Aufgabensammlung zur Funktionentheorie. By Konrad Knopp. Volume II:
   Aufgaben zur höheren Funktionentheorie. Sammlung Göschen, No. 878.
   Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1928. 143 pp.

This little book is the continuation of Volume I (*Aufgaben zur elemen-
taren Funktionentheorie,* No. 877) which appeared under the same title
in 1923. Like all other books published by Dr. Knopp, large as well as
small ones, the present volume is a new contribution, small, but significant,
to the widely known reputation of its author as an excellent scholar and
talented teacher. The difficult task of selecting from the immense material
of the modern theory of functions the problems just within the reach of a
beginner is here masterfully accomplished. A student who will go faithfully
through 183 problems of Vol. I and 187 problems of Vol. II will almost
imperceptibly find himself in possession of a technique which is absolutely
necessary for starting an advanced study; at the same time, he will acquire
general information as to the present situation of the subject. He will find
problems (of different grades of difficulty) on power- and Laurent-series,
on singular points of analytic functions and calculus of residues, on factor-
ization and partial fraction expansion of entire and meromorphic functions,
on simple and double periodic functions, on analytic continuation and
behavior of power series on their circles of convergence, on Riemann
surfaces and conformal transformations. The solutions which follow the
problems are condensed enough to be valuable even to students who use
them. It is the reviewer's opinion that the two volumes of the *Aufgaben-
sammlung* together with the two volumes of Knopp's *Funktionentheorie*
(Sammlung Göschen, Nos. 668, 703) can be successfully used in this country
in teaching the first course of the theory of functions of a complex variable.

<div style="text-align: right">J. D. TAMARKIN</div>

*L'Évolution des Idées Géométriques dans la Pensée Grecque: Point, Ligne,
   Surface.* By Federigo Enriques. Translated by Maurice Solovine. Paris,
   Gauthier-Villars, 1927.

This short treatise contains in outline the history of ancient geometry
as a basis for an exposition of the philosophy of Greek geometry and the
relation of ancient to modern thought. The merit of this tract lies in the
exhibition of the philosophic movement. The historic part reveals certain
omissions which would have necessitated the re-phrasing of some parts of
the discussion relating to the evolution of the logic of geometry. Thus, in
outlining Egyptian geometry, the author fails to point to the fact which has
become evident in recent years that early Egyptian writers had advanced
further than was formerly supposed and had reached results which as far
as Greek testimony indicates, were not transmitted to ancient Greece.
Thus the Greeks did not know of the remarkable approximation to the area
of the circle, contained in the Rhind papyrus. More striking yet, is the
content of another Egyptian papyrus (the Moscow papyrus) presumably of
equal antiquity, which, like a flash of lightning in the darkness, momentarily
illumines the obscure past. It contains the correct computation of the
volume of the frustrum of a square pyramid. Had Enriques had in mind