

The second and third parts of the book abound with the names of places that exemplify the described geological features, thus enlivening the data and testifying to the author's excellent first-hand knowledge of the island and supplementary reading.

Unfortunately, the text suffers from insufficient checking and care in final compilation. Some forty-five typesetting and spelling errors were counted by the reviewer and these do not include a large number of incorrect cross references to figure numbers, dates of publications, etc. Several minor errors of fact also occur, such as the definition of hypersthene as a magnesium-iron-calcium silicate (p. 99), and the assignment of diopside to the orthorhombic system (p. 309).

The above deficiencies notwithstanding, the *Geology of Ceylon* is a most timely publication, and should be read by all who are interested in the subject or whose work is related to it.

R. L. OLIVER

PANDE (I. C.). *Economic Minerals of India*. Nagpur (Datsuns), 1967. xii+132 pp., 4 figs., 16 photos. Price Rs 6 (9s. 6d.).

This small handbook is designed to serve the elementary needs of Indian university students, whose studies include the mineral resources of India. One chapter provides a general introduction to deposits, while the remainder deals, by use, with a wide range of economic minerals. Each chapter briefly lists the mineralogy, a few properties, and the Indian occurrences of the relevant element or mineral. The book is a series of notes for a short lecture course on Indian deposits and economic minerals in general. Size prevents a satisfactory treatment of either of these topics while the extremely poor reproduction of the photographs leaves some of them unidentifiable.

J. McM. M.

KOSTOV (I.). *Mineralogy*. Author's translation from the original text in Bulgarian, edited by P. G. Embrey and J. Phemister. Edinburgh (Oliver and Boyd), 1968. 587 pp., 505 figs. Price £10. 10s.

This book is divided into two parts. Part I is general mineralogy and occupies 75 pages. Part II is systematic mineralogy and occupies the remainder of the book. Part I consists of a brief introduction to crystal chemistry, a section on morphology, physical properties, and determination of minerals, and finally the genesis of minerals. These sections are of necessity brief and could in the reviewer's opinion have been omitted completely because the space devoted to each topic is so limited as to be very incomplete: e.g. in the genesis of minerals, the topic of metamorphism is dealt with in two pages of text.

In Part II the minerals are divided into twelve classes: elements; sulphides and sulphosalts; halides; oxides and hydroxides; silicates; borates; phosphates, arsenates, and vanadates; tungstates and molybdates; sulphates; chromates; carbonates; nitrates and iodates.

In the preface Professor Kostov states that 'The essential difference from all other