The excellence of Dr. Thorp's book is evidenced by the appearance of a second edition within one year after the printing of the first. The first edition was reviewed in SCIENCE, Vol. 9, p. 150. Very few changes, further than the correction of a few errors which have been brought to the author's notice, have been made. The book well deserves the success it has achieved.

W. A. NOYES.

GENERAL.

IT is proposed to publish, under the editorship of Mr. W. L. Sclater, director of the South African Museum, a series of volumes dealing with the fauna of Africa south of the Zambesi. The northern limits of South Africa, as treated in this work, will be a line drawn from the Cunéné River on the west to the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, and thence along that river to its mouth. Within it will, therefore, be enclosed the British colonies of the Cape and Natal, the two republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the southern half of the Chartered Company's territory, German Southwest Africa, and that portion of Portuguese East Africa which lies south of the Zambesi. The first volume, by Arthur C. Stark, M.B., containing Part I. of the birds, will shortly appear, and it is hoped that that relating to the mammals, by Mr. Sclater, will be ready for publication during the course of the present year. The work is published by R. H. Porter, 7 Princes St., London.

IN *The Indians of Southern Mexico* Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, presents some of the results of his several expeditions to Mexico. The chief objects of these expeditions was the study of the physical types of South Mexican Indians. Three methods of work have been followed—measurement, photography and bust making. The tribes studied live among the mountains, and some of them—as the Triquis, Chontals and Juaves—are almost unknown to students. In the photographic work Professor Starr has secured portraits, groups, scenes in daily life, views of houses and towns and of scenery. For portraits plates 5x7 inches were used and front and profile views made of each subject; for full figures and occupations 5x8 inch plates were used; for large groups, architectural subjects, villages and landscapes 8x10 inch plates were employed. Hundreds of negatives have been made representing the tribes of the States of Michoacan, Mexico, Flaxcala, Puebla and Oaxaca. From this series a selection has been made for publication. The book contains one hundred and forty-one beautiful photogravure plates, 11x14 inches in size, printed on heavy plate paper and well bound. They are accompanied by thirty-two pages of descriptive text. On account of its great cost the work is a limited edition, but it will have permanent value.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE *Journal of Geology*, Vol. 8, No. 2, February–March, 1900. Besides the reviews and notes on recent publications, this interesting number contains: 'The Nomenclature of the Feldspathic Granulites' by H. W. Turner. The author advocates the naming of the rocks in accordance with their mineral molecular composition and in the case of the feldspathic granulites, to abandon the term plagioclase, which expresses a mixture of two or more kinds of molecules, and substitute the more descriptive terms for the rocks which contain the larger per cent. of the single molecules such as orthosite, anorthosite, albitite, oligosite, andesinite, labradite, and anorthitite. When quartz is abundant then the terms should be compounded as quartz-orthosite. If an accessory mineral term is introduced into the name it should take the adjective form as quartziferous syenite. 'The Geology of the White Sands of New Mexico'; with three plates, by C. L. Herrick. The geological features of the regions east of the San Andreas and Orange Mountains of New Mexico and those bordering the great white sand plains are discussed, and the opinion is expressed that the white sands are derived from the weathering of the ridges of gypsum and are entirely dune sands, that the alkaline and saline deposits of the region are derived from the red beds (Permian and Triassic) and the associated saline and gypsiferous members. The copper deposits are thought to have a similar origin also. The suggestion is offered