in the language of set theory, $\ulcorner\varphi\urcorner$ is the corresponding constant in the formal theory, and there is an unfortunate typographical error in the key display (10.2) describing their relationship (the second φ should be a $\ulcorner\varphi\urcorner$).

Despite these minor criticisms, this is a very fine book. It collects an enormous amount of material on forcing and large cardinals which had previously been available only through scattered journal articles, or, in some cases, by private communication. The book will be extremely valuable used either as a reference or as an introduction to modern set theory.

REFERENCES

[E] H. B. Enderton, *Elements of set theory*, Academic Press, New York, 1977.

[H] P. R. Halmos, *Naive set theory*, The University Series in Undergraduate Mathematics, Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J.-Toronto-London-New York, 1960.

KENNETH KUNEN

Errata to

Crystallographic groups of four-dimensional space, H. Brown, R. Bülow, J. Neubüser, H. Wondratschek and H. Zassenhaus, Volume 1, Number 5, September 1979, pp. 792–794.

On p. 793 it was implied that the Moors, in their decoration of the Alhambra, never used the symmetry groups p2 and pm. J. J. Burckhardt has pointed out that two of their patterns of intersecting circles are colored with five colors in such a way that one of them exhibits the symmetry p2, and the other pm. In Edith Müller's famous thesis, *Gruppentheoretische und Strukturanalytische Untersuchungen der Maurischen Ornamente aus der Alhambra in Granada* (Ruschlikon, 1944, 128 pp., 43 plates), these two patterns are numbered 19 and 20 on Tafel 9, between pp. 60 and 61.

H. S. M. COXETER