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Holland in July 1984. This symposium was attended by about 80 specialists from 15 countries. The main topic of the symposium dealt with chromatographic techniques—"headspace analysis of essential oils and aromatic plants." The subjects treated in the 27 published lectures cover methods and techniques of analysis, chemical constituents, propagation, and cultivation of plants. The symposium was opened by a unique and novel lecture entitled "The medicinal plants in the mirror of Dutch painting."

The contents may be conveniently divided into several parts: the first 106 pages are devoted to topics involving mainly chromatography; the following 72 pages treat primarily more general chemical topics and the composition of various families and species of plants; then follows sundry contributions considering for the most part problems of composition and concentration of volatile oils from the point of view of physiological and cultivation aspects.

Each lecture is provided with a detailed abstract and a full and up-to-date bibliography.

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Frontier Expansion in Amazonia. M. Schminck and C. H. Wood (eds.). University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th St., Gainesville, FL 32603. 1984. 502 pp. \$12.00 (paper).

In view of the extraordinary importance of the Amazon from many points of view to the broad field of economic botany, this welcome volume should be carefully studied by all specialists working or intending to work in the hylea or, for that matter, in other parts of the humid neotropics. This book offers a wealth of data and new interpretations by 21 experts who presented their papers in the 31st Latin American Conference at the University of Florida in 1982.

The contents of most of the contributions stress environmental, historical and demographic problems, and consider the policies in all of the Amazonian countries from the viewpoint of how "development" of this last great frontier will proceed. As Wagley points out in his introduction: "It can almost be said that scientists and scholars have 'rediscovered' the Amazon region in the last ten years and are now creating a tropical zone science."

The contributions are divided into four parts: 1) Indians and Indian policy; 2) Colonization and spontaneous settlement; 3) Ecology and developmental potential; and 4) State and private capital.

While the papers lean heavily on sociological and other human factors that will operate in future expansion of the Amazon and how to direct or control them for the benefit of man and the region, considerations of agronomic and forestry problems—which will be even more important with the inflow of new populations—are scattered throughout the book. It is this characteristic that makes *Frontier Expansion in Amazonia* so pertinent to economic botanists and others dedicated to the use of natural resources in the humid tropics.

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Le Genre *Inga* (Légumineuses, Mimosoideae) en Guyane Française. Systématique, Morphologie des Formes Juveniles, Ecologie. Odile Poncy. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. Mémoires, Série B. Botanique, Volume 31. 1985. 153 pp. fFr 218.40.

The genus *Inga* of the mimosoid legumes has long been a taxonomist's nightmare. There are somewhere between 200 and 400 species dispersed throughout lowland tropical America. *Inga* species are conspicuous elements of primary and secondary tropical forests, particularly along river courses. Some species such as *I. edulis* Mart., the so-called "ice cream bean," are widely cultivated for the edible, sweet, pulpy aril around the seeds. In