explained in a clear and lucid fashion and the maximum information extracted by use of simple techniques.

Both the authors and publishers are to be congratulated on an excellent book—the only serious criticism I make is the title, which should read “Introduction to Experimental Animal Ecology”.

K. A. KERSHAW

PEEPHOLES INTO COGNITION

Concepts and the Structure of Memory

Edited by Benjamin Kleinmuntz. (Carnegie Series on Cognition.) Pp. xiv + 286. (New York and London: John Wiley and Sons, 1967.) 64s.

THE psychology department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology has collected funds from a variety of sources in order to promote annual symposia on various aspects of cognition. The proceedings of the brief meetings together with prepared comments on the papers are published in hardback book form. The present volume results from the second symposium of the series. It consists of seven original contributions, four on concept attainment, three on memory, comments on these taken in pairs (one escapes) and an “overview” by Newell and Simon.

Whereas the title, by including the archaic term “structure of memory”, carries overtones of mentalistic psychology of the nineteenth century, the book actually provides glimpses of current research projects. With the exception of Hunt’s paper on the computer simulation of concept formation, all deal with the molar behaviour of normal human subjects in the tradition of modern experimental psychology.

The papers on concept learning are notable for the breadth of the interpretation the topic is given. Bourne shows how he is extending the development of the analysis of traditional concept attainment tasks and procedures which was initiated by Bruner, Goodnow and Austin. While, by contrast, Martin adopts the position of an extremist *S-R* theorist: “. . . all behavior is caused, that is . . . every response has a stimulus”. His employment of *S-R* theory is novel, however, for he stresses the significance of responses which are inhibited in any particular situation. His field of application is also novel, for he argues that multiple choice reaction time experiments can properly be regarded as concept learning tasks.

The contributions on memory are unexciting by comparison. The main theme is the retrieval process. Peterson’s thesis is that it can be separated into search and decision components, while Cofer predictably examines clustering as an example of conceptual organization. Surprisingly, he finds that it does not generally result in augmented recall.

These comments on the content should make it clear that this book is intended for the initiated. It is primarily of interest to researchers in these two fields for whom the informal presentation of work which is in its preliminary stages will be especially fascinating. As an attempt to bring two research areas together the exercise has largely failed. There are obvious points of contact between concept learning and memory, and many contributors have mentioned them. In the main, however, after briefly pointing to the relevance of their work to those in the other field, they have then proceeded with an exposition of their own favourite topic. If the conference was aimed at cross fertilization, then the progeny are yet awaited. And this admixture reduces the appeal of the book. It would be more useful if it had provided a wider sample of contributions on a single topic.

A general point is that books of this kind can serve a useful purpose. Their publication lag is less than that of many journals and the preparation lag is obviously considerably shorter. They therefore speed up communication in science. But they are only of interest to the

specialist and are only of passing interest at that. Why then are they not published as paperbacks at a fraction of the price?

H. C. A. DALE

OBITUARIES

Dr J. C. Trevor

J. C. TREVOR, who died in July, aged 59, had a considerable reputation as a physical anthropologist in Great Britain and abroad. He had a wide knowledge and was particularly interested in the history of the subject. His special interests were race mixture, the physical history of man in Africa and the British Isles, and the anthropology of New World Negroes. He was something of a perfectionist, both concerning the collection of his data and in the way in which he wrote about them, and this probably accounts for the relatively small number of his publications. He could not bear to publish what he considered to be a shoddy piece of work and was untiring in his efforts to encourage his pupils to be accurate in their work and elegant in their writing.

Almost all of his work was based on biometric methods and his articles in *Chambers’s Encyclopaedia* and the *Encyclopaedia Hebraica* on anthropometry and race express concisely Trevor’s view of his special interests in physical anthropology.

Before the war he published several papers, the most interesting being “Some Anthropological Characteristics of Hybrid Populations”, which was followed in 1953 by “Race Crossing in Man: the Analysis of Metrical Characters”. Professor L. S. Penrose, writing in the introduction to the latter, says: “It summarizes information which can never be out of date. As a contribution to both human genetics and physical anthropology it falls naturally into place as a Eugenics Laboratory Memoir. This series . . . was started by Karl Pearson in 1907 and has been continued ever since”. These comments seem to be as valid today as they were in 1953.

Trevor’s interest in the history of man in Britain (“The Rough Island Story”, as he often called it) is reflected in papers in *Biometrika* and in his Monroe Lectures to the University of Edinburgh in 1952 on “The Racial History of Britain”.

His childhood and war service in Africa certainly gave Trevor an interest in the racial history of that continent. His 1949 paper on “The Physical Characteristics of the Sandawe” in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* is a good example of his thorough anthropometric and anthroposcopic work and careful statistical analysis of the results. *The Ancient Inhabitants of Jebel Moya* (with R. Mukherjee and C. R. Rao) is another massive contribution to the racial history of the north-eastern part of the African continent.

Lastly, there remain a group of publications like his contributions to Simpson’s *Modern Trends in Forensic Medicine*, “The Fontéchevade Skulls and the Origin of *Homo sapiens*” (*Nature*, 1959), “*Oreopithecus bambolii*” (*Antiquity*, 1959), which reflect Trevor’s wide interest and very considerable knowledge of physical anthropology.

He used to say that neither biometric methods nor the “trained-eye” methods were valuable by themselves. He always maintained that when studying primate osteological material one should remove subjectivity as much as possible, but that nevertheless a trained eye could see much that measurements might overlook. In consequence, he advised the use of both techniques.

Some may feel that Jack Trevor’s kind of anthropology has become a little outmoded, but certainly his professional integrity and high standards are manifest in his publications and could well be emulated by any beginner in the field.

MARIE LAWRENCE