subject out of its typological straitjacket and revitalize it. Chirki, although a limited site, already has demonstrated the contemporaneity of side-flake tools, core tools (picks and handaxes), and pebble tools (choppers and the like). Kalibangan, on the other hand, has gone a long way toward elucidating the organization of a Harappan settlement, filling in data missing from or incomplete at older excavated sites. Especially interesting is the division of the site into a town area and a citadel area divided into two parts. Equally important is the documentation of an earlier "pre-Harappan" level including the remains of a ploughed field. The latter documents for the first time the use of the plough in Bronze Age agriculture in the area. L. S. Leshnik in a paper that combines archeological questions with ethnographic answers picks up the subject of Harappan agricultural practice and presents a stimulating discussion of possibilities. Two other papers also deal with technological questions: M. Piperno discusses methods of microdrilling as revealed by wear patterns on flint drill bits from Bronze Age Shahr-i Sokhta in Iranian Seistan, and J. Stargardt includes the results of thermometric testing of Kedah Red Wares in her review of Indian influence in Malaysia in the 13th century A.D.

Other papers deal with the results of distributional studies of a more traditional type and cover such diverse topics as Upper Paleolithic blade cultures in western India (B. Allchin), comparisons of ceramics in the Quetta area based on surface surveys (J. F. Enault and J. F. Jarrige), shared design elements in the painted pottery of Iranian Seistan and Turkmenia in the third millennium (R. Biscione), and possible typological and cultural links between the late second millennium "Gandhara Complex" of burials and northern Iran and Europe (G. Stacul). An especially ambitious paper by I. C. Glover deals with the relative distribution of Hoabinhian and Flake Tool traditions throughout Southeast Asia. Other typological and stylistic analyses deal with problems having a strong chronological aspect: Kushan coinage (D. W. MacDowall), Late Kushan–Early Gupta sculpture (J. C. Harle), Chinese trade wares (9 through 11th centuries A.D.) at Persian Gulf Siraf (D. Whitehouse), and Bengal temple terra-cotta of the 16th through 19th centuries (D. McCutchion).

Fundamental as a background to all of the papers dealing with Bronze Age problems is the systematic review by G. F. Dales of the absolute chronology of the Indus and adjacent areas based on radiocarbon dating. With current correction factors proposed by MASCA (the University of Pennsylvania Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology) calculated from samples of known age, the radiocarbon chronology now appears much closer to the relative chronology based on the comparative typology of Indus materials and Mesopotamian sequences and historical dating. Dales and others struggle with the problem of terminology in the Indus area emerging as the result of increasing evidence for levels of occupation which underlie the "mature" Harappan but show a wide diversity of content. Neither "pre-Harappan" nor "early Harappan" satisfies the experts. One suggestion is to call all of these assemblages simply "Early Indus Cultures." The argument over terminology itself pinpoints one of the research frontiers of the immediate future in the Indus area. The 21 papers in this small volume indicate many others and illustrate the continuing vitality of South Asian field research as a whole.

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The Ovary

Comparative Morphology of the Mammalian Ovary. HARLAND W. MOSSMAN and KENNETH L. DUKE. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1973. xxviii, 462 pp., illus. $25.

Books summarizing a life's work generally have a heightened interest and value, and this monograph is no exception; the senior author's distinguished contribution to knowledge of ovarian morphology has earned respect over many years. His co-author is a worthy younger colleague, and there is no doubt that the appearance of their joint treatise will be greatly appreciated by reproductive biologists.

The book sets out in detail the histological features of the ovary in an extensive range of mammals, showing precision and accuracy in identification and description. After dealing with gross anatomy, general microscopic structure, and the development of the ovary, the authors pass on to describe and discuss comparative matters, with particular reference to the human ovary, and then point up special problems for research and debate. Many of the data have never previously been published. The treatment throughout is clear, direct, and succinct, and the numerous illustrations are well chosen and most are of excellent quality.

The formal text as thus far considered accounts for only about two-thirds of the book. The balance contains "synoptic tables" in which distinctive features of ovaries in representatives in all mammalian orders are set out and "supplementary notes" which provide additional minutiae of comparative morphology. This material is impressively comprehensive: its main appeal is rather restrictedly for the systematist, but the collation does provide a source of information that otherwise would be difficult to come by. There is also a useful glossary, the usual list of cited literature, and a well-prepared index.

The book is intended to be of use to teachers and researchers in zoology, morphology, embryology, physiology, and endocrinology, and also to medical specialists in obstetrics and gynecology. This goal is very likely to be achieved; equally, the book may well "bore most people who are not of a scientific turn of mind," as the authors remark in the preface, for it is dedicated to the unvarnished fact. Indeed it deserves a warm recommendation to the scientifically minded.

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Prenatal Activity

Behavioral Embryology. GILBERT GOTTLIEB, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1973. xviii, 370 pp., illus. $22.50. Studies on the Development of Behavior and the Nervous System, vol. 1.

In the introductory chapter of this volume Gilbert Gottlieb, editor of the series, provides an overview of the main problems and issues pertaining to the prenatal development of behavior and the nervous system, traced historically and through a review of the current research. The volume is devoted mainly to the behavioral embryology of the chick, although it includes important contributions, which I will describe later, on other animals.

The keynote is sounded by V. Hamburger in his chapter on embryonic motility, which is followed by chapters