

metabolism, dietary fat intake and disease, and dietary fat and individual diseases, the author provides a succinct look at the three major diseases to which dietary fat has been linked (cardiovascular disease, cancer, and arthritis). He

has reviewed epidemiological, biochemical, physiological, and pathological evidence to conclude that the types and amounts of fat in the human diet are clearly associated with heart disease, less so with cancer, and may have some

therapeutic effects on rheumatism and arthritis. Other aspects of the healthful benefits of fish oils, the author finds less conclusive. Single copies of the 28-page paperbound booklet are free; additional copies are \$2 each.

Shellfish Depuration Conference

Plans for the "First International Conference on Shellfish Depuration" have been announced, and it is scheduled for 5-8 November 1989 at Grosvenor (Walt Disney Village) Resort in Orlando, Fla. Topics to be discussed include national and international overviews, legal aspects, marketing considerations, economic evaluations, water quality and treatments, design and engineering

criteria, bacterial and viral monitoring, regulatory methods, etc. The conference is being organized by the Florida Sea Grant Program and the National Fisheries Institute, in cooperation with several other associations and agencies concerned with shellfish quality and safety. A conference proceedings will be published too. For further information contact Steven Otwell, 467 Food Science Building, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, or telephone 904-392-1991, or FAX 904-392-8594.

Errata

In the article "The traditional central California setnet fishery" by Edward Ueber in the *Marine Fisheries Review* 50(2):40-48, the name listed in the abstract and text for halibut was incorrect. The correct species is the California halibut, *Paralichthys californicus* (Ayers). Also, in the abstract, the name for the white croaker should read *Genyonemus* instead of *Gengonemus*.