tion source (the sender knows the message before communication, the receiver does not) involves the problem of error free communication in the presence of noise generated in the information channel. This is the point where information and probability interplay.

The analysis of noisy information channels is related to the problem of "inverse probability", to which extent the frequencies in a given sample allow to infer about the possibly underlying probabilities. The way out of the insufficiencies of Bayes's method is given by a reformulation of the problem and the derivation of an inverse form of the law of large numbers. The author investigates several restrictions to statistical inferences and sampling theory in areas such as demographic studies, life-insurance, biological or sociological enquiry. He exhibits some non-formalisable features in the relation of sample frequencies to probabilities. Some results in statistical experimentation concerning incommensurable attributes, and limitations to these methods are given. Two ore more attributes of an individual are incommensurable if the assessment of one of these destroys the possibility of assessing the other, e.g. a persons reaction to different diets or medicaments. Finally a number of notions and laws in information theory are related to concepts in equilibrium thermodynamics, correspondences going far beyond the well known analogue between information potential and entropy. There are even analogues to adiabatic compression and free energy. The book with its critical and inspiring approach is recommendable to all those biologists and scientists in other fields that may be concerned with stochastic disturbances in information processing or the evaluation of statistical experiments.

Remark: The inequalities within curved parentheses on p. 69 are to be reversed.

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Correction

to: "The Effects of Finite Population Size and Selection on the Correlation between Gene Frequency Changes at two Different Loci and on the Amount of Linkage Disequilibrium" by **Susan J. Galley** and **R. N. Curnow** in Theoretical and Applied Genetics **42**, 335–345 (1972).

There are two errors in one of the elements of $\boldsymbol{V}$ in expression (9), p. 341. v_{12} should read

$$v_{12} = D^2 - Z - W + \\ + [k\theta_1(1-2X) + k\theta_2(1-2Y)]\,[4D^2 - Z - W] + \\ + k\theta_1 A + k\theta_2 B + [k\theta_1 + k\theta_2]\,[4D^2 - Z - W] + \\ + [k\theta_1 X(1-X) + k\theta_2 Y(1-Y)]\,[2Z + 3W - 14D^2]\,.$$

The curves of the diagrams were calculated using the correct expression.

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