GRENADIERS OF THE WORLD OCEANS: BIOLOGY, STOCK ASSESSMENT, AND FISHERIES. *Based on a symposium held in Lake Placid, New York, 11 September 2006. American Fisheries Society Symposium, Volume 63.*

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This volume attempts to present what is known about the biology and population status of grenadiers (family Macrouridae). In an introductory article, Iwamoto reviews the taxonomic history of the group. The remaining contents are separated into three sections: Species Contribution and Distribution (nine articles); Biology and Ecology (eight articles); and Fisheries and Stock Assessment (seven articles).

The grenadiers constitute the most diverse (400 species) and probably the most ecologically important group of slope and abyssal fishes. As the assault on the sea for protein has intensified, and greater depths have been explored, grenadiers have become a significant part of the catch, either as the subject of fisheries or as by-catch. The exploited species of grenadiers are slow growing, late maturing, and have relatively low fecundity. This suggests that they are not good candidates to withstand industrial fishing. The papers in this volume present data needed to manage grenadier populations. However, a great deal of the information in the Fisheries and Stock Assessment section will be of interest only to those concerned with grenadier populations and distribution. Anyone with more general questions about deep-sea ecology will find much of value in the papers by King and Priede on the biology of the abyssal *Coryphaenoides armatus*, and Drazen's masterful review of the energetics of deepwater grenadiers.

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