

Although there is far too much new material for one to be able to summarize even the salient points in this brief account, mention should be made of Chapter 14, 'Framework Silicates: The Feldspars'. This chapter, written by W. H. Taylor, presents in forty-seven pages a clear summary of what is 'currently' (roughly 1964) known about the complicated feldspar structures. Although the chapter was written in 1962, the material is quite up-to-date because the author had access to then unpublished results of a number of co-workers. The chapter is organized into three parts. First is a survey of the main features of the structural scheme of the feldspars. Next is a detailed description of the principal structures of the different temperature forms of the end-component K-, Na-, Ba-, and Ca-feldspars. There is more detail than for the descriptions elsewhere in the book. Data on such things as metal-oxygen bond distances, temperature factors, anisotropic atoms, and ordering are given and discussed. The third part describes and interprets the structures of the two-component alkali feldspar series, plagioclase series, and (K,Ba)-feldspar series. Among other things, the significance of crystal imperfections is at least mentioned. This chapter may well be a signpost to the direction of future editions. Coverage of the whole range of mineral structures by just one or two people within a short enough time is probably too big a job from now on.

The criticisms made here should not be construed as negating the over-riding positive features of the book or as discounting any of the enormous amount of care and labour that went into its production. The book will continue to be indispensable for anyone dealing with minerals. It will again be the first place to turn when one wants an introductory education on mineral structures, some specific information, or to find out what problems still remain to be solved.

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FANG (J. H.) and BLOSS (F. DONALD). *X-Ray Diffraction Tables*.  
Southern Illinois University Press, 1966. 360 pp. Price: \$12.75.

In a pleasant, usable format these tables provide values for  $d$ ,  $\sin^2\theta$  (or  $Q$ ) for  $2\theta$  angles at intervals of  $0.01^\circ$  for the wavelengths  $K\alpha$ ,  $K\alpha_1$ ,  $K\alpha_2$ , and  $K\beta$  of copper, iron, molybdenum, and chromium radiations, and for  $L\alpha_1$  of tungsten. The  $d$ -values for each radiation are given side by side so that not only can those peaks associated with a  $K\alpha_1$  peak be readily identified, but also possible interference from a contaminated tube can be quickly checked. The absence of cobalt radiations will be regretted by some laboratories.

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