basal, resting, routine, low routine, and fasting metabolism by fish physiologists, and regarded as the approximate equivalent of basal metabolic rate (BMR), a term used by mammalian physiologists. Many aquatic animals are known to actively absorb dissolved amino acids and simple sugars; hence it may be difficult to force a gill-breathing fish to undertake complete fasting; secondly, obligate air-breathing fishes undertake routine breathing movements. For these reasons the term low-routine metabolic rate may be more appropriate for 'fishes'. With reference to anaerobiosis, Kutty (*Mar. Biol.*, 1972, **16**, 126–133) presented a new concept of ammonia quotient relating the volume of NH_3 excreted to volume of O_2 uptake. When tilapia was forced to exercise continuously it drew some anaerobic energy throughout the exercise utilizing more protein. The sub-section on hypoxia and anaerobiosis should have included some of these ideas on ammonia quotient.

In general, aquaculture is rather a tropical occupation. But the author has chosen examples mostly from temperate fishes (e.g. Tables 3.3, 7.1, etc.). In Table 15.1 *Anabas* is indicated as facultative air-breathing fish but it is an obligate breathing fish. Despite these, the book represents a good contribution and deserves to be placed in the libraries.

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