

prepared the present account of the ferns for the English edition, and then translated the account into Japanese and published it separately in 1957.

The English edition here reviewed was published by the Smithsonian Institution in September 1965. Prior to its publication, Ohwi had submitted a parallel Japanese version for publication, and this appeared in June 1965. Although nomenclatural priority is not important in a manual treatment of this sort, the earlier publication of the 1965 Japanese edition should be noted, because it contains an index validating the many new names that appear in the text. For the most part these are merely new combinations, although one is of a new species; such names are validly published as of June 1965, but this fact is not indicated in the English edition.

The author acknowledges contributions from his colleagues Tetsuo Koyama (for Araceae, Eriocaulaceae, and Juncaceae) and Siro Kitamura (for Compositae). Various specialists in the United States gave editorial assistance for certain families, and of course the editors of the English language edition, Frederick G. Meyer and Egbert H. Walker, critically reviewed the entire work for accuracy and style. However, all decisions of a taxonomic nature were made by the author, and the editors have wisely refrained from permitting their own viewpoints to be included where disagreement about taxonomic content might have been concerned.

This English edition incorporates the results of more than 30 years of study by its distinguished author. The synoptical keys to all taxa to the level of species appear to be clear, concise, and untechnical, as indeed are the descriptions. Consequently nonspecialists as well as botanists can use the work. Vernacular names are supplied for each taxon. Comprehensive indices are provided to authors' names, Japanese plant names, scientific names, and English family names.

As is customary in a manual of this sort, bibliographic references to taxa are omitted. Distributional notes concisely state both the intra- and extra-Japanese occurrence. A conservative interpretation is admittedly presented, and that such is the case will be noted by specialists. As a single example, the family Magnoliaceae includes elements now universally referred to three families; and the common Japanese *Illicium* is discussed under what is clearly a

later synonym. These remarks are not made in criticism, as the author of a compendium cannot necessarily be expected to assess or to accept the conclusions of specialists. Indeed, any author of a *Flora* who did attempt to evaluate and reconcile all the monographic treatments would never complete his task.

The book is pleasingly printed and bound, with attractive maps serving as endpapers, and with 17 halftone plates and 17 full-page figures providing illustrations of high quality. The introductory phytogeographical essay and historical summary will be of particular value to students of temperate floras. The author, the editors, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Science Foundation (which made the work possible through grants) all deserve to be congratulated on the completion and publication of a scholarly, indispensable work, one that will provide a firm link of understanding between Western and Japanese botanists and will serve as a model of the type of international cooperation required to bridge a language barrier.

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Physical Anthropology

Different distillates of the world's literature in physical anthropology for the year 1963 are represented in the two publications reviewed here. The **Yearbook of Physical Anthropology, 1963** [published for the American Association of Physical Anthropologists by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, México (and available from the latter), 1965. 310 pp., \$4.50], edited by Jack Kelso, Gabriel W. Lasker, and Sheilaigh T. Brooks, begins with an annotated bibliography in which Santiago Genovés covers 744 items and offers to supply an equal number of unannotated items on request (p. 3, footnote). On the other hand, **Biennial Review of Anthropology, 1965** [Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1965. 315 pp., \$8.50], edited by Bernard J. Siegel, begins with an annotated bibliography in which Alice M. Brues and Clyde C. Snow cover 203 items (of which 117 were published in 1963). The *Yearbook* reprints in full 17 articles judged especially useful because of their broad

scope and summary nature. That nine of the reprinted articles are not considered by Brues and Snow is evidence of the lack of unanimity about what is important enough to be reprinted or summarized.

The *Biennial Review* covers, of course, much more than physical anthropology: "African prehistory" by Creighton Gabel (193 items covering many years); "language" by John J. Gumperz (194 items, mainly 1962 to 1964); "economic anthropology" by Manning Nash (79 items, several years); "social organization" by Harumi Benu (167 items, mainly 1962 to 1964); "studies in peasant life" by Robert T. Anderson (240 items, mainly 1962 to 1964); "psychology and anthropology" by J. L. Fischer (228 items, mainly 1962 to 1964); and "cultural change" by Charles L. Lange (156 items, mainly 1962 to 1964).

In spite of the undoubted value of these several bibliographic efforts, the user will find his search for references handicapped by the way in which the material is coordinated or by the inadequate indexing. For example, in the *Yearbook* the bibliography is in two parts, each divided into 38 unindexed sections; the first section gives the annotation in essay style, and the second gives the corresponding references. Although the references are keyed in with the text by running numbers, each section is separately alphabetized. Thus, discussion of the section "Palaeoanthropology" begins on page 36, and the related references begin with No. 551 (Ankel, F.) on page 87. But one is not told on page 87 where the corresponding text is located. Also, if one is looking for a particular reference, the lack of an index makes it necessary to leaf through some 100 pages. Take, for instance, the anniversary volume in honor of Pedro Bosch-Gimpera edited by Genovés or Jane Goodall's "My life among wild chimpanzees"—Who would think of looking for either of them under "palaeoanthropology"!

The problem of finding a particular item is not so great in the case of the *Biennial Review*, because, although the plan is similar, there are only eight clearly listed sections, and the references under each of these sections are in a single alphabetized list. However, for 1460 bibliographic items a five-page index is inadequate for rapid consultation.

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