this book. His scientific researches on bamboos began in 1924 in China, where he was a member of the botanical faculty of Lingnan University. With the exception of a 4-year period of study in the United States and Europe, and two short furloughs, he continued these investigations in the Orient until 1941. During that period he was able to make numerous field trips into the Chinese interior and to Indochina. A bamboo garden containing more than 600 living plants was also established at Canton. This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which he served for a time in the capacity of an agricultural explorer. Since 1941, with his headquarters at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., he has carried on field studies of bamboos in many Latin American countries, as well as in India, Pakistan, and several Pacific Islands, including Java and Luzon.

The book is divided into three parts: The Bamboo Plant; Elite Bamboos and Propagation Methods; and Bases of Classification. The subject matter is organized further under seven subheadings, numbered consecutively. In the first part we find (1) Vegetative Phase: The Maturing Plant; (2) Reproductive Phase; and (3) Vegetative Phase: The Seedling. The second includes (4) Selected Species, and (5) Propagation. The topics treated in the third part are (6) Flowering and Fruiting Behavior in Bamboos of Different Genera and Species, and (7) Bamboos from the Point of View of Taxonomy. It seems rather curious that a discussion of flowering and fruiting should be included under the general heading of classification. Such information might more appropriately be considered under the subhead, "The Reproductive Phase." Following the main body of the text, there are two appendices, a detailed glossary, an extensive bibliography, and two separate indices (the first to scientific names, the second to subjects). Appendix 1 is "A generic key to bamboos under cultivation in the United States and Puerto Rico"; Appendix 2 is a list of "Bamboos offered and nurseries offering them in the United States."

The author of this volume is a taxonomist, and for this reason he is primarily concerned with organizing the world's bamboos into a readily understandable system. In pursuit of this objective he has "sought fresh ways of looking at familiar things" and has "challenged established concepts and usages." In some cases he has felt it necessary to adopt new terminology or to modify some of the old. He points out that many plants of this group rarely flower, thus it is often impossible to obtain flowering or fruiting material. Conventional herbarium specimens tend to be fragmentary and frequently are quite inadequate for meaningful determinations. If we are to have a clear understanding of the relationships of this complex group of plants, the author feels, an interdisciplinary approach is needed. In the meantime, however, when study materials are being collected in the field, they can be made in a uniform manner and comparable parts of the plants assembled. As a result of his many years of experience with the group, McClure has come to know which features are taxonomically significant. His discussion of these should serve as a valuable guide to those who contemplate the collection of bamboo study materials.

Perhaps the author's greatest contribution to our knowledge of bamboo affinities is his emphasis on the branching habit as expressed in the rhizome, the culm, and the inflorescence. He tells us that the rhizome systems are of two basic types, and that these and their modifications have considerable taxonomic value. He emphasizes also the importance of the prophyllum, an understanding of which is essential for the correct interpretation of the branching habit, particularly of certain inflorescences.

Although a few botanists in the past have treated the bamboos as a distinct plant family, the author has wisely included them within the Gramineae. Somewhat at variance with current agrostological opinion, however, he considers that the subfamily Bambusoideae consists of bamboos only. Although he mentions that some authors have included within this subfamily grasses of the tribes Streptochaeteae, Olyreae, Phareae, Parianeae, and so forth, he states that these "were excluded from consideration." No explanation is offered. In recent years studies of a fundamental nature (embryo structure, cytology, and leaf anatomy, for example) carried out by a number of different workers, have indicated that these and some other grasses have obvious bambusoid affinities. As a result, a broader concept of the subfamily Bambusoideae is rather generally accepted by students of grass systematics. In view of this, some discussion of these matters by McClure would seem quite appropriate, as well as useful.

This well illustrated and informative volume contains much of general interest. Those concerned with the uses, propagation, and taxonomy of bamboos will find it especially valuable. Botanists who anticipate a trip into areas where the "tree grasses" are common and who expect to make botanical collections would do well to consult this book in advance.

JOHN R. REEDER
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Yale University

New Books

Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Engineering

About Vectors. Banesh Hoffmann. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966. 144 pp. Illus. Paper, $4.35.

