or Guelder Rose the reader will search in vain. Otherwise all native trees (both hardwoods and conifers) and a large number of those most commonly cultivated are discussed. There are several misprints and one cannot stifle a protest at finding " queıquoides " and " querquifolia " in, of all places, the glossary (p. 442). Nevertheless one can honestly wish this book a wide circulation, for it will certainly encourage the true appreciation of the trees to be found in Britain.

B. L. BURTT.

Mycological Terms (review)*.—The authors are to be congratulated on producing a most useful reference book for mycologists. The compilation of over six thousand terms seems very complete and free from error. Not only are the terms carefully defined but so far as possible the authors have given a reference to the original use of each term. While this is an extremely valuable feature there may still be difficulties as the references have been abbreviated to author and date; although the sources are quite obvious in some cases, in others they are obscure. Most of the text is unexceptionable, but, to mycologists in the old world at least, the authors' brief dismissal of " teleutospore " as " an old term for teliospore " will seem strangely at variance with their respect for the origin of the terms. The definition of colour terms and the convenient correlation of Saccardo's Chromotaxia, Ridgway's Colour Standards and the Répertoire de Couleurs supplies a long felt want in descriptive mycology.

In contrast with the general excellence of the text the fifteen pages of plates are disappointing and in one or two cases misleading, especially to the student, although reference to definitions in the text would correct any wrong interpretations. For instance one might well be excused for supposing that the term clypeus in plate seven referred to a fructification type rather than to the epicuticular shield.

These minor criticisms, however, detract little from the worth of the volume which is well printed and bound in a serviceable cover.

D. M. HENDERSON.

Japanese Gardens (review)†.—This well produced and attractive book is intended to introduce Japanese gardens to Western readers. In the first twenty pages there is an account of the hidden ideas and aims of the garden, an analysis of the hill type garden and a classification of rocks and their grouping. The remainder of the work traces the long history of Japanese gardens which extends over some 1300 years. The gardens of the various periods are described in historical sequence and some 200 photographs of these gardens illustrate the text. These illustrations clearly show that although the laws governing the construction of a garden in Japan are unbending the resulting gardens are very far from being uniform.

* A glossary of mycology, by W. H. Snell & E. A. Dick. Harvard University Press (Oxford University Press), 1957. Pp. xxxii+171, illus. Price forty shillings.

† Japanese Gardens, by Jiro Harada. Studio Publications, London, 1956. Pp. 160. Price thirty-five shillings.

In the preface the view is expressed that in these days the accelerating pace of our daily life, with its noise and strain, makes it increasingly necessary that we should have at hand a place of retreat for peace and meditation and that the Japanese garden would seem to provide such a setting which the West could adopt with much benefit. We are all familiar with at least some of the crude attempts to pour Eastern wine into Western bottles. It is apparent to anyone who peruses this book that a Western gardener is no more likely to construct a successful Japanese garden than a Western artist is likely to paint successfully in the same way as an Oriental one. In nearly all European countries there are well known examples of unhappy attempts to construct Japanese gardens.

Some of the gardens described in this book have now become public parks and in a highly industrialized country such as Japan, these layouts are bound to be subjected to the inevitable impact of immense crowds. These gardens, like most of our own which have since become public parks, were originally designed for the needs of a single household or a religious establishment of limited numbers. It will be interesting to see how they withstand the inevitable wear to which, like our own parks, they will be subjected. The text of the book is interesting and the presentation clear and informative.

E. E. KEMP.

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