

a disease frequently fatal to sheep, goats, and cattle. This tick and some allied species are known to cause very severe ulcerating sores, sometimes leading to the loss of one or more udders of the host. Pyæmia and other complaints of horses due to soil-infesting organisms are also believed to ensue from the bites of *Amblyomma variegatum* and allied forms. Live-stock infested with these ticks sometimes suffer greatly from loss of blood and 'tick worry' due to the large number of parasites present. The larvæ of *Amblyomma cajennense*—a common tick in the West Indies, Central and South America—are a great plague, freely attacking man and domestic animals.

Clear and concise descriptions of all the known species of *Amblyomma* are given in this work, and the illustrations are numerous and excellent. A few notes on biology are to be found at the end. Parthenogenesis is recorded as occurring in *Amblyomma dissimile* and *A. rotundatum*. The author is to be congratulated on producing a monograph which will certainly be of the greatest value to all scientific workers interested in the Ixodoidæ, and will no doubt for many years remain the standard work on the genus *Amblyomma*.

A. S. H.

*Die Kriegsschauplätze 1914-1918 geologisch dargestellt.* In 13 Heften. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. J. Wilser. Heft 2 (zu Heft 1 gehörig): *Lothringen*. Von Prof. Dr. E. Kraus. Mit einem Beitrag (Abschnitt Jura) von Dr. W. Klüpfel. Pp. viii + 212 + 4 Tafeln. 24 gold marks. Heft 3: *Zwischen Maas und Mosel*. Von Prof. R. Lais. Pp. iv + 116. 13.50 gold marks. Heft 13: *Südostmazedonien und Kleinasien*. Von Prof. Dr. O. H. Erdmannsdoerffer, Prof. Dr. Cl. Lebling, Prof. Dr. K. Leuchs, Dr. K. Osswald, Dr. A. Wurm. Pp. v + 114 + 4 Tafeln. 18.60 gold marks. (Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1925.)

THE conception of a series of volumes portraying the geology of the War areas as such has little to commend it either from the scientific or from any other point of view. Apparently numerous geologists were attached to the German Imperial staff to advise on such matters as water-supply, building materials, and the laying of mines; in the present volumes the results of their investigations are brought together.

Of the three now before us, the first two deal with areas of the western battle front, and give a fairly detailed account of the local stratigraphy and tectonics; there seems to be but little new matter, the contents being mainly a digest of information long ago published elsewhere. The volume on south-east Macedonia and Asia Minor consists of a series of articles recording the original observations of several geologists, who give most attention to tectonic structure; a few are accounts of hurried traverses, but a number of districts are surveyed in some detail.

*The Effects of Inanition and Malnutrition upon Growth and Structure.* By Prof. C. M. Jackson. Pp. xii + 616. (London: J. and A. Churchill, 1925.) 30s. net.

PROF. JACKSON'S book is a systematic review of the subject of inanition, which term he uses to indicate the lack of food or of any food-stuff which is essential

to the living organism. The general outline is on a strictly anatomical basis, the effects of starvation and malnutrition being considered separately for each system of the body. There are also included chapters on the effects of inanition on plants, protozoa, and the higher invertebrates. The book is singularly complete. The author not only gives the results of his own researches into the subject, but reviews in the widest possible manner the literature of the last fifty years. He classifies the various states of inanition according to their character, degree, duration and severity, and mode of occurrence, and discusses fully the results of experimental starvation and the observations of morbid anatomists on cases of clinical malnutrition and deficiency diseases. Being a study from the morphological aspect, the book is of theoretical rather than practical interest to the physician, but it will be warmly welcomed by the pathologist and biologist. It is well indexed, and a very full bibliography is included.

*The Works of Aristotle.* Translated into English under the Editorship of Prof. W. D. Ross. *Categoricæ* and *De Interpretatione*, by E. M. Edghill; *Analytica Priora*, by A. J. Jenkinson; *Analytica Posteriora*, by G. R. G. Mure. Pp. 348. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1926.) Paper, 6s. net; cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

THE monumental work of the English translation of all the writings of Aristotle by the Oxford Aristotelian Society, under the editorship of Prof. W. D. Ross, has received its latest accession in this volume, which contains four of the logical treatises. They constitute the work of Aristotle which is usually placed at the beginning and about which there is the least difficulty and the smallest amount of controversy. More than anything else, more even than the "Metaphysics," they are responsible for the idea of 'authority' which attached itself to the name of Aristotle throughout the Middle Age. This edition makes it possible for the English reader to understand how the philosopher Immanuel Kant could cite logic as the example of a science which had emerged complete and perfect from its first formulation, and take it as the model of the work he himself proposed to do for metaphysics.

*Physikalisch-chemische Mineralogie und Petrologie: die Fortschritte in den letzten zehn Jahren.* Von Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Eitel. (Wissenschaftliche Forschungsberichte: Naturwissenschaftliche Reihe, Band 13.) Pp. viii + 174. (Dresden und Leipzig: Theodor Steinkopff, 1925.) 8 gold marks.

THIS is a welcome addition to the series of which it forms part. Within the limits of its scope, it is an invaluable guide to the results of recent investigations on the physics and chemistry of minerals and rocks. It is not intended to supersede larger works such as that of Boeke; but to constitute a supplement by which the student of the subject may bring his knowledge up-to-date. Similar publications are to follow on kindred subjects. It will be noticed that the author speaks of "Petrologie," not "Petrographie," as he is concerned with the evolution, not the mere description, of rocks.