other developing aspects of geology with the help of such articles as those on Micropaleontology, the Antarctic, or on Ocean waves. All libraries should have it.

R. A. H.

DE KUN (NICOLAS). *The mineral resources of Africa.* Amsterdam (Elsevier), 1965. xxvi+740 pp., 136 figs., 172 tables. Price £12.

In Africa today a shift is becoming apparent away from the traditional 'precious' mineral mining industries towards a more intensive exploitation of industrially important minerals. This transformation is of considerable significance on a continent where mining has long been a major force in social as well as economic life. The first section of this book attempts a review of African mineral deposits by countries whereas the larger second section deals with minerals classified into various economically related groups, e.g. iron–bauxite group, base metal group, etc. Despite the massive nature of this compendium it nevertheless appears to give frustratingly few details of particular deposits or of individual minerals: under indium for example we are told that sphalerite contains 0·0024 % In, but no locality or reference is given. A 44-page appendix lists more than 2000 names and addresses of companies, individuals, and organizations having interests in the African mineral industries but the main index of equal length is so constructed that to track down monazite the reader finds it neither under that name nor under cerium but is forced to look up some of the hundred or so entries under rare earth metals and thorium: crocidolite asbestos is similarly difficult to locate. This book represents an immense amount of work in compilation but will probably be of more interest to economists and geographers than to mineralogists.

R. A. H.

PARK (C. F., Jr.) and MACDIARMID (R. A.) *Ore Deposits.* San Francisco and London (W. H. Freeman & Co.) 1964. 475 pp. Price 70*s.*

This medium priced book, written by two American professors (one a former student of the other), is aimed at students and professional geologists concerned with ore deposits.

Twenty short chapters cover a galaxy of topics pertinent to metalliferous deposits. After a short introduction, a rapid historical review of ideas relating to ore genesis follows, and leads up to recent theories of ore deposition. Within this section emphasis is placed on Lindgren's genetic classification, which is upheld as a guiding star.

It is the authors' contention that ores are formed from fluids whether igneous, metamorphic, or meteoric in origin. Their nature, mobility, and reactivity, together with physical and chemical controls, whether temperature, porosity, or structure, form the subject-matter of the early chapters. Wall-rock alteration, paragenesis and zoning, and geothermometry are fairly extensively dealt with in three chapters and these