on all known species (he lists some forty), which he admits is pro-
visional 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,

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.