are any geographical entries included unless such happen to be part of a title. Thus, for example, a manuscript on yellow fever in Brazil (p. 265) is indexed only under "Pernambuco," and so it could be inadvertently overlooked. In every other respect Medical Americana is a model bibliographical work that is highly recommended.

Ohio State University

DONALD B. COOPER


This listing of 915 titles is a much expanded version of the author’s short bibliography presented in his The Explorers of South America (1972). In chronological sequence it proceeds by regions, and progresses from reference and background material to specific topics. The selection aims to inform us about who got where first, and the earliest information we possess about a given place or region. The impression of an almost even flow of information would have been modified by an ampler index of geographical places (possibly omitted because of the ambiguities of nomenclature). It would have shown some of the historically very uneven coverage, which is really part of the record of discoveries in both the geographic and historical dimension. Comments are brief. As far as appraisals of works are concerned, there appears to be only a difference between shades of praise, since books recommended for information are so identified without comment.

Bibliographies are made to be overtaken since they are guides on the road to more research. This book clearly prepares the ground, and it will serve its function well.

University of Arizona

URSULA LAMB


This festschrift volume in memory of the cacique of Olmec studies is an outstanding collection of useful and thoughtful papers on a wide range of Olmec and Olmec-related topics. The papers may be grouped thematically into the following categories: biography (M. D. Coe’s obituary of Stirling, which was originally published in American Antiquity, and Marion Stirling Pugh’s recollections of the early days of Olmec research), ecology/subsistence (Coe, Wing), archaeology (Grove, Diehl, Wilkerson, Paradis, Bernal, Lowe, and Pohorilenko), art history (de la Fuente, Benson, Heizer and Gullberg, Carlson, Furst, Joralemon, Griffin, and Quiarte), and synthesis (Drucker). The paper by L. A. Parsons on Epi-Olmec southern Pacific Coast and highland sculptural styles incorporates archaeological data, stylistic and iconographic analysis, and synthesis. Almost all these papers present important data or intriguing ideas within a broad spectrum of theoretical approaches. Drucker’s paper is especially provocative and is all the more compelling since it represents one of his final contributions to the field and is the product of four decades of reflection on the nature of Olmec social and political organization.

The title of the book invites comparison with The Maya and Their Neighbors (C. L. Hay et al., eds., 1940), and there are certain similarities between the two volumes in that both are compilations of “state-of-the-art” contributions by leading specialists. The Olmec and Their Neighbors may not quite attain the classic status that the Maya volume has, but it will be a valuable reference for many years.