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CR submanifolds of Kaehlerian and Sasakian manifolds, by Kentaro Yano and Masahiro Kon, Progress in Mathematics, Vol. 30, Birkhauser, Cambridge, Mass., 1982, x + 208 pp., $17.50. ISBN 3-7643-3119-4

The theory of submanifolds of Kaehlerian manifolds is one of the important branches of differential geometry. It began as a separate area of study in the 19th century with the investigation of projective varieties in a complex projective m-space $\mathbf{CP}^m$. It was J. A. Schouten and D. van Dantzig [**10, 11**] who, in 1930, first tried to transfer results in differential geometry of Riemannian manifolds to complex manifolds. In their papers there appeared a Hermitian space with the so-called symmetric unitary connection. The space with the same connection was also found independently by E. Kähler [**8**], and such a space is now called a Kaehlerian manifold. Since then, Kaehlerian manifolds have been studied extensively. Many important results have been obtained.

The study of complex submanifolds of Kaehlerian manifolds from a differential geometric point of view (that is, with emphasis on the Riemannian metric) was initiated by E. Calabi and others more than 30 years ago. Such a theory has become a very active branch of modern differential geometry in the last two decades. In particular, many important results on complex submanifolds in complex-space-forms have been obtained.