are equivariantly diffeomorphic. This is proved using a version of Reidemeister torsion defined for a very large class of spaces, finishing off a project started by M. Rothenberg 20 years ago.

Equivariant topology is still a very active area of research. In recent years the main development has been applying controlled methods. This goes beyond the scope of the present book, but combining controlled techniques with those presented here seems a promising area of research. It is difficult to explain controlled methods briefly. Basically, they are methods making it possible to make modifications arbitrarily close to a stratum, but in a "small" way, so the stratum fits as before. Another development, which is mentioned in the book, is relating topologically and analytically defined invariants. The basic object of study is a smooth manifold with a finite group $G$ acting. Using the de Rham complex, it is now possible to define torsion invariant analytically, and relate these invariants to topologically defined invariants. The author has been a very active participant in the development of this area.

One of the virtues of this book is that it is carefully written with few mistakes. A reviewer nevertheless has a certain obligation to find at least one misprint: The signs in the matrices on page 223 are incorrect. The correct signs are obtained by reading the formulae instead.

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*Space mappings with bounded distortion*, by Yu. G. Reshetnyak. Translations of Mathematical Monographs, vol. 73, American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1989, 362 pp., $129.00. ISBN 0-8218-4526-8

Quasiconformal (qc) and quasiregular (qr) mappings in euclidean $n$-space generalize the notions of a plane conformal mapping and of an analytic function of one complex variable, respectively. The systematic study of qc space mappings was begun by F. W. Gehring and J. Väisälä in the early 1960s, whereas the pioneering work on qr space mappings, due to Yu. G. Reshetnyak, appeared a few years later, in 1966–69. During the 1980s these mappings,