analysis set a high standard. Conklin should be applauded by anyone who shares an interest in cartography as an analytical tool and more importantly by those seeking to understand these unique cultural and environmental forms. Ethnography has been elevated to a new level of excellence for which the scientific community should be grateful.

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Production and Utilization of Protein in Oilseed Crops. Edited by E. S. Bunting. 382 pp. illus. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, The Hague, 1981. Price not given.

This volume, full of pertinent new data, is the result of a seminar held in 1980 at Braunschweig, Germany, and organized by the Institut für Planzenbau und Pfanzenzüchting. It is volume 5 in a series dedicated to "World Crops: Production, Utilization and Description."

The volume is divided into five sections in accord with the five sessions of the seminar: (1 and 2) "Genetic and Breeding of Rapeseed, Sunflower and Soybean," (3) "Agricultural Aspects of Rapeseed, Sunflower and Soybean," (4) "Aspects of Animal Nutrition," and (5) "Final Discussion." The general thrust of the seminar concentrated on the improvement of legumes and oil-seed crops for animal feed in the Common Market countries of Europe for greater meat and milk production. There have since 1976 been several seminars on grain legumes, but this was the first to consider the importance of oil-seed crops suitable for European conditions. The participants included 43 specialists in legumes and oil-seed plants from ten European countries. The volume, although dedicated for use in Europe, can be well recommended for use by specialists in many other cool temperate and warm temperate parts of the Americas and Asia.

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Terrestrial Plant Ecology. Michael G. Barbour, Jack H. Burk, and Wanna D. Pitts. 604 pp. illus. The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Menlo Park, California, 1980. $18.95.

This textbook was written for use in upper-division plant ecology courses taken by students who have already had a basic botany or biology course and possibly also a general ecology or environmental science course. There are four sections in the book: two chapters introduce the field of plant ecology and its history, four present population ecology, six are on community ecology, and the final seven cover environmental factors such as light, soil, and water, concluding with a survey of major vegetation formations of North America. This textbook has produced much interest among instructors of plant ecology courses because, until its publication, book options had been limited to general, European, and dated plant ecology texts. Recent reviews (e.g., Peterson in *Ecology* 62: 280–281 and Platt in *American Scientist* 69: 230) indicated that the textbook should fulfill its purpose admirably.

In 1981 I used this text in two offerings of a one-semester, junior-level plant ecology course. The most recent class was asked to provide me with written reviews of the book. Among the 16 students were sophomores, juniors, and seniors with majors in botany, zoology, biology education, and interdisciplinary studies. All of the students had already taken a basic botany or biology course and at least one upper division course in biological sciences, and a few had taken a general ecology course. I thank the students for sharing their thoughts with me. I am especially grateful for the detailed reviews provided by Mary Jo Craycraft, Patricia Mead, and Todd Rinck.