

This is a huge subject, but the broad principles of the technique, the instrumentation, and the analytical procedures followed and corrections made are clearly outlined, again with examples quoted from the literature.

The book is designed for geologists entering a new and unfamiliar field. In this it succeeds with admirable clarity. Most geologists already engaged in X-ray analysis, however, still await a more detailed discussion of the technique and the rather special problems with which the geologist must contend.

P. R. HOOPER

KRUŽA (TOMÁŠ). *Moravské nerosty a jejich literatura 1940–1965*. [The minerals of Moravia and their literature 1940–1965.] Brno, Moravian Museum, 1966, 378 pp., 30 plates, 6 maps. Price not given.

This book is a detailed inventory of the minerals and mineral localities of Moravia, incorporating in particular many discoveries made during the last 25 years, a period in which intensive search for deposits of economic importance has been carried out. The introduction is printed in Czech, Russian, English (pp. 8–10), German, and French. The remainder of the book is mainly in Czech, although to a non-Czech reader the lists are generally easy to follow. Short biographies of many earlier workers on Moravian minerals are followed by a complete bibliography for the period 1940–1965, bringing up to date the compilation published by E. Burkart in 1942.

In the longest section of the book (pp. 43–298) a detailed list of localities, in alphabetical order, is given, with the minerals found at each and brief notes on them. For cross reference, a list of minerals, with the places at which each is found, is also given. Finally, abandoned and working mines are briefly listed.

A valuable feature of the book is an appendix of 60 photographs, most of them illustrating localities of mineralogical interest. The captions are printed only in Czech, and the value of the photographs would have been enhanced for the general reader outside Czechoslovakia if supplementary notes on the photographs had been added in one or more other languages.

Although of more interest to mineralogists living in Czechoslovakia, the work is a very detailed and valuable source of information on a region famous for its minerals, in particular those from pegmatites and serpentinites. In addition, it will undoubtedly be of much interest to mineralogists in other countries in view of the forthcoming meeting of the International Geological Congress in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

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