

colological nomenclature, and references (including most recent ones, also from the French and Latin-American literature) completes this excellent book. May it find the readership that it deserves!

ALEXANDER VON GRAEVENITZ

THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF THE CEREBELLUM FROM MONOTREMES THROUGH APES. By Olof Larsell. Edited by Jan Jansen. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1970. 269 pp. 233 illus. \$16.00.

This is the second of three volumes dealing with the comparative morphogenesis and morphology of the cerebellum in the various classes of vertebrates. Larsell divides the mammalian cerebellum into 10 basic lobules. Their variations are described for practically all of the orders of mammals. The details of cerebellar homology are often augmented by concise descriptions of variations in motor and sensory neural organization associated with the behavioral adaptations of a particular species. Extensive descriptions of the cerebellum are given for the rabbit, opossum, pig, cat, rhesus monkey, chimpanzee and albino rat. The chapter concerned with the rat cerebellum frequently refers to generalized cerebellar features that pertain to all mammals. Approximately 40 species are covered by the text. There are also references to other species whose structural variation may shed light on some aspect of cerebellar topology. According to Dr. Jansen, details of cerebellar histology and a description of the human cerebellum will appear in the third volume of the series. The present work, which includes about 350 references to the literature, should become a classic monograph in neuroanatomy and neuroembryology. The subject matter will also be of great value to neurophysiologists and experimental neuropathologists.

DON C. HIGGINS

CONTROL OF GASTROINTESTINAL FUNCTION. By Frank P. Brooks. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1970. 222 pp. \$7.95.

This introduction to the physiology of the gastrointestinal tract will meet the needs of a large segment of the medical community. Frank P. Brooks has written a brief but thorough introduction that describes the relevant facts observed and clearly explains the concepts developed in the last two decades of research in gastrointestinal physiology.

The book's 15 chapters review all aspects of gastrointestinal function, including gastrointestinal motility and bile and pancreatic secretion. The author is at his best when writing on gastrointestinal secretions, reflecting his longstanding interest as investigator. His description is well-supported by almost 900 references, up to 1968. The book is a successful attempt to provide a brief and lucid review of the basic knowledge of gastrointestinal function in order to assist the practicing physician, physicians in training, and medical students to understand recent developments in the diagnosis and management of gastrointestinal pathology.

JOSE BEJAR

A DIFFERENT KIND OF COUNTRY. By Raymond F. Dasmann. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1970. 276 pp. \$5.95.

He also invented a nomenclature for exceedingly large numbers, the Conway chained arrow notation. Choice of language and nomenclature in Northern Ireland often reveals the cultural, ethnic and religious identity of the speaker. Mail was also common in East Asia, primarily Japan, with several more patterns being utilised and an entire nomenclature developing around them. This nomenclature comes from Imperial correspondence with the Chinese Sui Dynasty and refers to Japan's eastern position relative to China. Others give lists of the cardinal and ordinal numbers in French, and one adds to these a nomenclature of the different colours. A curious feature in nomenclature is the local character of some nicknames. Edited books with one or more authors should follow the basic structure of a book reference and include the initials, last name, and 'Ed.' in parentheses after the book title. For Example: Adler, A. (1956). The individual psychology of Alfred Adler: A systematic presentation of selections from his writings. Many of psychology's most famous texts were originally written in another language and then translated into English. Books translated from another language should include the last name and first initial of the author, followed by the year of publication and book title. The first initials and last name of the translator and the notation 'Trans.' should then be included in parentheses. Next provide the location, publisher, and note of the original date of publication. For Example