

The Genus *Lilium*

A Supplement to Elwes' Monograph of the Genus Lilium. By A. Grove. Part 1. Pp. v+viii+12+4 plates. (London: Dulau and Co., Ltd., 1933.) 5s. 6d.

NO more worthy memorial to the late Henry Elwes could have been devised than the magnificent supplement to his monumental "Monograph of the Genus *Lilium*", the first part of which has just been published. The supplement has very wisely been produced in the same form as the original monograph, published in 1880, and the plates by Miss Lilian Snelling are as faithful and as well-reproduced as could be desired.

Dame Alice Godman, who is responsible for the publication of this supplement, points out in her foreword how fortunate it is that Mr. Grove, who had collaborated with Mr. Elwes in the preparation of material for such a supplement, has been able to carry out the work to completion.

Botanists and horticulturists alike join in congratulations to Mr. Grove, who modestly quotes the words of Elwes in the first paragraph of his introduction, and applies them to himself; but they will not allow that these really apply to Mr. Grove, who has devoted so many years to a detailed study of the lilies, and as a result of careful work

is now rightly regarded as an authority on the genus.

The supplement is to be issued in six or seven parts, and this first part contains a very informative introduction by Mr. Grove—unfortunately on the dedication page his Christian name is given as Alfred instead of Arthur—in which he gives many interesting historical facts in addition to much valuable botanical information.

Then follow the four plates included in this first part: *Lilium Sargentiae* Wilson, from Western China, with its lovely funnel-shaped, pinkish-white flowers, which are rosy-purple on the outside—one of the few species which bear bulbils in the leaf axils; *Lilium Henryi* Baker, with its orange-coloured, nodding flowers with recurved petals—a species found in the Ichang Gorges, Central China, by the late Prof. Augustine Henry; *Lilium rubellum* Baker, the lovely rose-petalled lily from Japan, and *Lilium cernuum* Komarov, from Korea and Manchuria, distinct among lilies for its nodding lilac-coloured flowers and numerous linear leaves.

The fine plates are accompanied by full descriptions both in Latin and in English, and following these Mr. Grove has given a very complete and lucid account of our knowledge of these lilies and the history of their introduction to cultivation.

Short Reviews

An Introduction to the Study of Map Projections. By J. A. Steers. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. xxiii+227. (London: University of London Press, Ltd., 1933.) 8s. 6d. net.

MR. STEERS'S useful little book on map projections, the third edition of which has recently been issued, is written for those students of geography who have only the most elementary knowledge of mathematics, and avoids all analysis and any mention of the calculus. Subject to this self-imposed limitation, the author succeeds, in general, in presenting to the beginner an accurate view of most of the useful projections, with some outline of recent work in this field of study. The illustrations are good and some are ingenious, notably the plate showing a comparison of five zenithal polar projections. The third edition differs from the second chiefly in the addition of two new chapters; one dealing with Col. Craster's parabolic projection of the whole sphere and with related projections; and the other describing briefly some other new, or unusual, projections, such as Craig's retroazimuthal group, or Maurer's orthodromic or two-point azimuthal projection.

The method of presentation is most successful in describing the zenithal and conical groups and

equal-area world maps such as Mollweide's. It is, of course, least happy in dealing with Mercator's and other orthomorphic projections. There are a few expressions which might be corrected in a fourth edition: on page 5 it is stated that "the azimuths will coincide with the meridians"; and on page 110, with reference to Mercator's projection, there is the remark that "the sum of the secants from the Equator to that parallel must be found". The note on page 2 wrongly includes Fig. 16.

The book is well got up and is amply illustrated by plates and diagrams; the issue of a third edition, within six years of the first publication, shows that there was an undoubted need for a book of this type and that it does meet the requirements of the non-mathematical geographer.

Reports of the Progress of Applied Chemistry. Vol. 18, 1933. Pp. 770. (London: Society of Chemical Industry, 1933.) 12s. 6d.; to Members, 7s. 6d.

THIS important annual volume is modelled on the familiar plan of the series and fully maintains the customary high standard. Not only is it almost indispensable to workers in the domain of techno-