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1973 Evaluations of Some Pesticide Residues in Food: The Monographs. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1975. 491 p. Available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016. \$15.00.

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attempting a comprehensive treatment at the species level. Another factor contributing to its broad usage is the fact that although it is oriented to the Illinois fauna, it is of much broader geographic applicability, and on a species level is of use for most of the eastern United States and Canada.

The multifaceted introduction serves as a very good, short introduction to the study of mayflies in general, keeping in mind recent classificatory changes and recent advances in collecting, rearing, and study techniques. Keys to adult male mayflies are helpful but must be used with caution for areas outside Illinois and, especially, the Midwest. Without prior knowledge it is difficult to determine how comprehensively any genus is covered, e.g., in some genera, all of the species are treated, while in others, some of the species outside Illinois are not treated. Also, in most cases, descriptions are apparently based only on Illinois material (and type material when studied) with little attention given to variability. To the large number of aquatic biologists who deal with benthic insects and are forever searching for keys to identify species of mayflies in the immature stage, this work will not satisfy their needs in many cases. Little emphasis is given to larvae (there presently remains a dearth of information on this stage), and often it cannot be determined if the larvae are even described for a particular species. Keys to the larvae of species of genera such as *Stenonema*, *Heptagenia*, and *Baetis* are of only limited usefulness and determination may not always be reliable.

I can recommend this work to all students of Nearctic Ephemeroptera; and entomologists and aquatic biologists in general will find many aspects of it worthwhile, especially until such time that more complete data have been compiled on the larvae at the species level.

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1973 EVALUATIONS OF SOME PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD: THE MONOGRAPHS. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1975. 491 p. Available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016. \$15.00.

The evaluations of residues on foodstuffs contained in these monographs were prepared by a joint meeting of an FAO expert committee and a WHO expert committee on pesticide residues that met in Geneva and produced its report "Pesticide Residues in Food" published as WHO Technical Report Series No. 545 and FAO Agricultural Studies No. 92 in 1974. The monographs give the relevant data obtained from feeding tests with laboratory animals to make a decision as to the Acceptable Daily Intake of each pesticide, and thence to make recommendations as to the Residue Limits (Tolerances for residual contamination in ppm), from which member states of the UN can decide on their own Tolerance, and state the Pre-Harvest Interval from the last application to ensure that the residue will be below that tolerance.

The monographs cover 23 pesticides, of which 8 are fungicides and 2 are used as acaricides; of the 13 insecticides, 3 are organochlorines, 8 are organophosphorus compounds, and 2 are carbamates. Besides the data on mammalian toxicity, they contain information on metabolites of the pesticide, on the dosages used and residues found under field conditions, and on analytical methods. The pesticides that are of particular interest to growers in the Great Lakes region are benomyl and captan among the fungicides and lindane, toxaphene, malathion, azinphosmethyl and carbaryl among the insecticides.

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