164. (mit H. Terheggen) Trigonometria Hermitiana, *Rend. di Mat. Roma* (4) **3** (1939), 153–161.

166. Über die Massbestimmungen von Hermite, *Atti Fond. Volta* **9** (1940) (20p).

167. Contributi alla geometria analitica degli spazi di Hermite, *Atti Accad. Ital.* (7) **1** (1940), 224–227.

168. Contributi alla geometria projettiva complessa, *Bol. dell'Unione Mat. Ital.* (2) **2** (1940), 309–314.

170. Zur analytischen Geometrie in der Eben von Hermite, *Mitteil. Math. Ges. Hamburg* **8 II** (1940), 3–30.

188. Isotrope Vierflache, *Archiv f. Math.* **1** (1948), 182–189.

191. Kinematische Begründung von Lies, Geraden-Kugel-Abbildung. *Münch. Sitz.-Ber.* (1948), 291–297.

205. Sulla geometria cinematica e descrittiva, *Archimede* **4** (1952), 45–49.

The books ends with a list of students and their dissertations, supervised by Blaschke from 1920 to 1953. It is interesting to see the entry: 15 Febr. 1936, Chern, Shing-shen, Eine Invariantentheorie der Dreigewebe aus r-dimensionalen Mannig-faltigkeiten in R_{2r} (*Abh. math. Sem. Hamburg* **11,** (1936), 333–358). It is also interesting that Chern is returning in the 1980s to study afresh the theory of webs which he first met as a member of the Blaschke school.

TOM WILLMORE

Diestel, J., *Sequences and series in Banach spaces* (Graduate Texts in Mathematics Vol. 92, Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg-New York, 1984) xiii+261 pp., DM 108.

There are several good research monographs and surveys on various aspects of Banach space theory but these are mainly intended for experts. The theory of Banach spaces has advanced tremendously in the last twenty years with the clarification of Grothendieck's fundamental results in his São Paulo paper by J. Lindenstrauss and A. Pelczynski in 1968, with the deep studies of the classical Banach spaces in their own right and as subspaces and quotient spaces of other Banach spaces, with the investigations of series and sequences in Banach spaces, and with the introduction of factorization methods, p-summing operators, type and cotype. Some of this theory is well covered in J. Lindenstrauss and L. Tzafriri's monographs *Classical Banach Spaces* I and II [Springer-Verlag 1977 and 1979], and in other surveys and books; however, these are not introductory text books.

Joe Diestel's book on sequences and series in Banach spaces covers many of the standard current tools and results in the subject. The book assumes a standard first course in functional analysis as background and develops things from there even defining the weak and weak *-topologies in a Banach space and its dual space, and proving such classical results as the Krein–Milman and Banach–Alaoglu Theorems. The theory is then steadily and carefully built up via chapters on the Eberlein–Šmulian and Orlicz–Pettis Theorems through the Dvoretsky–Rogers Theorem and Grothendieck's inequality to Rosenthal's l_1–theorem. The tools required are introduced, illustrated, and developed to a useful stage even when this forces a diversion to study structures other than Banach spaces as the author does in the section on Ramsey's Theorem.

Each chapter ends with several interesting exercises, extensive notes and remarks, and a bibliography for the chapter. The exercises on the whole extend and link together the chapters; the notes give a good idea of how the subject developed, where to look for further information, and what has been omitted; the bibliography gives the main references and papers in the area. The style is lively and informal, the explanantions are clear, and altogether this is a book in the best tradition of mathematical texts. I recommend it as the place to start any study of Banach spaces at present; it provides more than adequate foundations to read papers on Banach spaces. As in any book there are minor little things that will bother some readers, but in my opinion they are too trivial to mention, and just make the book more human and individual.

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