Describing a book

Hints

1. Mention the name(s) of the author(s) followed by the year of publication;
2. Write the name of the book; and mention the volume and edition, if any;
3. Mention the name of the publisher and the total number of pages;
4. Write a paragraph on a short account of the book mentioning the subject matters and main chapters. Mention the salient features and usefulness of the book to the intended readers;
5. Finally, conclude the paragraph with a summarizing or attractive sentence.

Example 1 Citation of the supplied book is shown below:

Parker, T. J., Haswell, W. A. & Marshall, A. J. 1962. *A Text-book of Zoology*. Vol 2. (7^{th} edn.). MacMillan & Co. Ltd., London. 952 pp.

Description

The book deals with a detailed account of the phylum Chordata. Beginning with three sub-phyla viz., Hemichordata, Urochordata and Cephalochordata, the book describes the sub-phylum Vertebrata in great details. Apart from the jawless vertebrates (Super-class Agnatha), it describes all the major classes such as Osteichthyes, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia. Each chapter begins with examples and external characteristics of the representative animal(s), a brief classification up to orders, and description of various organ systems including digestive, circulatory, excretory, nervous and reproductive systems. Finally, development and affinities have been dealt with. The book has a huge number of illustrations (or labelled diagrams), relevant references and a useful index in the end. This well-known book is a classic text-book, which every student of Zoology should go through during his/her undergraduate studies.

Example 2 Citation of the supplied book is as follows:

Barrington, E. J. W. 1979. *Invertebrate Structure and Function* (2^{nd} edn.). John Wiley & Sons, New York, UDA. 765 pp.

Description

The book is divided into six parts and 23 chapters. It begins with the foundation of animal life, then movement, metabolism, information and control, reproduction and concludes with colonial, social and interspecific associations. Part 1 of the book describes living systems and their organization whereas Part 2 elaborates movement involving hydrostatics, metamerism and arthropodization. Part 3 deals with detail aspects of metabolism such as nutrition, filter feeding, respiration, excretion and osmotic and ionic regulation. Part 4 entails (or elaborates) the sources of information, the primitive and advance nervous systems and chemical coordination. Part 5 describes the pattern of reproduction, larval forms and larval lives in sea and freshwater. In the end, Part 6 describes various types of invertebrate associations in relation to social and interspecific modes of lives in nature. The book provides a brief classification of the animal Kingdom, chapter-wise references (bibliography) and a useful index. To my consideration, every student of Zoology must read this unique textbook to enrich his/her knowledge about invertebrate structure and function.