unfortunately, have been incorrectly hyphenated or unduly provided with umlauts. It is not at all rare to find that an author cited in the text is not listed in the references, or that there is no identification of the precise paper when an author has published more than one in the same year. Many important publications have not been used. There is something still more disturbing: it is often difficult to determine whether Hill is presenting information obtained from other authors or from his own observations. In addition, the liberal and occasionally contradictory use of anatomical names cannot but bewilder the reader. I see no justification for Hill's insistence on using the name "cynomorphs" throughout the book to refer to the cercopithecoids. After all, "Cercopithecoidea" is given in the title as the name for the superfamily! The drawings are better than in the earlier volumes, but many of them are unlabeled. One is also disturbed by the fact that the text seldom refers to them. The plates are of very good quality.

In spite of these criticisms, Hill should be commended once more for this new addition to his already established work. The book is a requirement in the library of every institution interested in studies of primates (the price is very high for an individual to pay). It is to be hoped that the forthcoming volumes will be cured of the recurrent maladies which have plagued those thus far published.

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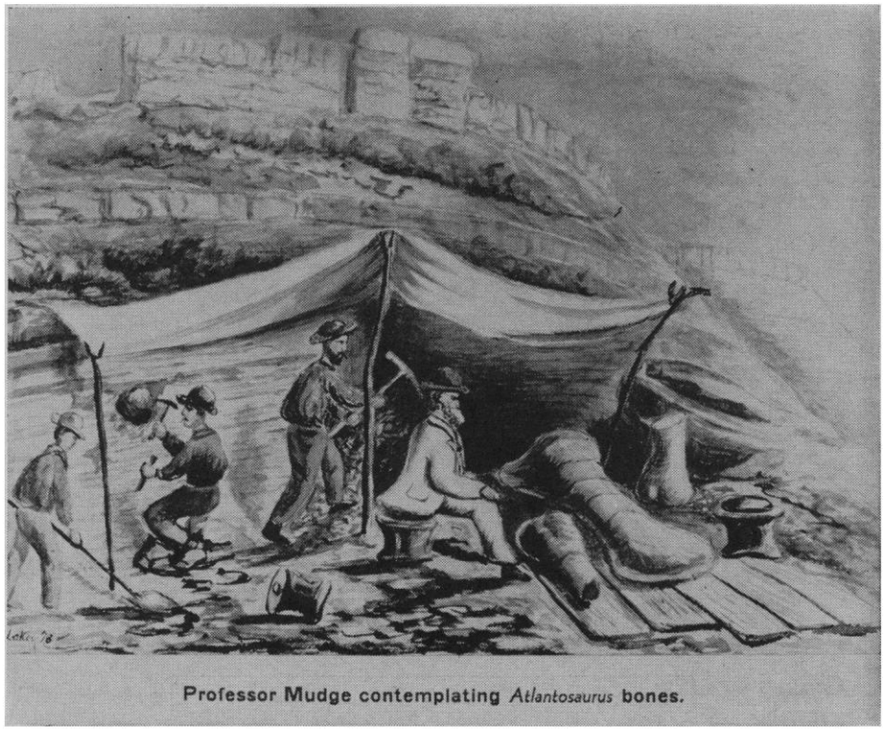
Records of a Paleontological Enterprise

Marsh's Dinosaurs. The Collections from Como Bluff. JOHN H. OSTROM and JOHN S. MCINTOSH. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966. 402 pp., illus. $15.

Como Bluff, near the continental divide in Wyoming, is a monoclinal section of Jurassic and Cretaceous beds containing one of the greatest concentrations of vertebrate fossils in North America. The lowermost marine strata in the Sundance Jurassic contain ichthyosaurs (*Opthalmosaurus*). The main lower part of the continental sequence, in the Morrison formation, has produced a wealth of land vertebrates, distributed over 7 miles along the strike of the beds and through a thickness of over a thousand feet of sediments.



A watercolor by Arthur Lakes, reproduced in *Marsh's Dinosaurs.* Benjamin Mudge was Marsh's chief collector in the early period of the Como Bluff excavations.

The fossil collections made at Como from 1877 to 1890 by O. C. Marsh's field men included many tons of dinosaurian bones and, of surpassing importance, the world's largest series of Jurassic mammals. The dinosaur remains, comprising, among others, abundant material of brontosaurs and stegosaurs, were most skillfully illustrated by Berger and Crisand in the 1880's under Marsh's direction and at great expense, through funds provided by the U.S. Geological Survey. Nevertheless, most of the lithographic plates were not published. They now appear for the first time in this handsome volume.

Supplementing the long-delayed presentation of these illustrations is a historical account of the collecting activities directed by Marsh and carried out under great difficulty by a corps of amateur and professional collectors. The trials, fortunes, and misfortunes of these hardy workers are fascinatingly told in their own letters and messages to Marsh at Yale.

The original finds were made by two employees of the Union Pacific Railroad at the frontier station of Como in 1877. They disguised their names to preclude hijacking of the specimens by outsiders. Marsh was slow to respond to their pleas until intrusion by E. D. Cope became feared. Work was then hurried, even through the blizzards of winter, for the next three years. Samuel W. Williston and his brother Frank were sent in to supervise along with a Colorado schoolteacher, Arthur Lakes. Lakes, an indomitable man, worked through the difficult winters even when sudden rock slides from the walls of his deep trenches were endangering his life. His primitive watercolor sketches and notes are reproduced in the volume and provide an invaluable record of the locations and stratigraphic levels of the various quarries. Vivid little pictures of the excavators at their tasks serve in lieu of photographs, of which none seem ever to have been taken.

Ostrom and McIntosh should be thanked and congratulated for rescuing and preserving these noteworthy records of one of the most peculiar and important episodes in the history of paleontology. This beneficent result of the old Cope-Marsh rivalry should partially offset the more unfortunate effects of that controversy.

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