doctor" to characterize the training of medical scientists, reinforcing another theme: that transformations were already under way around 1900 in the direction of "Big Science." Brigitte Schroeder-Gudehus notes that the word *Grosswissenschaft* was already coined in 1890 and that demands for the organization and reorganization of scientific research, at both local and international levels, were often based upon industrial models. Several authors provide both general and detailed discussions of technological and industrial growth in the period 1860–1930, as well as insights into the relations among industry, science, and engineering. As Heilbron notes, academic science was becoming expensive by 1900, and many laboratories were taking on the appearance of factories. A rhetoric common to international rivalries used the language of scientific and industrial warfare, as governments devoted increasing financial support to scientific and engineering education.

Heilbron suggests that the institution of the Nobel prize probably helped the prestige of science at a time when its industrial usefulness, rather than its intellectual content, was vigorously emphasized. Many of the symposium authors show that the Nobel prize awards directly influenced science in other ways as well. The Nobel prize legitimated certain fields of scientific research and probably hastened their development. Salomon-Bayet points out, for example, that the Nobel committee for medicine moved more swiftly than the universities in recognizing the place and significance in medicine of the new disciplines of microbiology and bacteriology. Similarly, Erwin Hiebert notes that as late as 1905 many chemists, especially at Berlin, were indifferent or hostile to the physicalist, ionist approaches of J. H. Van't Hoff and Svante Arrhenius. The award to them of prizes in chemistry (1901, 1903) legitimated their physical approaches to chemistry. Further, as Crawford and Friedman show, Arrhenius's influence on prize decisions favored atomist views in physics and chemistry, as did C. W. Oseen's influence in the 1920's.

In conclusion, for the general period 1860–1930 this symposium demonstrates in a remarkably coherent way important developments in the history and character of the modern sciences, as well as of the Nobel prize awards. It is a volume of interest to a wide audience concerned with science, medicine, and technology.

MARY JO NYE
Department of History of Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman 73019

Linnaeus Viewed from Sweden

Linnaeus. The Man and His Work. TORE FRÄNGSMYR, Ed. Translated from the Swedish. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1983. xii, 204 pp. + plates. $25.

One of the undertakings of historians of science in the last two decades has been the debunking of myths regarding the lives of scientists and the practice of science. As a consequence, the educated public no longer perceives figures like Newton, Darwin, or Harvey as demigods, nor is science viewed as a straightforward, cumulative acquisition of knowledge about the world.

Linnaeus, the famous arbiter in systematics, is one of the heroic figures in the history of the biological sciences who is being scrutinized and re-evaluated by historians of science. *Linnaeus: The Man and His Work* contributes to that reappraisal. It consists of translations of four essays by Swedish historians, and it is of particular interest because it stresses the Swedish perception of Linnaeus. Sten Lindroth's essay "The two faces of Linnaeus" describes the romantic cult that developed in Sweden around Linnaeus's memory and that influenced later historians both in and beyond Sweden. The essay discloses how the myth came into being, and it proposes a more balanced and realistic image of Linnaeus. Tore Frängsmyr's essay "Linnaeus as a geologist" discusses some of Linnaeus's geological ideas within the context of the geological controversies of 18th-century Sweden and thereby makes sense of some of Linnaeus's lesser known and more curious writings.

The Swedish perspective of these essays contributes in some ways to a broader judgment on Linnaeus; however, it also imposes limits on the inquiry, for the essays ignore much of the historical work done on Linnaeus and his context by historians outside Sweden. Gunnar Eriksson's essay "Linnaeus the botanist" presents a detailed analysis of the origin of Linnaeus's sexual system of classification and of the central problems with Linnaeus's systematics and an appreciation of what we would today call Linnaeus's ecological writings. Yet the essay would be considerably enhanced if it took into account the excellent studies on the same subjects that have been published outside Sweden in the last two decades. Similarly, Gunnar Broberg's essay "*Homo sapiens*: Linnaeus's classification of man" would have benefited from a consideration of the recent non-Swedish writings on the history of anthropology and on 18th-century concepts of man. Moreover, all four authors employ a "history of ideas" approach that will strike many American historians of science as old-fashioned, for much of the writing done in the United States on subjects such as the history of classification or the concept of man in the 18th century has taken into account the broader social and cultural contexts in which those ideas were set.

The four essays in this volume appeared originally in Swedish between 1965 and 1978, and three of them are chapters of larger works. As a result, the anthology has a choppy quality that could have been avoided had the essays been reworked for this book. Nonetheless, in spite of occasional lapses into Whiggish history and the limits of their perspective, these four essays contain intelligent discussions and raise important issues. They can be read with profit by the non-specialist and should have a wide audience.

PAUL LAWRENCE FARBER
Department of General Science, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331

Southern Mammals

Mammalian Biology in South America. Papers from a symposium, Linesville, Pa., May 1981. MICHAEL A. MARES and HUGH H. GENOWAYS, Eds. University of Pittsburgh Pymatuning Laboratory of Ecology, Linesville, Pa., 1982. xii, 540 pp., illus. $30. Pymatuning Symposia in Ecology, vol. 6.

The mammalian fauna of South America is probably less well known than that of any other continent. It is a rich, diverse, and historically fascinating fauna. Thus it is of increasing interest to mammalian taxonomists, ecologists, biogeographers, and others. In May 1981, the editors of this volume convened a conference to review the status of our knowledge, to discuss current research, and to consider our concerns and priorities for the future. *Mammalian Biology in South America* presents the proceedings of that conference in 25 chapters and two summaries of round-table discussions. Few South American mammalogists attended the conference or contributed to the book, in spite of the editors' attempts to obtain travel funding and to solicit manuscripts from those who could not attend.

Approximately half of the chapters are literature reviews, including contributions by Pine on systematics, Webb and Marshall on historical biogeography, McNab on physiology, and Lacher on