HINTZE (C.). *Handbuch der Mineralogie. Erganzungsband IV*, by K. F. CHUDOBA, Lieferung 1. Berlin (de Gruyter), 1974, xii+162 pp.

This first part of a fourth appendix to 'Hintze' brings that invaluable reference book up to date as at mid-1973, so far as new minerals and new mineral names are concerned. In a further four parts it is hoped to give fuller data and generally to bring the *Handbuch* up to date in the style of the earlier appendices.

English-speaking mineralogists must, of course, expect to find names originally given in a Cyrillic alphabet in their standard German phonetic transliteration, but it is a great pity that Professor Chudoba still occasionally invents variants of Roman alphabet names in order to retain the 'proper' pronunciation or derivation (e.g. Tansanit for tanzanite); the spelling of a name originally given in the Roman alphabet should be invariant apart from its last syllable (-ite, -ita, -it, -iet, etc.) and the time-honoured prefix Klino- (= Clino-). It is also unfortunate that Professor Chudoba, while properly translating the Schaller adjectival multiplier (e.g. manganhaltiger for manganoan) then proceeds to index these minerals under their adjective, so losing one of the most valuable advantages of the Schaller adjectives.

A new feature is the inclusion of standard German transliterations of Russian versions of Roman-alphabet names (e.g. Uekfildit = уекфилдит = Wakefieldite); a list of the Russian versions printed in the Cyrillic alphabet would have been worth while, but these back-transliterations merely cumber the literature with yet more spelling variants, some almost unrecognizable.

Apart from these criticisms, this is an excellent production, and an essential for any mineralogical library. M. H. HEY

SMITH (J. V.). *Feldspar minerals Vol. 2. Chemical and textural properties.* Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York (Springer-Verlag), 1974. xiii+690 pp., 211 figs., 66 tables. Price DM 103.50 ($42.30).

The second of J. V. Smith's superb encyclopaediac volumes on feldspars is subdivided into two sections. The first (Part 3 of the whole work) deals with chemical properties and analytical techniques, the second (Part 4) with crystal growth, zoning, diffusion, defects, and intergrowths. The eight chapters provide a total of nearly 1,800 references (up to 1973, and including references to unpublished theses), most of which are briefly summarized and built into a critical synthesis of each field. While it will still be necessary to dig out original literature (since Professor Smith's assessment of what is the real meat in a paper may not correspond with yours), as a means of rapid access to the vast store of information on feldspars it has no competitors. No petrologist with interests in the crust can afford not to have it to hand, and feldspar specialists will probably obtain fresh insights into their own fields. The author has a brisk, concise style, each section contains frequent suggestions for further work, and the over-all effect is very readable and stimulating.

This is, however, much more than a specialized reference work on feldspars. Professor Smith uses the feldspars as a vehicle for outlining the whole spectrum of