under $G_{i-1} \mid G_i$, then the factorization $h = \prod_{i=1}^{\mu}(F_i\,;\,G_i)$ is called an *indexial.* Chapter IV deals with complects of non-nilpotent subgroups of G. A Π-complect is defined as a mapping σ of Π into the subgroup set of G such that the order of the image of σp is divisible by p and the images of different members of Π are non-isomorphic.

HANS ZASSENHAUS

76[G].—D. K. FADDEYEV, *Tables of the Principal Unitary Representations of Fedorov Groups*, Mathematical Tables Series, Vol. 34, Pergamon Press, Ltd., Oxford, England, distributed by The Macmillan Co., New York, 1964, xxvi + 155 pp., 21 cm. Price $10.00.

The term "Fedorov group" is used in this book to denote what is more commonly called a space group, i.e., an infinite discrete group of Euclidean motions and reflexions of 3-dimensional Euclidean space which leave no point and no line or plane invariant. Space groups are fundamental in crystallography, and there are, in all, 230 of them. The subgroup, H, of any space group, G, which consists of the Euclidean translations contained in G, is an Abelian normal subgroup of G, and the factor group G/H is one of 18 different finite groups. The integral unimodular 3-dimensional representations of these finite groups define what are commonly known as crystal classes, of which there are in all a total of 73. The elements of H define a crystal lattice, which may also be denoted by H, and the lattice reciprocal to H is denoted by H^*. The lattice H^*, combined with the factor group G/H, furnishes a space group G^*, and certain space groups G have the property that the transform of a given vector, u, from the fundamental region of G^*, by any element of G differs from u by an element of H^*. Every vector u from the fundamental region of G determines an irreducible unitary representation of G, and when G has the property mentioned, this representation is termed basic. It is these basic representations which are tabulated, for all 73 crystal classes, in the present book. A short indication of how to determine nonbasic representations from the basic representations is furnished.

The book is carefully printed and should be very useful to anyone working in the field of crystallography.

F. D. MURNAGHAN

Applied Mathematics Laboratory
David Taylor Model Basin
Washington, D. C.

77[G, X].—HANS SCHNEIDER, editor, *Recent Advances in Matrix Theory*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1964, xi + 142 pp., 24 cm. Price $4.00.

This book, the proceedings of an advanced seminar on matrix theory held at the Mathematics Research Center, University of Wisconsin, on October 14–16, 1963, is a collection of the following six papers:

1. Alfred Brauer, "On the characteristic roots of nonnegative matrices," pp. 3–38.
2. A. S. Householder, "Localization of the characteristic roots of matrices," pp. 39–60.