

recent books reveals. C. B. Jørgensen's *Bivalve filter feeding* (1990. Olsen and Olsen, Fredensborg, Denmark) is a relatively small (140 p.) but concise treatment of how filter feeding mechanisms are affected by different factors. Population and ecosystem level aspects of bivalves are also discussed but not from the systems ecology perspective. The volume edited by E. Gosling, *The mussel Mytilus* (1992. Elsevier, New York), provides an in depth treatment of biochemistry, genetics, autecology and population ecology of a temperate genus of mussels, with minimal overlap with the present vol-

ume. In short, the *Ecology of marine bivalves* is a relatively brief overview of a very broad topic. It will be welcomed by many and criticized by others on this account alone. It will be a useful addition to marine ecologists and especially to ecosystem and systems ecologists.

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PARADIGMS OF POPULATION REGULATION

den Boer, P. J., and J. Reddingius. 1996. **Regulation and stabilization paradigms in population ecology.** Population and Community Biology Series 16. Chapman and Hall, New York. xiii + 397 p. \$139.95, ISBN: 0-412-57540-X.

I am writing this review from Tatoosh Island. At this time of year, millions of barnacle cyprids settle out of the water column and attach to rock surfaces in the intertidal. As the primary surface becomes crowded, mortality ensues, and the rate of increase in barnacle density decelerates. This concept of density-dependent regulation is central to modern population and community ecology, and is the subject of an important new treatise by P. J. den Boer and J. Reddingius.

The authors argue that population regulation is controversial because it has been studied from the perspective of two opposing paradigms: the "systems" paradigm, which em-