

on all known species (he lists some forty), which he admits is provisional and falls outside the scope of his study. It would have been better omitted, because to the student of the genus it adds great confusion, and as far as our knowledge of the New Zealand species is concerned is a retrograde classification.

The descriptions of the New Guinea species show that they are evergreen, and distinctive in having, by comparison with the majority of species in the genus, large leaves, and all but two have entire leaves. The cupules are all two-valved, but some species have naked female inflorescences. Of the sixteen species described, most of the entire-leaved ones have leaves similar in shape, if not in size, and all have the same emarginate tips. The New Zealand botanist, familiar with his own southern beeches, would immediately suspect hybrids, and one is left wondering what further field studies of the New Guinea trees will reveal.

A.L.P.

**FOREST SCIENCE.** (A Quarterly Journal of Research and Technical Progress.). Published by the Society of American Foresters, Washington D.C., Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1955.

This new periodical, published by the Society of American Foresters with the active co-operation of the U.S. Forest Service and the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, will be a most welcome addition to all forestry libraries. The excellence of the *American Journal of Forestry* is well known to all New Zealand foresters. *Forest Science* now takes over from the *Journal* the task of publication of all the more technical research communications. The *Journal* will continue with publication of articles of more popular note.

This division of the field should prove most advantageous. The new publication will permit more adequate presentation of the results of original research than could be given in the *Journal*, while space will be freed, in the *Journal*, for more of those popular and semi-popular articles, analysing news and views, that so many of us find such delightful and profitable reading.

Little more need be said. The format of the new periodical is pleasing and the standard of the contents, as would be expected, is high. *Forest Science* must become compulsory reading for all foresters in this country. Perhaps it would not be too much to expect, or to hope, that it will soon cease to be a quarterly and become a monthly. With 1,400 workers in the field of forest research in the United States this is surely not too much to hope. Much American research of value would appear to be published in mimeographed form only, and in this form it is not readily available to overseas readers. *Forest Science* should help plug this publication gap.

J.T.H.