

somebody else. He had the power (in the words he used of another) to see "how masses can be molded so as to be made to speak." That is enough. The editors have no proper occasion to complain that he "realized only a portion of his talents." Of how many men can more be truthfully said? The editors admit that Schuyler has left us "an extensive body of architectural criticism which constitutes the most perceptive, most revealing, and most urbane commentary on American architecture. . . ." They call this "a prodigious accomplishment." I agree, and suggest that we waste no time wondering what the man would have achieved if his work had not been "a hobby instead of a vocation." The time should be spent in reading and pondering his words, for our instruction and delight.

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## Classic Studies

**Genetics and Evolution: Selected Papers of A. H. Sturtevant.** E. B. Lewis, Ed. Freeman, San Francisco, Calif., 1961. x + 334 pp. Illus. + tables. \$7.50.

Some may be surprised to find that a chronological compilation of one investigator's scientific papers can be a very effective way of instilling in the reader a sense of the excitement of discovery, a realization of the implications of this discovery, and an appreciation of the importance of these implications for broad scientific problems. Lewis's selection succeeds in doing this to a remarkable degree. Let me give but one of several possible examples. Here are gathered together the papers that (i) established the linear order of genes in the chromosome—1913; (ii) described genetic factors which reduce the amount of crossing over in particular regions of the chromosome—1917; (iii) showed these factors to be associated with chromosomal inversions—1921; (iv) described how these inversions are used as powerful analytical tools for studying the chromosome mechanics of meiosis in *Drosophila*—1936; (v) pointed out the usefulness of inversions in forming the basis of an objective evolutionary phylogeny—1936; and (vi) provided a theoretical basis for the

balanced polymorphism of inversions—1938. This is fascinating reading for geneticists and other biologists as well.

*Drosophila* geneticists will be particularly pleased, because here between two covers lies much of our heritage of genetic methods of analysis and their application to such diverse areas of biology as animal behavior, developmental biology, chromosome mechanics, the basis of sexuality, speciation, and evolution. This heritage is so rich that a few microbial geneticists may be surprised to find the techniques they use regularly have their basis in schemes employed by Sturtevant. One gets the sobering sense of historical perspective in remembering that in 1923 Sturtevant and Morgan first used very closely linked marker genes to learn whether intra-allelic "mutations" were associated with crossing over—in this case, reversions of Bar. This volume will also serve to remind us that in 1926 Sturtevant performed a complementation test and, being unable to perform a recombination test, realized the importance of keeping these two operational genetic units separate. When he crossed the scarlet mutant of *Drosophila melanogaster* with the "scarlet" mutant of *D. simulans* and observed the scarlet phenotype in the sterile hybrid, he did not call them allelic genes, since recombination analysis could not be accomplished, but rather he proposed the term *corresponding genes*. If he had coined a more euphonious term like "correspon," one wonders if this important concept would have been remembered by more geneticists during the ensuing 30 years.

Sturtevant's papers are of more than historical interest; they formed not only the basis for broad areas of past research, but several initiated research activity being conducted at the present. The 33 papers reprinted here were selected by Lewis and assembled as a tribute to Professor Sturtevant by his colleagues and students on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Sturtevant added explanatory notes at the end of articles in which, for example, current nomenclature differs from that used in the original article, or when further work clarified a point under discussion.

At the end of the volume there is a complete list of Sturtevant's publications that will serve to show the scope of biological subjects on which Sturtevant has published. Since Lewis selected only papers dealing with fundamental

genetics and evolution, the complete list reminds us that Sturtevant is one of the world authorities on the taxonomy of acalypterate flies, an avid student of the genetics of iris, and a superb naturalist. Perhaps it would have been appropriate to include his interesting paper on field and experimental studies on "social parasitism" among two species of ants belonging to different genera.

Alexander Weinstein once defined a "classic" paper as one that was often referred to but never read. With the publication of this book, there will be no excuse for having this definition apply to the truly classic studies of Sturtevant.

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## Skeleton in the Laboratory

**The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine.** W. M. Krogman. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1961. xxvi + 337 pp. Illus. \$14.

This lively book provides the opportunity for law enforcement agencies of the world to acquaint themselves with "what the bones tell and how they tell it." Anatomists and physical anthropologists also will find it informative, and it can be recommended to writers of detective fiction. In this book are brought together from the literature tables and figures pertinent to an attempt to establish the age, sex, racial category, stature, and personal identity of an unidentified skeleton, or of any part of it (except the teeth). The interesting text includes interpretation of the statistics, with sufficient anecdotal material recounted in the first person to arouse in the reader an enthusiasm for dry bones.

Krogman's view that a background in comparative osteology, human osteology, craniometry, and racial morphology is an essential qualification for the specialist is well taken. To one so qualified, the extensive reference material collated here will be fully appreciated; it can best serve as a guide to the study of the subject, as well as a stimulus for its further development.

Throughout the book one is reminded of the variability among skeletons and warned against expecting the condition of a single unknown to fit the mean of a series for, as is so aptly stated,