tubular or fusiform flowers and large calyx lobes, whereas *B. infundibula* has funnel-shaped flowers and moderately large calyx lobes (Table II).

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BOOK REVIEW

Mountain Flora of Greece. Volume 2. Edited by Arne Strid and Kit Tan. Edinburgh University Press, 22 George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9LF, Scotland. ISBN 0-7486-0207-0. 1991. 974 pp. £ 90 (cloth).

This second volume, covering the Dicots from Gentianaceae to Asteraceae and all of the Monocots, completes an exemplary modern state flora, and deserves the same encomia as the first, published in 1986. A review in this journal (*Brittonia* 39: 185. 1987.) should be consulted for a thumbnail description of the *Flora* and its excellences. The number of taxa treated in the second volume is 1054, making a total of almost two thousand species and subspecies recorded from above the 1800 m contour in Hellas. By comparison with the flora of the Greek lowlands, the Monocots are relatively few, the more elaborately speciated families described in the present volume being mints, scrophs, daisies, and the wonderfully differentiated and ornamental campanulas. Notable for rarity and beauty are the relict gesneriaceous genera *Ramonda*, *Haberlea*, and *Jankaia*. A number of new taxa are described, but at the specific level they are almost exclusively *Hieracia* and *Taraxaca*, an inexhaustible horde.

This entire work excels in design, layout, illustrations, and editorial concern for detail small and large, which makes the considerable price less painful to contemplate. Indented keys would, to be sure, enhance the format in the eyes of those that use them. The *Flora*, complete in itself, is a pilot for an extended flora of Greece presently under contemplation by Strid and associates. It may be supposed that the last figure in the Oreads' carpet is now accounted for. —RUPERT C. BARNEBY, New York Botanical Garden.