- Oersted, A. S. 1854. Mexicos og Centralamerikas Acanthaceer. Vidensk. Meddel. Dansk. Naturhist. Foren. Kjøbenhavn 1854: 142.
- Wood, J. R. I. 1988. Colombian Acanthaceae—some new discoveries and some reconsiderations. Kew Bull. 43: 1–51.

BOOK REVIEWS

Catalogue of the Botanical Art Collection at the Hunt Institute. Part 4. Plant Portraits, Artists I–O. Compiled by James J. White with the assistance of Elizabeth R. Smith. Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890. ISBN 0-913196-42-8. 1991. 145 pp. \$9 (paper), plus postage and handling.

This is a continuation of a series initiated in 1985 that catalogs the “plant portraits” in the fabulously rich collection (more than 25,000 original works) of botanical art and illustration in the Department of Art at the Hunt Institute. As defined in the first volume of this catalog, “plant portraits” are art works recognizable to genus or species. The present and previous catalogs provide information on ca 12,000 accessions in this collection and are arranged by artist’s surname. Each entry also includes brief biographical data, botanical identifications, titles, artistic media, other identifying aspects of the works, and publication histories. A comprehensive taxonomic index is promised. It will make this useful catalog more accessible to taxonomists.—LAURENCE J. DORR, New York Botanical Garden.

Le cabinet de curiosités de Thoutmosis III. By Nathalie Beaux. Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta 36. Departement Oriëntalistiek, Leuven, Belgium. Available from Peeters, Bondgenotenlaan, 153, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium. ISBN 90-6831-268-5. 1990. 349 pp. 3600 BEF (cloth).

This accomplished doctoral thesis attempts to identify the plants and birds engraved on the walls of the so-called Botanical Garden at Karnak, which dates back to the reign of pharaoh Thoutmosis III (ca 1500 B.C.). These are believed to record exotic (some teratological) objects encountered on a series of military expeditions to Syria and perhaps also to Abyssinia or further south in Africa. Some plants are clearly and instantly recognizable, but not a few of the more simplified plant parts or fruits can be identified only by probable guesswork, drawing on a list of more or less plausible candidates. Illustrations taken from modern botanical books are shown side-by-side with engravings and demonstrate the varying degree of success attained. To contemporary botanists this finely executed text will recall the aboriginal and indissoluble bond between mankind and the plant kingdom, of which the Karnak engravings are one of the oldest known surviving examples. The plant identifications were confirmed by Nigel Hepper (K).—RUPERT C. BARNEBY, New York Botanical Garden.