Also, the diagram with its handwritten equations shows at its worst the disadvantages of a photocopied typescript.

The first chapter is a very readable account of the history and mathematical properties of the Korteweg–de Vries equation. I was particularly impressed with the nice motivation for the Miura transform to the linear Schrödinger equation. The second chapter comes as a bit of a jolt. The reader is thrown right into the inverse-scattering transform with 'a considerable amount of hard explicit computations and estimates'. The third chapter with its neat analysis and punning sub-title – The Lax Approach – comes as light relief. However, with chapter 4 it is back to the scattering problem. After this the generalizations to matrix systems and to non-uniformities in the remaining three chapters are comparatively straightforward. A perennial blessing throughout the book is that, although a great deal of concentration is given to make each step totally secure, there are regular reminders and explanations of the overall plan.

This is certainly not a book to be dipped into or skimmed. There is a lot of notation to be absorbed in order to follow the arguments, and many details are left to the reader. However, for any mathematician interested in solitons the effort of working through Eckhaus & van Harten's book is well worth it.

RONALD SMITH

CORRIGENDUM

The response of a turbulent boundary layer to lateral divergence

By A. J. SMITS, J. A. EATON AND P. BRADSHAW
Journal of Fluid Mechanics, vol. 94, 1979, pp. 243–268

The vertical scales of figures 9 and 16 are shown too small by a factor of two. For figure 9 the vertical scale should span from zero to 0.006 instead of zero to 0.003. For figure 16 the vertical scale should span from zero to 0.8 instead of zero to 0.4.

In addition, figure 21 indicates station numbers, not s, the distance along the surface. To find the corresponding s, consult table 7.