Advances in Chromatography. vol. 1. J. Calvin Giddings and Roy A. Keller, Eds. Dekker, New York, 1965. 408 pp. Illus. Ten papers: "Ion-exchange chromatography" by F. Helfferich; "Chromatography and electrophoresis on paper and thin layers: A teachers guide" by Ivor Smith; "The stationary phase in paper chromatography" by George H. Stewart; "The techniques of laminar chromatography" by E. V. Truter; "Qualitative and quantitative aspects of the separation of steroids" by E. C. Horning and W. J. A. Vandenheuvel; "Capillary columns: Trials, tribulations, and triumphs" by D. H. Desty; "Gas chromatographic characterization of organic substances in the retention index system" by E. sz. Kováts; "Inorganic gas chromatography" by Richard S. Juvet, Jr., and Franjo Zado; "Lightly loaded columns" by Barry L. Karger and W. D. Cooke; and "Interactions of the solute with the liquid phase" by Daniel E. Martire and Luigi Z. Pollara.

Advances in High Pressure Research. vol. 1. R. S. Bradley, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 406 pp. Illus. $16. Six papers: "The design and performance of U.H.P. equipment: An interim report on the tetrahedral anvil apparatus" by J. Lees; "Effects of intense shock waves" by S. D. Hamann; "Effect of pressure on the refractive and dielectric properties of solids and liquids" by E. Whalley; "The status and future of high static-pressure geophysical research" by Robert C. Newton; "Stability of solids under pressure" by Mario Tosi and Tadashi Arai; and "High pressure optics" by Linda S. Whatley and Alvin Van Valkenburg.

Advances in Hydroscience. vol. 2. Ven Te Chow, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 302 pp. Illus. $13.50. Five papers: "Tsunamis" by W. G. Van Dorn; "Chem-

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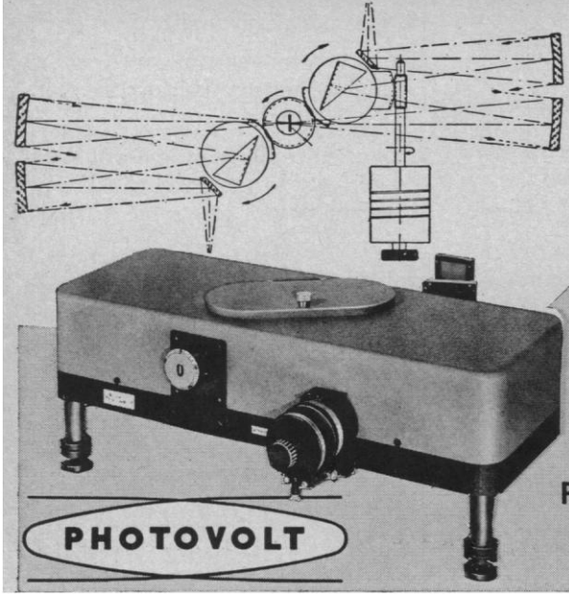

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Advances in Magnetic Resonance. vol. 1. John S. Waugh, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 425 pp. Illus. $15. Six papers: "The theory of relaxation processes" by A. G. Redfield; "Chemical rate processes and magnetic resonance" by Charles S. Johnson, Jr.; "Nuclear magnetic resonance of paramagnetic molecules" by D. R. Eaton and W. D. Phillips; "Theory of nuclear spin-spin coupling" by Michael Barfield and David M. Grant; "Geminal and vicinal proton-proton coupling constants in organic compounds" by Aksel A. Bothner-By; and "Electron spin resonance of radical ions" Kerry W. Bowers.

Advances in Quantum Chemistry. vol. 2. Per-Olov Löwdin. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 384 pp. Illus. $14.50. Seven papers: "Quantum calculations, which are accumulative in accuracy, unrestricted in expansion functions, and economical in computation" by S. F. Boys and P. Rajagopal; "Zero differential overlap in π-electron theories" by Inga Fischer-Hjalmars; "Theory of atomic hyperfine structure" by S. M. Blinder; "The theory of pair-correlated wave functions" by R. McWeeny and E. Steiner; "Quantum chemistry and crystal physics, stability of crystals of rare gas atoms and alkali halides in terms of three-atom and three-ion exchange interactions" by Laurens Jansen; "Charge fluctuation interactions in molecular biophysics" by Herbert Jehle; and "Quantum genetics and the aperiodic solid. Some aspects on the biological problems of heredity, mutations, aging, and tumors in view of the quantum theory of the DNA molecule" by Per-Olov Löwdin.

