

The authors expend no energy on fussy detail, but concentrate on the exact details of Cunningham's whereabouts, providing first a brief biography and a useful record of their sources and methods. The itinerary is accompanied by carefully compiled, clearly produced maps which will be of use for historical research on all aspects of that period, over and above Cunningham's work. This will also be true of the useful alphabetical list of localities provided as an appendix.

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FRAHM, J.-P. and J. EGGERS. *Lexikon deutschsprachiger Bryologen*. Books on Demand, Norderstedt: 2001. Pp 672. Price € 38.50. ISBN 3-8311-0986-9 (paper).

This work is of compelling interest to historians and bibliographers of science not just for its content but also as a model that ought to be adopted widely in other fields. In brief, it is a compilation of biographies and bibliographies of German-speaking botanists or collectors who have contributed to the study of mosses and liverworts. The volume has increased nearly fourfold over its anlage, Frahm's 1995 *Lexikon deutscher Bryologen (Limprichtia 6)*: 186 pp). The greatly expanded coverage includes more individuals, more biographical information, many more bibliographical citations, and most significantly, photographic or other portraits.

The criteria for inclusion are somewhat arbitrary. The change in the title allowed the addition of Austrian and German-Swiss bryologists, but Scandinavian bryologists who published almost entirely in German are not included. Johannes Proskauer is although his education was in Britain, his brilliant but short career was almost entirely in the United States, and his publications were almost all in English of which he was a master. Although a similar compilation of American bryologists would also have to include Proskauer, his history is unquestionably a German tragedy and deserving of inclusion here. Only deceased individuals are treated, whereas researchers who merely included bryophytes in more general studies are omitted. Many of the individuals included could not properly be regarded as bryologists but made significant collections or had taxa of bryophytes named for them.

Potential readers who are not bryologists will be interested to note the inclusion of some of the great expeditionaries such as Chamisso, the Forsters, Haenke, Humboldt and Seemann. Other individuals are better known for their contributions to fields other than bryology, for example, Deppe, Finsch, Fürbringer, Gundlach, Haast, Hochstetter, Ihering, Kuhl, Wied, Philippi, Reichenbach, Reinwardt, Sarasin, Schaumland, the Schomburgks, and Stresemann. For those who were working bryologists, there is information on the disposition of herbaria as well on the collectors and identifiers of various collections.

The addition of portraits of hundreds of different individuals in the mere six years since the appearance of the first version is a sterling accomplishment. Although it is disappointing that no images were found for such figures as Bruch, Buxbaum, Gümbel, Molendo, Seliger or Voit, each of whom is honoured in the generic name of a moss, this may stimulate diligent colleagues to assist in tracing missing portraits. One unfortunate lapse is the use of a photograph of a young Ernst Mayr in the account for Heinrich Mayr (1856–1911). For each author, there is a bibliography of bryological publications. The citations are often greatly abbreviated and are sometimes so imprecise as to be misleading, particularly regarding different editions of supposedly the same work, even when rewritten with a different title (for example Bertsch, 1949 *versus* Bertsch, 1966). The book concludes with an interesting analysis of personal attributes, including age at death, sex, marital status, vocations, mobility, amateur/professional and minority status, mental problems, and involvement in politics and arts. The subjects were mostly long-lived men. Such a masculine bias is in contrast with the Americas, where the contributions of women to bryology are extensive and profound.

Any criticisms of this book must be far overshadowed by the fact that it is such a noble and utilitarian work that it belongs in every botanical library and in any library that is used by historians and bibliographers of science. Its authors should be encouraged to make additions and corrections for future editions, perhaps even including an English version. Its value will increase further if it provides the spark to stimulate similar treatments of bryologists of other regions.

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