

differs from *L. crotalarioides* in leaves crowded along the lower part of the stem, in narrower leaf-blades, in slightly larger flowers, and particularly in form of the stipules. The stipules of *L. crotalarioides* are herbaceous and decurrent as a wing below each node; those of *L. elaphoglossum* are submembranous and only obscurely amplexicaul, with linear-lanceolate rather than triangular-lanceolate free tips. *Lupinus crotalarioides* is interruptedly widespread from central Bahia south into central Minas Gerais, and over the highlands of Goiás, being especially well known and often collected in the Federal District, whence it extends south just into the Triângulo Mineiro and north to the south end of Chapada dos Veadeiros, but scarcely above the 1200 meter contour. It seems likely that *L. elaphoglossum* is a specialized derivative of *L. crotalarioides* endemic to the crest of the Chapada. The epithet alludes to resemblance of the leaves to the fronds of some species of *Elaphoglossum* Schott ex J. Smith.

BOOK REVIEW

Heliconia. An Identification Guide. By Fred Berry and W. John Kress. Smithsonian Institution Press, Department 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294. ISBN 1-56098-006-0 (cloth), 1-56098-007-9 (paper). 1991. 334 pp. \$35 (cloth), \$16.95 (paper).

The old saw is that you can't tell a book by its cover, but folk wisdom says nothing about a book's dust jacket. The attractive photograph of *Heliconia pastazae* on the dust jacket of this handy guide is a good advertisement for what is inside—lots of color photographs of *Heliconia*. I flipped through the text to find my favorite *Heliconia* (*H. vellerigera*) and from there I went on to read about *Heliconia* morphology, habitats and geography, breeding and hybridization, nomenclature, and botanical relatives in the Zingiberales. There are also notes on collecting *Heliconia* in the wild, a short essay on conservation of diversity, and a brief plug for the Heliconia Society International. There are no identification keys. Instead, the different forms (i.e., species, subspecific taxa, cultivars, and hybrids) of *Heliconia* are grouped by inflorescence characters, shoot habit, and inflorescence bract shape. Marginal tabs are color coded for inflorescence characters (erect, pendent, distichous, spiral, etc.). There is no pretension of completeness of coverage, since only 200, or half of all the forms of *Heliconia* recognized by the authors are illustrated. The guide ends with a section on resources (a list of gardens featuring heliconias, literature references, nomenclatural and taxonomic notes, and a glossary), appendices (cultivation, ornamental design, and commercial production), and a taxonomic index. I can think of no better recommendation than to write that I had fun browsing through this book. I am sure that this identification guide will bring pleasure to countless gardeners, botanists, and naturalists.—LAURENCE J. DORR, New York Botanical Garden.