points. Those which are not singular, are *regular*. The regular moving points are the union of disjoint annuli; the singular moving points are what is left of the moving points. The description of the flow then is given in terms of the regular moving points, where it can be completely described in terms of simple "patches"–certain standard annular flows; the fixed points–where it is, of course, fixed; and the singular moving points–where life gets complicated.

To develop the theory for singular moving points, the author first considers a very special case: the case of flows in a multiply-connected region of the plane where every orbit is aperiodic and has all its endpoints in the boundary. These he calls *Kaplan-Markus* flows, after the two who first began development of the theory of such flows. Complete success in describing such flows has eluded the author and his coworkers except, to some extent, where the set of singular fixed points has only finitely many components. The later is, however, basic, and so for many cases, another patch in the quilt yields to description. After this, the author explores various ways to combine such flows with regular flows and develop further theory.

Flows without stagnation points can be described rather completely. For flows with a finite number of stagnation points, or whose set of stagnation points has countable closure, a considerable amount is known, though the information is not as complete as for the no stagnation point case. In all cases where a description is possible, it is the set of regular moving points that supplies the main body of information. However, the author and his coworkers have developed a great deal of information about the singular moving points, forming therewith *organs* of the flow, which in turn are decomposed into *tissues* and *gametes*, and these in their turn are decomposed into *cells*. These "cells," "gametes," and "tissues" are pretty well characterized, and even the "organs" are subject to a good deal of description.

Some additional concepts have been studied, such as the algebra of flows introduced by J. and M. Lewin. One could say that, as of 1975, it is the *complete book about flows in the plane*. It is accessible to anyone with a minimal background in analysis and point set topology–provided one sticks to it sufficiently to keep track of all the terminology and notation peculiar to the book. It is light reading (except for that)–yet builds a substantial theory. It is well written and enjoyable.

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Gaussian measures in Banach spaces, by Hui-Hsiung Kuo, Lecture Notes in Math., no. 463, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1975, vi + 224 pp., $9.90.

There are difficulties in constructing measures on infinite dimensional spaces. Even in a separable infinite dimensional Hilbert space the unit ball is not compact. Therefore a countably additive measure on such a space cannot