

in this class of deposit. Paper 10—The Platinum Group Element Deposits: Classification and Genesis by A. J. McDonald reviews the geological and geochemical characteristics of deposits that host this group of elements. A threefold classification is given: 1. Orthomagmatic; 2. Alluvial; 3. Hydrothermal. An excellent well ordered review of the types and modes of emplacement of the most important deposit types—the orthomagmatic deposits, is presented. Paper 11—Magmatic Segregation Deposits of Chromite by J. M. Duke reviews the important features of chromite deposits with succinct summaries of the Bushveld, Great Dyke, Stillwater, Kemi, Selukwe and Bird River Sill deposits. The models for magmatic segregation of stratiform chromite are summarized but there is a lack of discussion on structural controls on chromite body formation.

Papers 12 and 13 are excellent companion articles by J. Lydon on Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits—Part 1: A Descriptive Model, and Part 2: Genetic Models. These are comprehensive summaries that describe the geological and geochemical characteristics of VMS deposits (Part 1) and erect genetic models involving fluid compositions, deposition systems and alteration characteristics (Part 2). Ore Deposits Models contains a useful index at the back of the volume. On the whole the book is well produced and well illustrated. Some papers could be improved with more photographs of ore types and of ore textures.

Despite the shortcomings of this volume in that some of the papers are somewhat dated, being written in the early eighties, and also because of a lack of descriptions of world class deposits such as Olympic Dam, this volume contains a wealth of information, extremely useful reference lists, together with succinct summaries and descriptions of many of the major ore deposit types. The book will be of great value both to the economic geologist and to the non-expert alike and will be particularly invaluable to students. Undoubtedly it will be a best seller and represents extremely good value.

K. R. McCLAY

Zachrisson, E., Ed. *Proceedings of the Seventh Quadrennial IAGOD Symposium*. Stuttgart (E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung), 1988. x + 694 pp. Price DM 238.00 (\$140.00).

This publication contains 71 of the many papers presented at the 7th IAGOD (International Association of Ore Genesis) symposium held in Luleå

(Sweden) in August 1986. The topics covered are wide-ranging and there are sections on the tectonics of ore deposits (9 papers), fluid inclusions (7 papers), paragenesis (7 papers), fluorite and baryte deposits (7 papers), skarns (7 papers), tin and tungsten deposits (6 papers), volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits (8 papers), and mineralization associated with granitoids (9 papers). In addition there are five introductory review papers: 'Ores in volcanoes' (Sillitoe), 'Precambrian metallogeny of Finland, Norway and Sweden' (Frietsch), 'Volcanogenic mineralization styles in the Early Proterozoic of Fennoscandia' (Rickard), 'Latest Proterozoic and Phanerozoic metallogeny in Fennoscandia' (Vokes), and 'A model for the genesis of sediment-hosted exhalative (SEDEX) ore deposits' (Russell). [Abstracts of all papers are given in M.A. 90M/0265-0335.]

There are several interesting and thought-provoking papers in this volume and the range of subjects covered ensures that most geologists concerned with mineral deposits will find something of relevance here. The presence of numerous review and compilation papers makes it a particularly valuable literature source for a wide range of mineral deposit types. The overall standard of presentation is high, and the editor must be congratulated on the production of this book.

D. H. M. ALDERTON

King, H. F. *The Rocks Speak*. Parkville, Victoria, Australia (Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), 1989. xii + 308 pp.

This book is an autobiographical collection of essays concerning the development of ore geology from an Australian perspective. Dr King's professional experience of sixty years has covered the entire modern period of thought on ore genesis and his work traces changes of ideas and subsequent approach to mineral exploration from local to global scale.

He uses the example of Broken Hill to show how until the 1950s this deposit was thought to have resulted from selective replacement of sedimentary horizons by 'ascending' hydrothermal fluids. Even after presentation of substantial evidence of the stratiform nature of the deposit by Ramdohr in 1951, showing that the high-temperature nature of the ore mineralogy was acquired during metamorphism, and field scale evidence by King, the hydrothermal view was retained by Australian geologists because of mineral replacement textures seen on thin-section scale. Stanton's work in 1972 finally demonstrated that the