

familiarise the student in the first place with the kind of reasoning by means of which a knowledge of molecular structure may be acquired, and, secondly, with the general properties associated with particular groupings. To each chapter is appended a list of questions to be answered, but no practical details are given for the guidance of beginners. The illustrations include ten full-page plates, six of which are portraits of eminent chemists. The descriptive narrative is occasionally relieved by the introduction of chemical theories, such as Baeyer's strain theory, the theory devised by Le Bel and van't Hoff to interpret the existence of optical isomerism, the polymerisation of formaldehyde to account for the photosynthesis of carbohydrates, and the discussion of the orientation of derivatives of benzene. Notes are also given upon modern commercial processes. The style is clear and the text is not overloaded with detail.

*The Art and Religion of Fossil Man.* By Prof. G.-H. Luquet. Translated by J. Townsend Russell, Jr. Pp. xiv+213. (New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1930.) 23s. net.

THIS volume is a translation—and it may be said an excellent translation—by Mr. Townsend Russell, of the American School of Archaeology in France, of Prof. Luquet's "L'Art et la Religion des Hommes fossiles". M. Luquet is the author of a considerable number of works on the psychology of primitive and prehistoric art; but a wise choice was made in selecting this particular volume for translation into English. Not only is it a valuable description and analysis of the various classes of Palæolithic art, but it is one of the most important contributions to be made by French archaeologists to the discussion of the meaning and purpose of that art. M. Luquet is a strong supporter of the view which holds to the disinterested origin of the art of Palæolithic man, though it is recognised that in certain cases a magical element must be admitted. The evidence for a belief in some sort of life after death to be deduced from the burial customs of Palæolithic man is here well marshalled and thoroughly sifted. The illustrations are excellent; they have been selected with discrimination, but at the same time without undue partiality to the line of argument followed by the author.

*A Dictionary of Scientific Terms: Pronunciation, Derivation, and Definition of Terms in Biology, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Cytology, Embryology, Physiology.* By I. F. Henderson and Dr. W. D. Henderson. Second edition, revised. Pp. xi+352. (Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1929.) 16s. net.

THE first edition of this dictionary was published in 1920. Nine years later a second edition appears. Clearly the scientific workers for whom it was compiled have found the book useful.

The present-day student of science is usually ill-educated on the classical side. He often employs the commonest terms in vogue without any serious

reflection as to their literal meaning, and his mispronunciations must appal the scholar of Latin and Greek. But if he possess this dictionary and consult it faithfully, there will be less excuse for his blunders.

The second edition contains fifteen hundred new terms, but is no bulkier than its predecessor. Much care and thought must have gone to the recompilation, and the publishers are to be congratulated on their wise decision to allow the whole book to be reset. The authors offer their thanks to those colleagues who have suggested new terms that might be included, and they hope that further suggestions will be forthcoming for future editions.

D. L. M.

*The Wilderness of Denali: Explorations of a Hunter-Naturalist in Northern Alaska.* By Charles Sheldon. Pp. xxv+412+63 plates. (New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930.) 21s. net.

THE late Charles Sheldon was a great hunter, and this posthumous work describes the last of his hunting trips, amongst the snows of Denali or Mt. McKinley in Alaska. But Sheldon was also a sound observer of Nature, and while the sportsman will be thrilled by his descriptions of difficult stalks after bighorn, moose, and reindeer, the naturalist turns, with some relief, from the tales and pictures of slaughter, to his comments upon the lives of these and other wild animals. Colour protection attracted his attention: snowy owls hunting for mice in the snow were inconspicuous, and motionless ptarmigan were invisible; the markings and coloration of the lynx blended with the rocks; but the colour of the moose rather revealed than concealed it, and the white bighorns were sometimes visible three or four miles away. A sudden plague of field mice and lemmings sprang up in 1907, where none had been seen before; marsh-hawks increased in numbers, and by May of the following year mice were scarce again. There are many such notes scattered throughout the text, but the book is primarily a hunter's account of the pursuit of big game and the habits which had to be explored to make the pursuit fruitful.

*The Physiology of Love.* By Dr. George M. Katsainos. Pp. vi+326. (Boston, Mass.: The Author, 176 Huntington Avenue, 1929.) 4 dollars.

DR. KATSAINOS cannot be said to have contributed any great advance to our knowledge in the work under notice. He is somewhat intolerant of the views of others and shows a lack of the critical faculty in his discussion, allowing his emotions to run away with him. To attribute homosexuality to satiety with heterodox sex cravings shows a very superficial knowledge of up-to-date psychopathology, and this is confirmed when we find him attributing *Psychopathia Sexualis* to Freud! One would hesitate to compare dyspepsia to what the author pleases to call dyseros—surely this is a travesty of physiological principles. The book leaves a feeling of dissatisfaction.