

edition is, however, so richly illustrated by excellent maps and sections that the book is complete within itself. The German edition of the part here translated is illustrated by one plate and twenty-three figures. To these, M. de Margerie has added three plates and 101 figures, and, as many of them have been redrawn for this edition, they are often clearer than the originals. Moreover, many new additional references have been added and occasional explanatory notes, which are all enclosed within square brackets. Amongst these additions the bibliography of the Caucasus and the footnotes on Algeria are especially useful. Among the most important of the new illustrations is a valuable coloured geological map of the western Atlas. M. de Margerie's edition forms an atlas of diagrammatic sketch maps of the countries discussed. The maps are artistically excellent, but they sometimes follow the current, but inconvenient, practice of translating place names. It is no doubt difficult to decide when the translated form of a proper noun has become so widely used that it would be pedantic not to accept it. Nevertheless, it would be generally convenient if the number of such place-names were restricted as far as possible. Thus, such cases as the use of *Terre de Grant* for Grant Land render the index less useful to foreign students, and the adoption of *François*, instead of *Franz*, for a locality named after the Austrian Emperor tends to conceal the history of the name.

J. W. G.

DARWINISM IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN RESEARCH.

Die Abstammungslehre: Zwölf gemeinverständliche Vorträge über die Deszendenztheorie im Licht der neueren Forschung. By O. Abel, A. Brauer, and others. Pp. iv+489. (Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1911.) Price 11 marks.

THE handsome volume issued by the Society for Natural Science in Munich (*Münchener Verein für Naturkunde*) is a striking proof of the breadth of Darwin's knowledge and of the many-sided character of his researches. The volume contains twelve papers relating to subjects dealt with by Darwin in establishing his theory of evolution; but while Darwin dealt with all of them single-handed, each of the contributions to this volume is the work of an expert. The first paper, an introduction to our present knowledge of evolution, is written by Prof. Richard Hertwig, of Munich, who gives a very clear account of the work and beliefs of Darwin's predecessors, especially of Cuvier's position as regard evolution. The second and third papers are written by Prof. Richard Goldschmidt, of Munich, and relate to

the origin of species in the light of our present knowledge of heredity. In the fourth, by Prof. Richard Semon, the inheritance of acquired characters is discussed; the author thinks these may be inherited, but he employs the term inheritance in a limited sense. In the fifth, Dr. Paul Kammerer, of Vienna, recapitulates the chief facts in support of Darwin derived from experiments in breeding. The position of natural selection as a factor in evolution is the subject of the sixth paper, by Prof. Franz Doflein, of Munich.

Prof. August Brauer, in the seventh paper, gives the evidence arising from our modern knowledge of the geographical distribution of animals; while the additional evidence afforded by modern palæontology by Dr. Edgard Dacqué, of Munich, constitutes the eighth paper. Prof. Abel, of Vienna, writes the ninth paper, and describes the various fossil forms which have been discovered since Darwin's time, and their bearing on our knowledge of the evolution of the higher vertebrates. The bearing of recent discoveries in comparative anatomy on the theory of descent is related by Prof. Otto Maas, of Munich (tenth paper); while Prof. Karl Giesenhagen writes the eleventh, on the evolution of plant forms.

The last and twelfth paper occupies a third of the volume. It is written by Prof. Hermann Klaatsch, of Breslau, and is entitled by him "The Place of Man in Nature." Prof. Klaatsch, who deals with the descent of man, unlike the other contributors to this volume, is not content by a mere statement of the progress made since 1871; he brings forward a new genealogical tree for man and the anthropoid apes. Like Darwin, he regards man as derivative of the same stem as the anthropoid apes, but differs in supposing that man has retained the characters of the common stock to a greater degree than the anthropoids have.

Those who wish to examine a full statement of Prof. Klaatsch's theory of man's origin will find it here. In Prof. Klaatsch's opinion, the modern population of Europe is formed by the mixture of at least two stocks; one of these was evolved in common with the orang and entered Europe through Asia, while another human stock was evolved in common with the gorilla and entered Europe from Africa. In this way he accounts for the two prevailing types of nose among modern Europeans. The prominent or "Grecian" nose he supposes to be derived from the human "gorilloid" stock, while the 'australoid' nose—of which he cites Darwin's nose as an example—came into Europe by the Eastern or "orangoid" stock. It is difficult to believe that Prof. Klaatsch is really quite serious in his contribution to "Die Abstammungslehre."

A. K.