

uniformity in the quality of the poems gathered by Mr. de Lanteuil; many of them lack a real distinction. But the selection is as good as it could have been.

In a brief "Avertissement," the translator points out that all the poems chosen are marked by "une grande émotion poétique," and he reminds us that they were written by the "élite d'une population essentiellement sentimentale." It is to be regretted that his intention did not include a general survey of Brazilian poetry for the period concerned, or bibliographical and biographical sketches of the individual poets. Such a survey and such sketches would have greatly enhanced the value of a book so obviously designed for foreigners.

For the reader of French who knows no Portuguese, the anthology will prove useful. For those who are familiar with Portuguese, the limitations of the book are obvious enough. Perhaps Mr. de Lanteuil's venture will suggest to some enterprising publisher the need for such an anthology, in Portuguese.

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*Depois de Eça de Queiroz.* By FIDELINO DE FIGUEIREDO. (São Paulo: Saraiva e Cia., 1938. Pp. 82.)

The death of Eça de Queiroz in 1900 marked the end of an epoch in Portuguese literature, an epoch about which much has been written. It also marked the beginning of a new period about which much less has been written. In this booklet Professor Figueiredo presents the basic trends of the new period. He limits names and titles to the barest minimum, emphasizing interpretation. A carefully selected list of titles at the end of the volume supplies an excellent basic bibliography of critical works on contemporary Portuguese literature.

A. K. M.

*Tradicón y folklore en la nomenclatura ferroviaria argentina.* By EMILIO A. CONI. (Buenos Aires, 1942. Pp. 48. Paper.)

*Caciquismo* causes no end of trouble in Hispanic America, and the latest trouble resulting from it is a sort of opera-comique, with a toponymical theme. In the past Argentina has had a nomenclature second, perhaps, to none, with traditional names derived from religion, folklore, fauna, flora, colonial life, etc. But two or three decades ago these magnificent names began to be replaced by insipid and colorless family names of local *caciques*, such as Juan Pérez, Guillermo Rodríguez, and the like. (These approximate "John Doe" and "John