

Short Notices

Index Kewensis Plantarum Phanerogamarum. Supplementum Octavum Nomina et Synonyma Omnium Generum et Specierum ab initio Anni MDCCCXXVI usque ad finem Anni MDCCCXXX nonnulla etiam antea edita complectens. Ductu et consilio A. W. Hill. Confecerunt Herbarii Horti Regii Botanici Kewensis Curatores. Pp. iii+256. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1933.) 75s. net.

THERE is always a welcome for a new supplement of the "Index Kewensis", which supplies the botanist with a list of the names of genera and species published during a five-year period, and thanks are due to Miss Green and Dr. Sprague of the Kew Herbarium for the skilled and careful labour involved in its compilation. A useful innovation in this eighth supplement is the inclusion as an appendix of an alphabetical list of new or previously overlooked generic names under their respective families.

In the "Index" the name of the genus is followed by an indication of the family to which it belongs; new specific epithets are followed by the name which, in the opinion of the author, it should replace. Hybrids are also indicated. Appreciation of the rule that requires a Latin diagnosis to ensure validity of a new name is expressed, as in the case of the various Kew floras, by the additional reference which renders it valid. There is a fair sprinkling of *nomina nuda*—mere ghosts without body—and as botanists have agreed to neglect these it seems unnecessary to index them. A bad case is found under *Mentha*—of 60 entries 39 are *nomina nuda*.

It would be of interest to estimate the proportion of novelties represented by the new names but this varies widely from page to page. A small proportion only of those of genera represent plants new to science; mainly are they expressions of new views, to a large extent individual and sometimes conflicting, as to the limitations of genera; the long lists under the families Ficoideae and Leguminosae are striking examples. These alterations are responsible for correspondingly long lists of new combinations in the index of species. For number of entries *Hieracium* (hawkweeds) takes the prize, filling eighteen columns of 'novelties' nearly all from Norway and Sweden. We extend our sympathy to the Scandinavian botanists.

It is no faint praise to say that the new "Index" is as interesting reading as is a dictionary. It mirrors present tendencies of views on taxonomy as well as records the progress of monographic work and the botanical exploration of less-known parts of the world. A. B. R.

Exploring the Unconscious: Further Exercises in Applied Analytical Psychology. By Dr. Georg Groddeck. Pp. 224. (London: The C. W. Daniel Co., 1933.) 7s. 6d. net.

THIS excellently translated provocative book consists of a selection from the writings of Dr. Groddeck. For him, life is greater than its manifestations and

the human being than his symptoms. While his profession as physician provides his problems and so far determines their expression, it does not limit his outlook. To him all human activities are the work of some unknown, called by him the 'It' as the most impersonal word available, and if we would understand illness, mental or physical, literature, art and music we must learn the language by means of which this unknown expresses itself, frequently a difficult cipher for which we have no ready-to-hand key. The physician trying to interpret bodily symptoms is advised not to overlook the unconscious factors and he is shown that the very method that will help him in this will also illumine the problems of Faust, Peer Gynt and the "Ring", as well as some vexed riddles of philology, of music and art.

Some of the symbolism among which Dr. Groddeck moves with ease will be beyond many readers, but will provoke others to test it for themselves. He emphasises to a much greater extent than most psycho-therapists the importance of synthesising as well as analysing, and the rôle of repression is far more adequately dealt with than elsewhere. The ideas to some will seem fantastic, to others alluring: to all whose work demands an interest in human beings his general conceptions are worthy of consideration, at least, as hypotheses to be tried out.

An interesting and attractive personality reveals itself in this unusual book, and the translation is so good that one is not aware that it is not in its original form.

Plane and Geodetic Surveying: for Engineers. By David Clark. (Glasgow Text Books of Civil Engineering.) Vol. 2: *Higher Surveying*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. xii+312. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1934.) 25s. net.

THIS work is already well known as a standard book on the subject of geodetic surveying; and the new edition should go far to uphold the reputation of the old. The diagrams and photographs are clearly reproduced, and the subject matter is set out in a readable manner. The problems set at the end of each section are extremely useful, and possess the advantage of having the answers appended to them. It would perhaps have been preferable to use letters on the illustrations of such instruments as the theodolite in order to show the constituent parts more clearly; no description of the application of aerial photography to modern surveying is included, and the section dealing with map projections seems to be somewhat condensed. The difficult question of the rapid adjustment of errors in triangulation surveys is admirably dealt with, especially by the method of conditioned quantities.

Altogether, this work can be described as well suited to the needs of students reading for pass and honours degrees in engineering, and for those who desire more detailed knowledge of advanced surveying than is given in the usual textbooks. B. H. K.