well-produced volume contains invaluable documentation of current thinking in this still rapidly developing industry and should be of considerable interest to the layman as much as the scientist or industrialist concerned with the factual data on which the nuclear controversy is founded.

I. R. BASHAM

Dennis (J. G.), Murawski (H.), and Weber (K.), Editors. *International Tectonic Lexicon: a prodrome*. Stuttgart (E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: Nagele and Obermiller), 1979. vi+153 pp., 13 figs. Price DM 48.00 ($29.80).

When I first heard of this publication, I was pleased at the prospect of a text which would resolve some of the problems of terminology in present day tectonics. However on examining a copy, I was disappointed. The book appears to have been confined to those terms which are not only commonly used by all geologists but which have clearly understood internationally agreed usage. The scope of the book is also very limited. Those areas in tectonics where terminology has been borrowed from engineering, metallurgy, geophysics, etc., where clarification and definition to overcome ambiguous usage are necessary, have been ignored. Those terms which commonly are confused by students, and often misused in the literature (pitch/plunge, fold axis/fold axial plane/fold axial trace, etc.) which could usefully be defined in one text are absent. Perhaps more surprisingly, terms such as geosyncline and orogen or orogeny are defined in terms of their pre-plate tectonic usage, the role of ocean margin, or subduction implied in present day usage being ignored.

As most of the terms defined in the text will already be known to the practising geologist, not just the tectonics expert, I can see little of benefit in this publication for the professional, and at its price, it will certainly be excluded from the student or amateur market.

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