

third; and *Flora Europaea* (1965—) for its northwestern European portion. Now we have the splendid first volume of a flora of Turkey—**Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands** (Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, Scotland; Aldine, Chicago, 1965. 579 pp., \$27.50), edited by P. H. Davis.

Turkey, a country of nearly 300,000 square miles which occupies most of the central region covered by Boissier's *Flora Orientalis*, is the meeting place of three vast phytogeographical regions, the Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean, and Irano-Turanian. Consequently, it has an exceptionally rich and interesting flora. In this volume, the first of eight scheduled to appear at 2-year intervals, 902 species are treated, suggesting that between 7000 and 8000 species of vascular plants may occur in Turkey. About a fifth of these seem to be endemic, with exceptionally rich concentrations of endemics in south and east Anatolia. Considerably more than a third of this volume is devoted to the 85 genera

of Cruciferae; *Alyssum*, the largest genus treated, has 89 species. Other groups included are pteridophytes, gymnosperms, and the following families of dicotyledons: Ranunculaceae (*Ranunculus*: 79 species), Paeoniaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Berberidaceae, Papaveraceae, Capparaceae, Resedaceae, Cistaceae, Violaceae, and Polygalaceae. The introductory pages of the flora provide a concise review of the topography, climate, and phytogeography of the country. Keys and descriptions for the included taxa, essential synonymy and references, critical taxonomic notes and illustrations, selected distribution maps, citation of types, ecological information, dates of flowering, and general distribution in Turkey are included to make this an impressive and useful flora. This book is virtually free of typographical errors. Systematic botanists will look forward with enthusiasm to further volumes of this work.

PETER H. RAVEN
Division of Systematic Biology,
Stanford University

Life with the Primitive Tribes of Brazil

This fascinating contribution to our understanding of ethnological field work consists primarily of a series of personal episodes and observations. Some (made during 1954 and 1955) pertain to the Sherente, a tribe of Gê-speaking, semi-aculturated Indians on the Central Brazilian Plateau, and others (made during 1958) pertain to the Chavante, their recently pacified cultural relatives. This book, **The Savage and the Innocent** (World, Cleveland, Ohio, 1965. 270 pp., \$4.95), by David Maybury-Lewis, is written in a popular style and will be of considerable interest to readers of a variety of orientations.

The general ethnologist, for instance, will appreciate this skilled field worker's resolution of a number of unnerving tribal intrigues as well as the portrayal of the development of his insight into several highly abstract societal relationships. The ethnological specialist of the area will be substantially helped by the detailed descriptions of the pace and values of hinterland Brazilian and tribal life, but he should not expect to find an abundance of ethnographical materials. The author plans to publish these materials later. The general

reader is likely to find his own experiences with government red tape and transportation delays topped by the author's frustrations from these sources, and will marvel at the physical discomforts and hazards suffered by the author, his wife, and their 1-year old son, all for the sake of science.

The discerning reader will value incidents that illustrate a number of very crucial issues—for example, the issues associated with going native, handling feelings about the tribe, making difficult moral choices, "do-gooding," integrating ethnological insights, selecting workable roles, and running calculated risks with respect to life and health.

Although the hardship side is strikingly overplayed, the hinterlander mildly satirized, and many experiences amusingly exaggerated, the information and points of view are generally sound, but it should be realized that other approaches to field work are often practiced. Especially in the easier situations, many ethnologists incur fewer hardships, take smaller risks, and go native to a lesser extent. In any case, the quality of the results is mainly a function of personal skills and train-

ing. It is important, nevertheless, that people in general be clearly informed about the methods employed by ethnologists to obtain data and reconstruct tribal life patterns so that these basic anthropological techniques can be better appreciated and understood. Maybury-Lewis's book serves this purpose especially well, because of the author's contextual portrayal of the issues and because these techniques are epitomized in the very difficult research conditions usually necessary for the study of recently pacified tribes like the Chavante.

WILLIAM H. CROCKER
Smithsonian Office of Anthropology,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Conference and Symposium Reports

Automation in Industrial Pharmaceutical Process and Quality Control (*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 130). Harold E. Whipple, Ed. New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, 1965. 386 pp. Illus. Paper, \$9. Thirty-nine papers presented at a conference held in January 1965.

Biogenesis of Antibiotic Substances. Zdenko Vaněk and Zdeněk Hošťálek. Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences, Prague; Academic Press, New York, 1965. 324 pp. Illus. \$14. Twenty-four papers presented in a panel discussion "Basic Research and Practical Aspects of Antibiotic Production" held during the Congress on Antibiotics, Prague, June 1964.

Congestion Theory. Proceedings of a symposium (Chapel Hill, N.C.), August 1964. Walter L. Smith and William E. Wilkinson, Eds. Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1965. 475 pp. Illus. \$14. Fourteen papers: "Concerning an analytic method for the treatment of queueing problems" by F. Pollaczek; "The role of Green's functions in congestion theory" by J. Keilson; "Computers and congestion problems" by E. S. Page; "Stochastic network flows: Advances in networks of queues" by T. L. Saaty; "Divergent single server queues" by C. R. Heathcote; "The heavy traffic approximation in the theory of queues" by J. F. C. Kingman; "Markovian queues" by R. Syski; "On priority type disciplines in queueing" by D. P. Garver, Jr.; "A survey of some recent research in road traffic" by G. H. Weiss; "Some problems of statistical analysis connected with congestion" by D. R. Cox; "Unified results and methods for queues and dams" by N. U. Prabhu; "Application of ballot theorems in the theory of queues" by L. Takács; "On the use of the method of collective marks in queueing theory" by J. Th. Runnenburg; and "Departure processes" by E. Reich.

(Continued on page 367)