

of the groups differs from that usually adopted by zoologists. This precludes criticism from the purely zoological point of view. The authors state concisely most of the information about parasitic protozoa essential for the medical man, but it is a pity that in a book with this definite scope the discussion of immunity and chemotherapy in trypanosomiasis should be so inadequate. A useful account of the pathology of the diseases caused by various protozoan parasites is given. The section on malaria is treated very fully and gives a good description of the conditions created by this organism. The authors have given some account of the more serious difficulties and pitfalls in the microscopic examination of blood and faeces, and there is a brief chapter on methods which will be valuable to clinicians working abroad.

The book is very fully and very well illustrated, which probably accounts for the price, which seems high for a book of this type. The bibliography is slender, but the authors excuse themselves on the score of the lists contained in contemporary treatises, such as Knowles' "Introduction to Medical Protozoology" and Wenyon's "Protozoology". There are some curious printer's errors, and the disease of 'dourine' appears in block type as 'douriee'.

*Cardio-Vascular Diseases since Harvey's Discovery.*

The Harveian Oration delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London on Oct. 18, 1928. By Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston. Pp. vi + 149. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1928.) 3s. 6d. net.

THIS richly documented little book, written by one whose father, Prof. George Rolleston of Oxford, delivered the Harveian oration fifty-five years previously, is divided into four sections dealing with the advances since Harvey's discovery in our knowledge of cardio-vascular diseases obtained by anatomical observation, normal and morbid, unaided clinical observation, application of instruments of precision, such as the sphygmomanometer, sphygmograph, and electrocardiograph, and information derived from physiological and pathological experiments respectively. An interesting historical sketch is given of clinical methods, such as percussion and auscultation, examination of the pulse, the therapeutical use of digitalis, and such diseases as angina pectoris and exophthalmic goitre. A bibliography is appended to each section.

*Histoire des fourmis.* Par M. de Réaumur. Avec notes de Prof. Charles Pérez. (Encyclopédie entomologique, Vol. II.) Pp. 116. (Paris: Paul Lechevalier, 1928.) 40 francs.

A MEMOIR on ants which forms part of Réaumur's famous "Histoire des Insectes" exists in manuscript form in the archives of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. In 1926 an English translation of this work by Prof. W. M. Wheeler of Harvard University was published in London and New York under the title of "The Natural History of Ants". The present publication, issued by M. Paul Lechevalier, is of a somewhat different cadre, since it makes available for the first time Réaumur's

observations on ants in the original French, and every effort has been made to reproduce this work in the same style as the "Histoire" to which it properly belongs. The great historical and biological interest attached to Réaumur's observations should ensure a ready welcome being accorded to this essay by entomologists throughout the world. The annotations by M. Charles Pérez and the excellent frontispiece portrait of Réaumur add materially to its interest.

*Ultra-Violet Radiation and Actinotherapy.* By Dr. Eleanor H. Russell and Dr. W. Kerr Russell. Third edition. Pp. 648. (Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone, 1928.) 21s. net.

THE authors have maintained the previous form of their book in this, the third, edition. The work is a good one for the medical practitioner who wants information about the working conditions in ultra-violet therapy, for here he will find all the necessary details about ultra-violet lamps and their mode of action. He can also find lists of diseases for which ultra-violet radiation can be recommended.

The book concludes with a chapter on the use of these rays in diseases of the organs of special sense and in dental and veterinary practice. Even chicken runs and pig-styes are said to be run more profitably when ultra-violet radiation is supplied to their inmates. The benefit to growing animals is said to be due to an increase in the retention of calcium and phosphorus compared with that of control batches.

*Faune de France. 20: Coléoptères; Cerambycidae.* Par Prof. F. Picard. (Fédération française des Sociétés de Sciences naturelles: Office central de faunistique.) Pp. vii + 167. (Paris: Paul Lechevalier, 1929.) 32 francs.

VARIOUS fascicules of the "Faune de France" have been noticed from time to time in our columns. The present part, No. 20, is the first to deal with Coleoptera and provides an excellent guide to the French species of Cerambycidae. The general introduction deals with the structure and biology of the family and includes, in addition, a most useful list of its Hymenopterous parasites. This is followed by the taxonomic part which forms the main substance of the monograph: the generic and specific key and descriptions are uniform with those of the preceding fascicules and maintain the same clarity and excellence. There is also a useful bibliography and a full index.

*Modern Paper-Making.* By Robert Henderson Clapperton and William Henderson. Pp. xiv + 365. (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd., 1929.) 31s. 6d. net.

IN this book, "written by practical people for practical people", the raw materials, processes, and machinery used in paper-making are fully described in such a manner as to afford a clear and comprehensive account of the industry at the present day. The book is well arranged, profusely illustrated, and beautifully produced, and it should rapidly win recognition as a standard work on the subject.