

in August, 1971. This was a sequel to the 1962 Scottish Universities' Summer School on 'Polarons and Excitations'. The lectures in this book are intended to cover the major theoretical and experimental developments in the polaron field in the intervening period, 1962-1971.

The overall bias is to the theoretical formulations. The theoretical articles are detailed and reveal a continuing pre-occupation with the technical details of the various rival formalisms. There is a particularly useful in-depth treatment of optical absorption and cyclotron resonance properties of free Fröhlich polarons. There are also a number of interesting, well written experimental studies including polaron infrared absorption in the silver and alkali halides and a detailed review of the transport properties of strongly ionic crystals.

The book does present a comprehensive picture of the state of play in relation to the polaron and, as always with such collections of lectures, there is something for everyone. The book as a whole will be invaluable to the expert or the would-be expert. The interested non-specialist should dip into the book. He will undoubtedly find something to interest him. If he wishes to obtain an overall view of the field, he must go elsewhere.

A. W. B. TAYLOR

*Department of Theoretical Physics
Chadwick Laboratory
University of Liverpool
P. O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX
England*

Magnetic interactions in solids. (International Series of Monographs on Physics). By H. J. ZEIGER and G. W. PRATT. Pp. xv + 660, Figs. 84, Tables 30. Oxford Univ. Press, 1973. Price £19.50.

This is the latest monograph in the Oxford University series, the aim of which is to provide an opportunity for workers to publish systematic accounts of their work in limited fields of study. This volume certainly does that, and concentrates mainly on the magnetic properties of ions in crystal fields and band electrons in a magnetic field.

There are introductory chapters on the magnetic Hamiltonian, and the theory of the magnetic properties of one- and many-electron atoms, where one-electron and Hartree-Fock approximations are developed in detail. The main meat of the book is in Chapter 4 on the magnetic properties of ions in crystal fields, and Chapters 5 and 6 on band electrons in a magnetic field and the effective-mass approximation. Impurity states and excitations in a magnetic field and indirect interactions in metals are offered as a dessert. In order to render this diet more digestible, several group theoretical properties and results of statistical mechanics and thermodynamics which are needed but which would interrupt the flow of the book have been grouped in eight substantial appendices.

The authors declare that their original intention was to produce a book on ordered magnetic systems, but in the course of preparation they found this too formidable a task and therefore restricted themselves to the topics mentioned above. Perhaps the title of the book should therefore have

been chosen to reflect that development, as most people will expect to find a treatment of ferromagnetic interactions, Heisenberg and Ising models *etc.* in a book entitled *Magnetic interactions in solids*.

It is no mean feat of scholarship to prepare simultaneously what are essentially eight review articles, and one must applaud the authors' efforts in unifying the treatments and notations from so many different sources and in providing so many worked examples to clarify the points under consideration. Unfortunately the Gaussian system of units which has been used tends to give the book a slightly dated look. This may in fact be a criticism of the whole monograph series written at this level of detail, in that none of the chapters can be completely up-to-date, and in this case references to original papers and review articles of the late sixties and early seventies are sparse.

Nevertheless it is a very valuable reference book and can be recommended as a worthwhile addition to departmental libraries, to give postgraduate and research workers a consistent and unified treatment of this area of theory.

C. WILKINSON

*Department of Physics
Queen Elizabeth College
Campden Hill Road
London W8 7AH
England*

Computational methods for large molecules and localized states in solids. Edited by F. HERMAN, A. D. MCLEAN and R. K. NESBET. Pp. xii + 396. Figs. 63. New York: Plenum Press, 1973. Price \$22.50.

Theoretical chemists and theoretical solid-state physicists have to a great extent gone their separate ways over the last twenty years or so, but recently both groups have come to recognise that computations of the properties of large molecules and of localized states in solids have much in common. The Proceedings of the Symposium at the IBM Research Laboratory at St Jose, California, in May 1972 are symptomatic of the useful dialogue being established between the two groups of workers.

The 31 papers discuss computational methods, molecules large and small, and solids in varying states of disorder; many of the results are available elsewhere but the articles are very readable, and the limitations of the various methods are often more clearly exposed than in the normal literature. In particular the Panel Discussion provides some fresh insights into the crucial issues of the field. For crystallographers the discourse is somewhat disappointing with no discussion of the relation between bonding, charge density, and related observable quantities. However, even at a price of \$22.50 it is worthy of a place on the library shelves.

J. A. D. MATTHEW

*Department of Physics
University of York
Heslington
York YO1 5DD
England*