Algebra der Logik (Exakte Logik). vols. 1 and 3. Ernst Schröder. Chelsea, New York, ed. 2, 1966. vol. 1, 731 pp.; vol. 2, 633 pp.; vol. 3, 825 pp. Illus. $35 set.

Algebraic Structure Theory of Sequential Machines. J. Hartmanis and R. E. Stearns. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966. 221 pp. Illus. $12. Prentice-Hall International Series in Applied Mathematics.

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Automatic Control and Computer Engineering. vol. 3. V. V. Solodovnikov, Ed. Translated from the Russian edition (Moscow, 1960) by O. M. Blunn. Tribhuan Prasad, Translation Ed. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 455 pp. Illus. $15.50. Ten papers: "Control algorithms and control computers in complex automation" by V. V. Solodovnikov; "Stability 'in the large' and self-oscillation of one- and two-stage non-linear servomechanisms" by V. V. Petrov; "Pulse control systems" by G. S. Pospelov; "Dynamic features of linear

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Basic Electronics for Scientists. James J. Brophy. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 487 pp. Illus. $12.75.

Basic Organic Chemistry: A Mechanistic Approach. J. M. Tedder and A. Nechvatal. Wiley, New York, 1966. 252 pp. Illus. Paper, $3.75.

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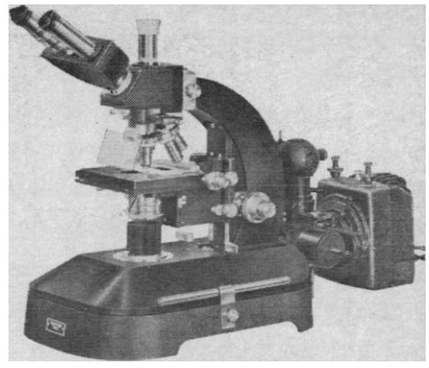
Chemistry and Physics of Carbon: A Series of Advances. vol. 1. Philip A. Walker, Jr., Ed. Dekker, New York, 1965. 398 pp. Illus. $13.75. Six papers: "Dislocations and stacking faults in graphite" by S. Amelinckx, P. Delavignette, and M. Heerschap; "Gaseous mass transport within graphite" by G. F. Hewitt; "Microscopic studies of graphite oxidation" by J. M. Thomas; "Reactions of carbon with carbon dioxide and steam" by Sabri Ergun and Morris Mentser; "The formation of carbon from gases" by Howard B. Palmer and Charles F. Cullis; and "Oxygen chemisorption effects on graphite thermoelectric power" by P. L. Walker, Jr., L. G. Austin, and J. J. Tietjen.

Computational Techniques for Chemical Engineers. H. H. Rosenbrock and C. Storey. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 346 pp. Illus. $13.50.

A Course in Thermodynamics. Joseph Kestin. Blaisdell (Ginn), Waltham, Mass., 1966. 637 pp. Illus. $14.50.

A Course of Mathematics for Engineers and Scientists. vol. 6, *Advanced Theoretical Mechanics*. Brian H. Chirgwin and Charles Plumpton. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 517 pp. Illus. $8.



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Crystal Physics. G. S. Zhdanov. Translated from the Russian by A. F. Brown. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 510 pp. Illus. $15.50.

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Direct Generation of Electricity. K. H. Spring, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 420 pp. Illus. $16. Six papers: "The thermodynamic and economic basis" by K. H. Spring; "Fuel cells" by I. Dugdale; "MHD generation" by D. T. Swift-Hook; "The thermionic converter" by R. V. Harrowell; "Thermoelectric generation" by D. A. Wright; and "Miscellaneous conversion methods" by K. H. Spring.

