Eighty-four species of fishes, representing 46 families, were captured. The number and length range of each species by month are presented for the areas from which it was caught. Also included are the salinity and temperature ranges at capture. Four species were not previously recorded from Pensacola estuaries.

NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-384. Moul, Edwin T., **"Marine flora and fauna of the Northeastern United States. Higher plants of the marine fringe."** September 1973, iii + 60 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402—Price 65 cents.

ABSTRACT

The common higher plants of the beaches, dunes, morainal cliffs, and tidal marshes of Southern New England are treated in an illustrated key, using only vegetative characters. Both scientific and common names are given. Habitat lists of the plants are included, presenting to the investigator the association of plants as they occur in nature. The range of each plant along the Atlantic coast is designated. A glossary of terms is included.

Fishery Facts-5. Dudley, Shearon, J. T. Graikoski, H. L. Seagran, and Paul M. Earl, **"Sportsman's guide to handling, smoking, and preserving coho salmon."** June 1973, iii + 28 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402—Price 25 cents PPD, 15 cents BKS.

No Abstract

Circular 330, Volume 7. Love, Cuthbert M. (editor), **"EASTROPAC Atlas."** July 1973, vii + 145 figures. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402—Price $4.75 per volume.

ABSTRACT

This atlas contains charts depicting the distribution of physical, chemical, and biological oceanographic properties and associated meteorological properties observed during EASTROPAC. EASTROPAC was an international cooperative investigation of the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (20° N. to 20° S., and from the west coasts of the American continents to 119°W.) which was intended to provide data necessary for a more effective use of the marine resources of the area, especially tropical tunas, and also to increase knowledge of the ocean circulation, air-sea interaction, and ecology. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now National Marine Fisheries Service) was the coordinating agency. The field work, from February 1967 through March 1968, was divided into seven 2-month cruise periods. During each cruise period one or more ships were operating in the study area.

On completion of the field work the data seemed too numerous for a classical data report. Instead, it was decided to produce an 11-volume atlas of the results, with five volumes containing physical oceanographic and meteorological data from the principal participating ships, five volumes containing biological and nutrient chemistry data from the same ships, and one volume containing all data from Latin American cooperating ships and ships of opportunity. Extensive use was made of a computer and automatic plotter in preparation of the atlas charts. Methods used to collect and process the data upon which the atlas is based are described in detail by the contributors of the following categories of chart: temperature, salinity, and derived quantities; thickness of the upper mixed layer; dissolved oxygen; meteorology; nutrient chemistry; phytoplankton standing stocks and production; zooplankton and fish larvae; micronekton; birds, fish schools, and marine mammals.

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