

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the history of exploration have been subject to a certain neglect, not unnaturally, for the century which preceded them was more brilliant than either. Students of Mr. Heawood's volume will probably find the narrative to amend their perspective (so to say), for the stream of geographical exploration flowed so full during the period that there has been some tendency to describe a few of its salient features to the total exclusion of all others. Mr. Heawood corrects this tendency: though he gives due prominence to so commanding a figure (for example) as James Cook, he also shows his work in its proper historical setting, with suitable reference to his half-forgotten predecessors (so far as he had any) and followers in the wide field over which he ranged. The book is readable and convenient for reference, and the author appears also in the rôle of cartographer, for several sketch-maps judiciously illustrating the salient features of early maps are by his own hand. The Cambridge series has performed a useful function in presenting certain aspects of geographical study which are not otherwise easily accessible for study in convenient form. A reference to its list will demonstrate this, and for the reason above cited the present volume would have been justifiably included in the series if on that ground only.

(4) Mr. Lumholtz offers in the volume under notice a popular account of his geographical and anthropological researches in an area of which relatively little has been known, lying about, and mainly north-east of, the head of the Gulf of California. His results in this account are introduced mainly as incidental to the narrative of his travels and experiences; we learn that he was primarily concerned to investigate "certain economic possibilities" of the region, but these do not find any important place in the book. With the inhabitants, however, he established a close acquaintance; he is able to offer by illustration and otherwise considerable insight into their life, customs, and languages, and in an appendix he furnishes a short comparative vocabulary of Papago, Pimo, and Colopa Indian words. He also treats (again with illustrations) incidentally of the antiquarian remains, the vegetation, and the fauna of the region, so that the book will, as a whole, be found to furnish a good general idea of it. There is a large-scale map which is quite effective, and, though still necessarily "sketchy," adds something to the cartographical knowledge of the area, since it embodies material not only from previous work, but also from the author's own surveys.

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OUR BOOKSHELF.

Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of s.y. *Scotia* during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904, under the Leadership of Dr. W. S. Bruce. Vol. vi., Zoology. Parts i.-xi., Invertebrates, by Dr. C. Vaney, Dr. J. Ritchie, Dr. E. L. Trouessart, Dr. W. E. Hoyle, and others. Pp. xi+353+plates. (Edinburgh: The Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory; Oliver, and Boyd; Glasgow: J. MacLehose and Sons, 1912.) Price 30s.

DR. BRUCE is to be congratulated on vol. vi. of the report of the scientific results of his *Scotia* voyage, for it is very valuable in itself and reflects credit on the leader's energy and skill in organising the collecting. The volume is devoted to invertebrates, and it consists of expert reports on very interesting material. It is an important contribution to our knowledge of the antarctic fauna, and it adds some interesting material to zoological data in general. Thus we find Prof. Clément Vaney speaking of "une très importante collection d'Holothuries," Dr. James Ritchie referring to "the enormous mass of [Hydroid] material brought together by Dr. Bruce during his antarctic voyages," Messrs. Melvill and Standen defining in a supplementary collection of marine molluscs more than twenty new species, Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson reporting that the Brachiopods collected add materially to our knowledge of the geographical range of certain forms, and augment the antarctic list of species; and so it is all along the line.

We may direct attention to Prof. Chilton's fine treatment of the Amphipods, already referred to in NATURE, Dr. Thomas Scott's important report on the Entomostraca, and to the short but interesting and scientifically cautious report on the Cestodes by Dr. John Rennie and Mr. Alexander Reid. Equally important, so far as the material went, are the reports on Acarina by Dr. E. L. Trouessart, on the Cephalopods by Dr. W. E. Hoyle, and on microscopic fauna by James Murray and E. Penard.

Le Origini Umane. Ricerche Paleontologiche. By G. Sergi. Pp. xi+202. (Torino: Fratelli Bocca, 1913.) Price 3.50 lire.

In this useful book Prof. Sergi, of the University of Rome, gives a concise statement of the opinions he holds regarding the origin and evolution of human races. His opinions and inferences demand the most respectful consideration, for they are founded on the investigations of a lifetime, and have in every phase of his busy life been marked by an independent and courageous judgment. Prof. Sergi distinguishes five *genera* of mankind, and regards each of them as of independent origin, their relationship being represented, not as diverging branches from a common trunk, but as parallel or collateral stems issuing separately from an ancestral stock. He also regards anthropoids as parallel developments—