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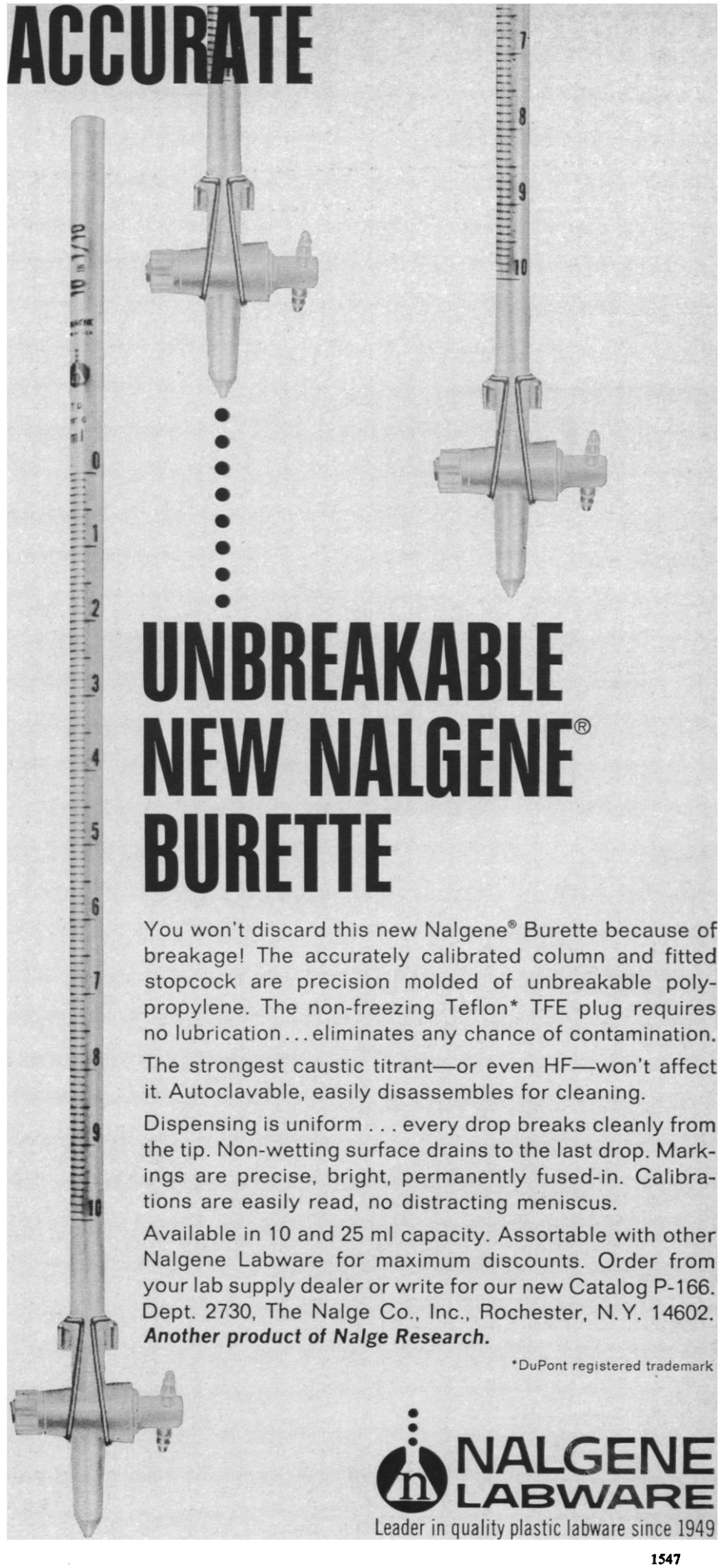

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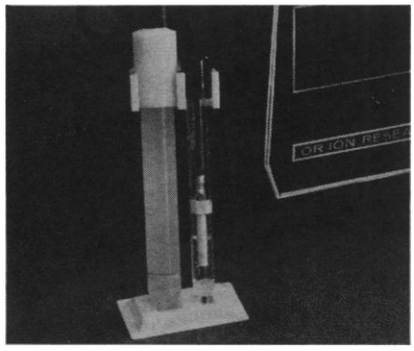

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