

one or two copies of it available for consultation in the library. In his 404 pages of text Datta has brought together a large amount of information from many sources, most of it accurate, but much of the book would have to be revised before I could wholeheartedly recommend it.

In the first place, it is apparent in too many places that English is not the author's native tongue. Many sentences are not idiomatic and a good many state what the author does not mean. When he states that a certain number of species are "confined" to India, he means that they grow in India, not that they are endemic there. When he says that the *Cactaceae* has fallen under the *Cactales*, he means that this is the group in which they have been placed. On page 168 he says that the fruits of a certain plant "form" a refreshing beverage. The author is not at home with the little words *a* and *the*, and he also has trouble with verbs.

The proof reading on the whole has been good, but some words have been misspelled. I noted some strange slips that are more serious. On page 119 it is stated that *Ammania baccifera*

is a roadside tree. On page 110 the name of the apricot is given as *Prunus bokhariensis* and that of the pear as *Prunus communis*. On page 115 *Barringtonia* is left in the *Myrtaceae*.

No less than 44 pages are devoted to a list of some 500 plants with their vernacular names given in 16 local languages. My experience is that such names are so often imprecise that, except in the case of well-known plants, such lists are not very valuable. A glossary giving the meanings of the highly technical vocabulary used in the book would have been much more useful to students.

Nearly 200 pages are devoted to the study of 70 families of flowering plants. A representative of each family is figured, giving cross and longitudinal sections of the flower and diagrams of salient features. This is the best part of the book. The figures are clear and very useful. It is not stated whether the diagrams are original or were borrowed from other books. The 17 photographs are very uneven in quality; some are distinctly poor.

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romance of underwater archeology, but also a history of the development of underwater technical equipment and its uses. However, what is most important is the progressive improvement of underwater archeological techniques from those not far removed from looting and pot hunting to some as exacting as any used on land.

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Alaskan Indians

Just above the Arctic Circle, along tributaries of the Yukon River that drain from the Brooks Range, lies the territory of the Chandalar Kutchin. When the author of this monograph, Robert A. McKennan, visited these Athapaskan-speaking Indians of Alaska in the summer of 1933, the total society numbered less than 200 persons. Two small bands exploited the traditional mountain-and-valley domain; another small band had settled within the Yukon Flats area along the lower Chandalar River. The remaining 70 members of the tribe were in Fort Yukon or its environs. In 1933, although they were committed to the fur trade and the white man's tools and staples, the Chandalar bands still followed a nomadic life that was focused on caribou hunting.

The results of McKennan's field work, **The Chandalar Kutchin** (Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal, Canada, 1965. 156 pp., \$4), long delayed in publication, represent an approach once dominant in ethnology—anthropology as natural history—wherein a culture is seen as a congeries of traits to be severally collected, classified, and compared. As a result, this study is not designed for those anthropologists who seek insight into cultures as systems. But McKennan's carefully executed effort "to obtain as complete an account as possible of [Chandalar] aboriginal culture, as well as to note any significant changes resulting from contact with the white man" provides new and useful building blocks for Northern Amerind studies, whether directed toward historical reconstruction or toward assessing the heritage of the past in present Northern Indian life-ways.

Happily, McKennan does not deny us a delightful sketch of the non-aboriginal activities of the founder of

Underwater Archeological Techniques

Marine Archaeology: Developments During Sixty Years in the Mediterranean (Crowell, New York, 1965. 208 pp., \$9.50), edited by Joan du Plat Taylor, has evolved from the collection of studies, *Le Plongeur et l'Archéologue*, published by the Technical Committee of the Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques (World Underwater Federation). The present work, published under the same auspices, is a fascinating and useful study of ancient ships and their routes and cargoes, maritime trade, ports, harbors, and roadsteads in the Mediterranean as well as the underwater techniques used for the recovery of the archeological data.

The content and organization of this book are excellent and a credit to the editor, Joan du Plat Taylor. A foreword by Jacques-Yves Cousteau is followed by a chapter on underwater work and archeological problems by Frédéric Dumas and one on Mediterranean trade by Fernand Benoit. Next there is a long and interesting section entitled "Some Notable Wreck Excavations" which contains accounts of the under-

water investigations and finds of eight wrecks: one at Antikythera by George Karo; another at Mahdia by Guy de Frondeville; that at Albenga by Nino Lamboglia and others; a wreck at Grand Congloué by Yves Girault; one at Titan by Philippe Tailliez; the Dramont "A" wreck by C. Santamaria and others; a wreck at Spargi by Gianni Roghi; and one at Cape Gelidonya by George F. Bass. The Cape Gelidonya wreck is dated around 1200 B.C. whereas the others range from the third into the first century B.C. The section on wrecks is followed by one on underwater surveys written by Alessandro Pederzini and others. A chapter on ports, harbors, and other submerged sites, by several authors, contains a significant section on the geology of underwater shorelines by Nicholas Flemming. The final chapter, "The future," by Joan du Plat Taylor and others, is followed by a short appendix and a usable index. The book is well illustrated with 76 text figures and 32 good halftone plates.

A reading of this work gives one not only the sense of adventure and