

personal research are reported, based on a rather large material, consisting of 319 (114 genetic and 205 environmental) cases of microcephaly and their respective families, mainly collected through the genetic register of the Institute for Human Genetics of the University of Münster.

For the environmental cases, brain damage could be attributed to either pre-, peri- or post-natal factors. For the genetic ones, various factors could be found, among which, especially, hereditary metabolic troubles (enzyme defects).

This booklet will certainly be of interest to clinicians, pathologists and human geneticists, and it is a pity that the use of the German language and the relatively high price will prevent many of them to appreciate it.

Leukocyte Chemistry and Morphology Correlated with Chromosome Anomalies

Edited by Arnold R. Kaplan and Margaret A. Kelsall (Consulting Editors), Peter D. Albertson (Editorial Director) and Marc Krauss (Editor-in-Chief). The New York Academy of Sciences, New York, 1968. Brochure; 15 × 23 cm. 375 pages including numerous tables and black-and-white illustrations. US \$ 18.00.

Proceedings of the homonymous conference held by The New York Academy of Sciences on November 3-5, 1966.

The existence of family and community clusters of leukemia and/or other malignancies; the high correlation of increasing maternal age with a number of anomalies (which, rather than confined to Down's syndrome include anencephaly, hydrocephaly, spina bifida as well as miscarriages and stillbirths); the documentation of the induction of chromosome breakage by viruses, as well as by numerous chemical compounds, are among the main facts faced by this Conference, organized with the aim of examining the relations between clinical and pathological, genetic and cytogenetic and biochemical factors of the leukocytes.

Over thirty papers have been given in the course of four main sessions: (1) Chromosome

Studies; (2) Leukocytes in Genetic Anomalies; (3) Leukocyte Alkaline Phosphatase; (4) Neutrophils in 21 Trisomy and the Leukemias.

I Resti Ossei Umani delle Necropoli dello Swat (W. Pakistan)

Parte I: Butkara II

(*Human Bone Remains from the Swat Necropolises, W. Pakistan*)

Part I: Butkara II

By G. Alciati. Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente - Roma, 1967. Series: Reports and Memoirs, Vol. VIII.1. Paperback; 25 × 34 cm. XI+66 pages; 4 tables + an additional, special one, summarizing anthropological data; original drawings (craniograms); 26 plates of black-and-white illustrations (including 52 photographs of the skulls). Price: L. 4500 (approx. \$ 7.00).

In the region of Swat (W. Pakistan), an Italian Archaeological Mission, sponsored by the *Centro Scavi* of the Italian Institute for Middle and Far East, has so far discovered some 500 graves, organized in a number of necropolises. The latter have been shown to belong to the Assakenoi, or Asvakayana tribe and their allied population, which lived in Swat and the surrounding regions some 3000 years ago.

Butkara II, described in this book, represents a necropolis discovered in the Jambil valley and consisting of some 50 graves, for which a radiocarbon dating has provided the figure of 2425 ± 40 years, corresponding to about 475 b. C. On account of the study of the manufactures, especially pottery, the necropolis may be assigned to the pre-Buddhist age, which is also confirmed by the existence of an overlying Sacred Buddhist Precinct. Later on, when, after the Maurya period, these tribes assimilated the Buddhist and Hindu culture, the tombs disappear, owing to the changes in funerary rites.

The tombs of this necropolis have shown the existence of both semi-cremation and inhumation rites. In a number of them, multiple burials must also have occurred.

A total of 29 individuals could be ex-