

## BOOK REVIEW

**Surtsey, Iceland: The Development of a New Fauna, 1963-1970, Terrestrial Invertebrates**, by Carl H. Lindroth, Hugo Andersson, Högni Bödvarsson, and Sigurdur H. Richter. *Entomologica Scandinavica*, Suppl. 5, 1973. Munksgaard, International Booksellers and Publishers Ltd., 35, Norre Sogade, DK-1370 Copenhagen K, Denmark. 280 p.; 50 fig. Paper 40 Danish Crowns (\$5.35).

For those of us interested in zoogeography in the broadest sense, Surtsey, Iceland . . . offers the first carefully documented study of strictly natural island colonization. The study began shortly after the birth of a completely new and unexpected island. As usual, since the time of Linneaus (Linné), the Swedes, Danes, and Icelanders were quick to take up the challenge of documenting the island's changes through time with a sound cooperative and interdisciplinary approach. Now, the first years' data are available on plant and animal colonization and experimental zoogeography.

The book is arranged in 3 parts. Part I, Introduction, develops the history of the study of New Islands, the origin of Surtsey, and summarizes the development of the terrestrial flora on the Island. Part II, Special Part, documents all collection records on Surtsey, other Westman Islands, and the western part of the south coast of Iceland, providing localities, date of capture, general distribution of species, and ecological notes. In some cases, taxonomic notes are also provided where species determination is difficult or nomenclatorial problems exist. Part III, General Part, is the meat of the book, that is, the analysis of the raw data and its associated hypothesis building. Numerous tables and graphs are presented in this part to show frequency, abundance, correlations, etc. Trapping methods, contamination, and chronology of arrivals are discussed, the adjacent areas are examined with regard to their faunae of Diptera, Coleoptera, Collembola, and Acari. The book concludes with detailed discussions of modes and ways of dispersal to Surtsey, colonization, and the general applicability of Surtsey's case to overseas dispersal.

Coleopterists will find that several species of beetles (34 on the Westmans, 89 on Heimaey, and 96 on the Mainland) are discussed in relation to their powers of dispersal.

The book is a "must" for all serious students of entomology, zoogeography, and coleopterology.—T. L. Erwin, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. 20560.

