

could also be strengthened by placing more emphasis on cross-section construction and for some terrains, balanced section construction.

One of the other serious limitations of the book, to my mind, is the lack of chapter references and a general reference list. True, the sources of many diagrams are acknowledged at the front of the book but many readers will want references to the original papers for the ideas and the diagrams in a more accessible form than given in this text. This could be achieved by having either reference lists at the end of each chapter, or by a comprehensive reference list at the back of the book. Many of the new ideas on tectonics and faulting are introduced in this book but the reader will have a hard time determining the appropriate references just from the figure acknowledgements.

Despite the shortcomings the book is a welcome addition to texts on map interpretation particularly in the fact that the more modern concepts of structural geology are introduced and in that aerial photographs and remote sensing are discussed. The book is primarily written as an undergraduate text with a strong structural geology bias. The text is well written and the illustrations are clear and well presented. The size of the book is 20 cm × 27 cm, single column, allowing good reproduction of diagrams and aerial photograph stereo pairs. Despite the limitations mentioned above, the book will be very useful for students and academics alike. It compares very favourably with other books on map interpretation and unlike them has a strong emphasis on modern 3D structural geometry.

K. R. McCLAY

Radhakrishna, B. P., Ramakrishnan, M. and Mahabaleswar, B., eds. *Granulites of South India*. Bangalore (Geological Society of India: Memoir 17), 1990. xxiv + 502 pp.

This memoir, subtitled the Pichamuthu volume, is published in honour of Professor C. S. Picha-

muthu on his 90th birthday. In addition to a tribute to him by the senior editor, the book presents reprints of 48 papers, divided into seven main sections, each section being prefaced by editors' comments. The classic paper by Thomas Holland on the charnockite series leads off, though here and in most of the papers there are substantial sections omitted, represented by \* \* \* \*. Papers by Pichamuthu, Howie, Subramaniam and Rajagopalam are included, together with the more recent contributions by Weaver, Friend, Sen and Bhattacharya, and Newton. The majority of the papers were distributed in a wide variety of journals, and in collecting them together in the style of the Benchmark series published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, the editors have done a considerable service.

R. A. HOWIE

Subbarao, K. V., ed. *Deccan Flood Basalts*. Bangalore (Geological Survey of India: Memoir 10), 1988. xxii + 393 pp, 22 maps, 1 geological map (1:1 000 000).

Memoir 10 is the result of an eight-day field workshop held in Bombay-Poona, and includes a reconnaissance map of the Deccan Basalt Group. The vast majority of the chapters, of which there are twenty-six, involve Indian scientists. A published inaugural address by K. G. Cox is followed by chapters covering all aspects of the geology of the Deccan including  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages, mantle xenoliths, seismic profiling, zeolites, gravity, intertrap units and many papers on the basaltic units. The memoir provides useful background information for researchers into flood volcanism and would hopefully be included in most libraries on campuses with an active volcanology-geochemistry group.

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