

ene-ilmenite intergrowths are presented. Especially interesting is the study of potassic sulfides by Clarke. Although much has been learned about megacrysts, there is still debate about their relation to the kimberlite host.

Studies of xenoliths from the Colorado Plateau greatly advance our understanding of this important region. Xenolith studies in alkali basaltic and related volcanic rocks from Australia, New England, Europe, and San Quintín, Baja California, are also included. Especially interesting are the xenoliths and nodules in alnoite from the Solomon Islands (Nixon and Boyd). Jordan explores the geophysical implications of garnet lherzolites in the upper mantle, and Thompson presents a model of its metamorphism.

There is such a wealth of material packed into these two volumes that it is difficult to do justice to all concerned. It is clear that studies of kimberlites and associated deep-seated rocks are in a most exciting period, and these volumes are an important milestone.

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Primates

The Study of Prosimian Behavior. G. A. DOYLE and R. D. MARTIN, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1979. xviii, 696 pp., illus. \$49.50.

The Study of Prosimian Behavior is the third collection of papers on the prosimian primates to have appeared within the past five years, and although its editors are careful to warn us against the dangers they see in the development of "prosimianology" as a study distinct from the "mainstream of primatology," this volume will in itself do much to establish the study of the so-called "lower primates" on a level with that of the remainder of the order. The focus of the book is limited to behavior, but to behavior very broadly defined; and though the editors have not attempted to provide an overall synthesis, the volume, largely because of its topical rather than systematic organization, comes closer to this, within its limits, than did either of its predecessors. As is almost inevitable in a volume of invited contributions, however, some of the 14 chapters bear the marks of haste.

In the introductory, and the only expressly nonbehavioral, contribution, Petter and Petter-Rousseaux review prosimian classification. This discussion would

have been more useful had the authors not chosen to adopt karyology as their touchstone; they tell us, for instance, that "in the absence of a karyotype for [*Allocebus*] it is difficult to reach conclusions about its evolutionary relationships" (p. 24). On the other hand, the distribution maps provided by the Petters are especially welcome, although they do differ in certain unexplained respects from those published recently by Petter *et al.* (*Faune de Madagascar*, vol. 44, 1977). There follows a brief but characteristically thoughtful essay by Martin in which he makes the point that behavioral evolution may usefully be discussed only within the framework of an explicit phylogeny. If there is one thread that runs throughout the book, however, it is the hoary but undemonstrated assumption that the prosimians (or at least the strepsirhines) form an exceptionally close-knit group. In most cases this assumption is implicit, but it is clearly articulated by Klopfer and Boskoff: "The old and limited geographical range of extant prosimians . . . suggests a close relationship among species" (p. 124). This undercurrent is regrettable, since it constitutes a real barrier to understanding the wealth of adaptive and phylogenetic diversity among these animals. Certainly, however, it is not specific to this book.

Many of the contributions, such as those on reproduction, behavioral development, and intelligence, serve chiefly to remind us how little we still know about these matters. It is the chapters, such as those by Pollock (ranging behavior), Hladik (diet and ecology), and Charles-Dominique (lorisid behavior), based on field studies, that most clearly reveal how our knowledge has advanced over the past decade. Valuable also are two chapters combining field and laboratory investigation: one by the late Georges Pariente (to whose memory the volume is dedicated) on vision, the other by Schilling on olfactory communication. The one contribution devoted to a single genus is Niemitz's useful review of the natural history of *Tarsius*.

Especially in its organization by topic, this volume builds effectively upon the foundation laid by its predecessors, and is an indispensable addition to the literature on an important and fascinating group of primates. I suppose there is little use in complaining about its price, but for the money one might expect better than the penny-pinching telegraphic style of the bibliographies.

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