turnover of major elements.
The book is well written; however, a more extensive glossary of terms would have made it much better. Terms like 'albedo' or 'ablation' are not mentioned in the glossary of terms. One comes across 'albedo' in p 4 but one has to wait till page 113 for its explanation. On the whole the book provides the state of the art and its publication is timely. It would be useful text for all microbiologists and is highly recommended to the libraries of all institutes/universities currently in pursuit of Antarctic Research.

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In less than a decade marine archaeology has taken roots in India and has made rapid progress. The book under review covers the proceedings of the first Conference on Marine Archaeology of Indian Ocean Countries held at Jamnagar, Gujarat during 12-14 October 1987.

Part I of the volume covers the formal proceedings of the conference which include a key-note address by S. R. Rao, on the *Future of marine archaeology in Indian Ocean countries* in which he gives a summary of pioneering marine archaeological investigations in India and the potential for future programmes. B. N. Desai in his key-note address highlights the problems of target search and the question of funding. This part also includes the interesting panel discussion on wide-ranging topics such as legislation and guidelines on shipwreck excavations and international collaboration.

Part II of the volume has 48 papers arranged in 12 sections giving a kaleidoscopic perspective of marine archaeology. Major sections include Ancient ship-