

climatic types of lithogenesis on the earth's surface during Phanerozoic times during which three stages in the evolution of climatic conditions are recognized; each corresponding to general stages in the tectonic development of the earth. Tectonic deformations of the lithosphere are regarded as taking place against a background of constant shifting of both the earth's rotational axis and the position of the equatorial plane.

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This new quarterly bears the same relationship to the recently formed Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits as Economic Geology does to the Society of Economic Geologists. That is, subscription to the Journal is not restricted to members of the society. The publication is intended to be international and has some thirty regional editors under the leadership of Prof. Amstutz of Heidelberg. Articles are published in either English, French, or German, and, regardless of the language used, each has an English abstract. The first copy contains an introduction on the scope and aims of the journal in both English and German and, also, notes for intending authors in all three languages.

Issue no. 1 contains papers ranging from isotopic sulphur in stratiform lead-zinc ore bodies to the more regional aspects of ore occurrence in southern Turkey. Also included is a more general article by P. Routhier pleading for more method in scientific communication and asking, rather optimistically, for more concise writing to achieve a reduction in bulk of information without reduction in content.

The journal is well produced and printed although illustrations in many cases appear rather cramped and mixed with text. This is partly due to trying to place them within one column of a double-column page. The editors do not, however, appear to be afraid of using half-tone illustrations of high quality. This journal is a very welcome addition to the very limited periodical literature on economic geology.

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