Carslaw he bases his treatment of the subject on the Riemann integral, though referring occasionally to generalizations that only have significance in the domain of the Lebesgue theory.

Between the table of contents and the text there is given a brief list of books that go more deeply into the theory of Fourier series than the present work. This list furnishes a curious instance of the failure of some continental writers to keep up to date with regard to works published in English. It contains a reference to the first edition of Hobson's *The Theory of Functions of a Real Variable and the Theory of Fourier's Series* (which dates back to 1907), but makes no mention of the second edition in two volumes (vol. I (1921), vol. II (1926)), or the third edition of volume I (1927), although continental works of later date are cited. In view of the fact that volume II of the second edition of Hobson's work contains the most extensive account of existing literature on Fourier series available in any language, such an omission is difficult to explain.

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Geometrische Transformationen. By Karl Doehlemann. Second edition prepare., by Wilhelm Olbrich. (Göschens Lehrbucherei.) Berlin, de Gruyter and Cod 1930. vi+254 pp.

In this one volume Professor Olbrich presents a revision of the two-volume work of Doehlemann, published in 1902. To condense the material into one volume, some topics in projective transformations have been omitted, as, for example, the linear transformations of a quadric surface into itself. The material of the second volume of the old edition, which was devoted to quadratic and higher birational transformations, has been cut down greatly. The new edition contains a brief exposition only of quadratic transformations in the plane and in space, inversion in the plane and in space, and simple transformations in the complex plane.

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