

**Advances in Dental Anthropology. Marc A. Kelley and Clark Spencer Larsen, editors. New York: Wiley-Liss, 1991. xiv + 389 pp. Retail price: \$96.00. Special price to DAA members: \$59.95. (Cloth). See advertisement on page 8.**

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Recently, the occupation of dental anthropologist was listed as one of the "101 best career opportunities of tomorrow" (New York Times Career Planner, 1988), reflecting the growing interest in and rapid progress of the discipline, since Brothwell edited the classic Dental Anthropology almost 27 years ago. In the introduction to the newest contribution to the field, Advances in Dental Anthropology, editors Larsen and Kelley note that the purpose of this volume is "(1) to demonstrate the vitality of dental anthropology, (2) to discuss some of its diversity in methodology, and (3) to present a sampling of the kinds of exacting research questions and investigator agendas that are currently being pursued by dental anthropologists" (pg. 2).

A total of 39 authors, have contributed to this volume, featuring subjects that include the history of dental anthropology (AA Dahlberg), dental morphology scoring techniques (CG Turner II, CR Nichol, and GR Scott), application of morphometrics to South Asian prehistory (JR Lukacs and BE Hemphill), use of metrics to determine population affinity and/or evolutionary mechanisms in dental reduction (CL Brace, SL Smith, and KD Hunt; JM Calcagno and KR Gibson; EF Harris and TA Rathburn), new techniques for age assessment by tooth formation or dental wear (BH Smith; PL Walker, G Dean, and P Shapiro; RA Benfer and DS Edwards); dental evidence of diet and nutritional status (CS Larsen, R Shavit, and MC Griffin; MA Kelley, DR Levesque, and E Weidl; PS Sledzik and PH Moore-Jansen; P Hartnady and JC Rose; AH Goodman and JC Rose; MF Teaford), techniques for assessing periodontal disease and changes in the alveolar bone (CF Hildebolt and S Molnar; NG Clarke and RS Hirsch), orofacial and occlusal variations and anomalies (RS Corruccini), and intentional mutilation and accidental modification of teeth (GR Milner and CS Larsen).

Dahlberg's historical perspective of the discipline initially sets the tone of the volume; sections within each of the subsequent chapters further discuss the history within the specialized areas of dental anthropology. Clearly expressed throughout Advances in Dental Anthropology are the trends that seem to have contributed most to the rapid progress of dental anthropology within the past few years, including use of multi-variate statistical analyses, technological developments such as scanning electron microscopy, and standardized methodology. A particularly noteworthy trend is the use of recent clinical evidence to re-define dental pathologies found in the archaeological record.

Although the volume is perhaps weighted more towards the current research in dental paleopathology, all of the major topics in dental anthropology are well represented. References within each chapter are comprehensive and will prove invaluable to those with either an initial or a continuing interest in the field. Photographs, charts and tables, are numerous and of excellent quality. In sum, Advances in Dental Anthropology clearly illustrates the progress and vitality of today's dental anthropology, and is a worthy addition to the library of both biological anthropologists and clinical practitioners alike.