- . 1964a. Studies on Antipodal Hepaticae, IV. Metzgeriales. J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 29: 183–216.
- . 1964b. Studies on Hepaticae, XXI. Cephaloziaceae, with particular reference to *Metahygrobiella* Schust. and *Cephalozia* Dumort. Nova Hedwigia 8: 211–223.
- . 1965. Studies on Antipodal Hepaticae, VII. Goebeliellaceae. J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 28: 129–138.
- . 1966a. A memoir on the family Blepharostomataceae, I. Candollea 21: 59–136.
- . 1966b [1967]. A memoir of the family Blepharostomataceae, II. Candollea 21: 241–355.
- . 1966c [1967]. Studies on Hepaticae, VII–X. On *Adelanthus* Mitten and *Calypetrocolea* Schuster, gen. n. Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. 34: 676–703.
- . 1971 [1972]. Studies on Cephaloziellaceae. Nova Hedwigia 22: 121–265.
- . 1974. The Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of North America east of the hundredth meridian. Vol. III. Columbia Univ. Press, NY. xiv + 880 pp.
- & J. J. Engel. 1974. A monograph of the genus *Pseudocephalozia* (Hepaticae). J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 38: 665–701.
- & ———. 1982. Austral Hepaticae, XVI. Gondwanalandic Leptoscyphoideae (Geocalyceae). Lindbergia 8: 65–74.
- & ———. 1985. Austral Hepaticae V(2). Temperate and subantarctic Schistochilaceae of Australasia. J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 58: 255–539.
- & ———. 1987. A monograph of Lepidoziaceae subfam. Lembidioideae (Hepaticae). J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 63: 247–350.
- Stafleu, F. A. & R. S. Cowan. 1983. Taxonomic literature. Vol. IV: P–Sak. Regnum Veg. Vol. 110.
- Stephani, F. 1886. Hepaticarum species novae vel minus cognitae. VIII. Hedwigia 25: 233–249. (VI cited in error)
- . 1889. Hepaticae Australiae. Hedwigia 28: 128–135, 155–175, 257–278.
- . 1892. A revision of Colenso's Hepaticae, with descriptions of new species collected by him. J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 29: 263–280.

BOOK REVIEW

Henry William Ravenel, 1814–1887. South Carolina Scientist in the Civil War Era. By Tamara Miner Haygood. University of Alabama Press, P.O. Box 2877, University, AL 35486. ISBN 0-8173-0297-2. 1987. 204 pp. \$22.95 (cloth).

This is a thoroughly enjoyable biography of one of the important American naturalists, botanists, and mycologists of the 1800s. The author is to be congratulated on her presentation in giving a personal insight about Ravenel, his life, his work, his botanical and mycological contacts and contributions, as well as the history of events before, during and after the Civil War. Ravenel's perseverance in learning about plants and fungi from Asa Gray, Edward Tuckerman, William Sullivant, Moses Ashley Curtis, Alvin W. Chapman, and later from European scientists, particularly Miles Joseph Berkeley, ultimately led to his becoming a leader in American botany. His five-volume work, *Fungi Caroliniani Exsiccati: Fungi of Carolina Illustrated by Natural Specimens of the Species*, published between 1852 and 1860, is perhaps his best known work and certainly placed Ravenel in the forefront of American mycology. Never before has the history of the preparation of this work, with its many trials and tribulations, been available to current scientists. The year-by-year account of collecting, accumulating, and building up an herbarium plus its final disposition provides valuable information for all working mycologists and botanists of today. The book is so full of information that all taxonomically and historically oriented biologists should read it. Those interested in formerly unrevealed aspects of life in the South during this period will find it fascinating. The work is truly an outstanding contribution to the history of American science.—CLARK T. ROGERSON, New York Botanical Garden.