Ferrous sulphate heptahydrate				Ferrous sulphate tetrahydrate			
d, Å.	Ι.	d, Å.	Ι.	d, Å.	<i>I</i> .	d, Å.	Ι.
6.60	4	1.95	27	6.60	19	1.64	13
5.92	7	1.90	10	5.72	6	1.62	17
5.26	42	1.86	22	5.31	67	1.59	9
4·69	100	1.84	28	4.73	43	1.56	11
4.42	19	1.74	9	4.37	100	1.48	13
3.95	29	1.68	10	3.90	52	1.43	33
3 ·70	54	1.65	5	3.35	56	1.38	20
3.53	2	1.61	9	3.20	45	1.30	29
3.35	13	1.59	3	2.93	72	1.26	9
3.20	42	1.54	11	2.71	30	1.24	9
3.06	23	1.52	11	2.56	48	1.16	11
2.95	14	1.49	12	2.40	39	1.13	11
2.71	46	1.45	6	2.34	48	1.23	9
2.61	45	1.39	7	2.24	44	1.22	7
2.45	20	1.35	9	2.10	15	1.09	7
2.40	18	1.32	5	1.95	39		
2.29	13	1.30	5	1.88	35		
2.25	7	1.24	6	1.78	22		
2.18	5	1.21	4	1.74	17		
2.06	12	1.19	5	1.71	15		
2.00	24	1.17	6	1.66	13		

TABLE I. X-ray diffraction data recorded by the authors.

fibres was the same as that given by the ferrous sulphate heptahydrate. This confirms the identity of the sample as melanterite.

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¹ M. Kossenberg, Journ. Sci. Instr., 1955, vol. 32, p. 117.

BOOK REVIEWS

BRUHNS (W.) and RAMDOHR (P.) Petrographie. Sammlung Göschen, vol. 173. Berlin, 1960. 141 pp., 21 figs. 3.60 DM.

This small book gives a condensed and well-rounded survey of the whole field of petrology and is extremely good value. The descriptive aspects predominate and make it especially valuable for those geologists

BOOK REVIEWS

who have to deal with macroscopic and microscopic aspects of rocks without going deeper into the mineralogical and physico-chemical details of petrology.

The first, general, part (40 pp.) contains chapters on petrographic methods, on the main rock-forming minerals, and on formation and subdivision of rocks. In the second, special, part the authors devote 60 pages to the igneous, 20 to the sedimentary, and 30 to the metamorphic rocks. Texture and geologic appearance of igneous rocks as well as their subdivision according to Tröger are briefly mentioned. For the most important rock types at least two chemical analyses are given. The authors emphasize the importance of certain rocks for the formation of economic mineral deposits.

For sedimentary rocks, the usual subdivision into clastic, chemical, and biochemical ones (including phosphorites, ironstones, and coppershales) is applied.

In spite of limited space, facies concept and the application of petrofabrics are mentioned, followed by the discussion of a few selected examples of metamorphic rocks.

E. F. STUMPFL

KRINOV (E. L.). Principles of Meteoritics. Translated from the Russian by IRENE VIDZIUNAS. Translation edited by HARRISON BROWN. (International Series of Monographs on Earth Sciences, vol. 7.) London and New York (Pergamon Press), 1960. xi + 535 pp., 154 text-figs., 7 plates. 70s. net.

In 1955 a book by E. L. Krinov entitled 'Основы метеоритики' was published in Moscow. This book dealt with all aspects of meteoritics largely from a Russian point of view although references were given to German and English literature. The book under review is a translation with some additions (but little revision) to bring the book up to date.

It cannot be said that the translation does justice to the original. Apart from the reproduction, which is 'by non-letterpress setting and photo-lithography', for which the publishers excuse themselves on the grounds of speed and cost, there are too many errors and examples of poor arrangement of tables and figures to make the book acceptable as it stands. There are several numerical errors in the text references to the list of literature at the end of the volume, five occurring between pages 162 and 176, and the setting of eighteen of the fifty-two tables sideways (instead of upright as in the Russian edition) makes reading tedious; in tables 4 and 19 it is necessary to turn the book upside down to read the