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excavate would do well to give this short paper a careful reading. May the time soon come when a comparative series of similar studies will be made on comparable groups in Mexico which will provide evidence for more accurate generalizations as to the role of pottery in a living culture of this type and help in segregating the pre-conquest from the post-conquest technique.

Probably the greater part of the text is given over to sections on the present population of Oaxaca, the pre-conquest history of the Zapotecs, and the early Spanish Conquest of the area. The illustrations, which are excellent and well chosen, bear entirely on the subject as announced in the title. The reviewer would have appreciated a small map locating San Bartolo Coyotopec in the state of Oaxaco and an even smaller map of the location of Oaxaco within Mexico.

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An Herbarium from the Allegany Senecas. WILLIAM N. FENTON. (Historical Annals of Southwestern New York, Lewis Historical Publications Co., Inc., Chap. 51, pp. 787-796, fig. 1. New York, 1940.)

This preliminary note on Seneca ethnobotany consists of a short historical introduction, a note on the methods of field work, and philosophical considerations of Seneca ideas of plant taxonomy, morphology and ecology; Seneca procedures and methods of herb collecting; the variation and transmission of botanical knowledge among the Senecas; and several other points. The usefulness of ethnobotanical information in the study of several cultural aspects of Seneca ethnology is emphasized briefly, and the author indicates that "this study is only a springboard for an understanding of Iroquois disease concepts, diagnosis, and therapy, as aspects of the total Iroquois culture pattern."

Although the tone of the article is completely anthropological, there is ample evidence that it is founded upon sound and extensive botanical work. Only about twenty-five species are considered in the present contribution, but "a basic herbarium of some 180 odd medicinal plants" was secured. The ethnobotanist looks forward with enthusiasm to the publication of a list of the Seneca uses of these plants. This information would help fill in a serious gap in ethnobotanical knowledge. The unadorned enumeration of plant uses is fundamental and essential to ethnobotanical progress, and the quality of observation and interpretation in this preliminary paper should foreshadow a valuable contribution to our knowledge of North American Indian plant remedies.

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Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society, Vol. 12. (articles 11, pls. 44. Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society, Abeline, Texas. 1940.) \$3.00.

Volume 12, the 1940 Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society, is devoted entirely to archaeological subjects. Although seven of the papers are concerned with specific archaeological problems in Texas, there are three papers dealing with the archaeology of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Europe, respectively. This bulletin is well edited, has pleasing typography and, in general, the illustrations are clear and well captioned. In many of the articles, section or paragraph headings are of considerable assistance to the reader. The five papers most interesting to this reviewer were as follows.

"Pictographs of Indian Masks at Hueco Tanks" by FORREST KIRKLAND presents a general classification of the pictographs at this site and a description of the mask paint-