mineralogists. Thus, in one paper it is suggested that halloysite is not tubular in nature but that the tubes are artifacts formed on drying, in another that pure montmorillonite may contain two distinct entities differing in charge, and in another that the clay minerals found in deposits depict the source conditions rather than the deposition conditions. Such physical subjects as the surface charge on montmorillonite and the density of montmorillonite pastes, as well as such practical aspects as the stratigraphical associations of clay minerals and the alteration of clay minerals in sea water, are also treated. The volume clearly reflects the vast amount and the wide scope of current American investigations on clays. Each paper is provided with a concise summary that truly indicates the scope of the paper and the conclusions reached —a very refreshing change from the type of summary so often presented. The electron micrographs reproduced are in general excellent, although a few seem to be hardly up to the previous high standard of this series. One misses any account of discussion on the various papers, but the general quality of the book more than makes up for this deficiency; a brief but adequate index is provided. The volume is excellently produced and is, indeed, a pleasure to handle. The Editor is to be congratulated on the high standard obtained, and the Committee on providing a book no clay mineralogist can afford to be without.

R. C. MACKENZIE

KRAUS (Edward Henry), HUNT (Walter Fred), & RANSDELL (Lewis Stephen). *Mineralogy. An Introduction to the Study of Minerals and Crystals.* London (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.), 5th edn, 1959, x+686 pp. Price 70*s*.

The general arrangement, chapter headings, and much of the subject matter and illustrations of this very well produced text-book are the same as in the third edition [1936; M.A. **6**–289], but the text has been reset with many minor alterations and some of the less satisfactory figures have been dropped. The book well deserves its continued popularity.

M. H. H.

HINTZE (Carl) [1851–1916]. *Handbuch der Mineralogie.* CHUDOBA (Karl F.). *Ergänzungsband II: Neue Mineralien und neue Mineralnamen (mit Nachträgen, Richtigstellungen und Ergänzungen).* Berlin (Walter de Gruyter & Co.), 1955–9, Lief. 6–9, pp. 401–728. Price, Lief. 6 & 7 DM. 22 each, Lief. 8 DM. 28, Lief. 9 DM. 26.

In the sixth part the alphabetical review of new minerals, new mineral

names, and new data is completed (tungomelan to zirkonoid; cf. M.A. **12**–564). A very useful critical and classified arrangement of all the new names in Erg. I and II follows; accepted, doubtful, synonymous, and other names are carefully distinguished, though Chudoba's classification in this respect will not be universally acceptable. The seventh and eighth parts contain a review of rejected and doubtful minerals, suggested and proven identities, arranged alphabetically; this very useful compilation, which is styled 'Ergänzungsband II, Teil II', serves admirably to show how many problems of identity and nomenclature are still unsettled. Finally, part 9 is the first part (Abernathyit to Iochroitt) of 'Ergänzungsband II, Teil III', which will really be a third appendix in itself, containing new species and varieties, new names, rejected and doubtful names, suggested and proven identities, and new data, for the period 1954–8 inclusive, arranged alphabetically. It is unfortunate that so many names have been given only in a Germanized version, without cross-indexing under the original spelling; this has led to one of the few slips detected in the work: Kryophiolith (p. 572) and Cryphiolith (p. 691) are the same mineral, crifiolate of Scacchi.

M. H. H.

Brauns (R.) [1861–1937]. *Mineralogie.* Chudoba (Karl F.). *Allgemeine Mineralogie.* Sammlung Göschen, Bd. 29. Berlin (Walter de Gruyter & Co.), 1958, 10th edn, 120 pp., 120 figs. Price DM. 3.60. *Spezielle Mineralogie.* Sammlung Göschen, Bd. 31/31a. Idem, 1959, 10th edn, 170 pp., 125 figs. Price DM. 5.80.

The first edition of this little text-book appeared as a single volume in 1893, and the 7th in 1936 [M.A. 6–339]; the 9th edition (1955) and the present edition have been greatly expanded and divided into two volumes, one giving an elementary general account of crystal growth, form, and structure, of the simpler methods for the qualitative analysis of minerals, and of the conditions of formation of minerals; the second volume comprises concise descriptions of the commoner species. There is no account of crystal optics (which is the subject of a separate volume in the Sammlung Göschen), and optical data for the species described are not given under the individual species, but collected in one table. The pair of booklets (6 in. × 4 in.) are clearly written in simple language and are excellent value.

M. H. H.