

mass of iron, and appears to be a weathered furnace product. It contains no nickel and is certainly not a meteorite.

A fireball was observed near Newtown, Connecticut, on the evening of December 29, 1925. About five months later an irregular mass of iron,  $10 \times 5 \times 1$  cm, weighing some 220 grams, was found on a patch of sand about half-a-mile northwest of the Newtown railway station. It was acquired by this museum and listed as the Newtown meteorite by Reeds (1937). However, the metal is structureless and contains no nickel, and the specimen is not a meteorite.

*The American Museum of Natural History,*  
New York, N. Y.

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*References*

- MACNAUGHTON (L. W.), 1926. Amer. Museum Novitates, no. 207, 2 pp.  
REEDS (C. A.), 1937. Bull. Amer. Museum Nat. Hist., vol. 73, p. 603.

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**BOOK REVIEW**

BAKER (George). *Detrital heavy minerals in natural accumulates with special reference to Australian occurrences.* Melbourne (Austral. Inst. Mining and Metall.), 1962, xii+146 pp., 4 pls. Price £A 2. 2s.

This small book has been written primarily for those concerned with the identification and mineralogical investigation of the heavy minerals encountered in the Australian beach sand industry, which produces large tonnages of rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite along the Queensland and New South Wales coastline and to the south of Perth in Western Australia. It serves both as a general introduction to the mineralogy and characteristics of detrital minerals, and as a review of the 40 or 50 heavy minerals encountered in Australian sands, reference being made to about a hundred papers on the subject, the majority (71) of which are Reports from the Mineragraphic Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Melbourne, to which the author is attached. Methods of investigation are listed but not described, and the 12 pages devoted to the diagnosis of heavy minerals although discursive is rather weak, as are the short chapters on radioactivity and fluorescence. The geographical distribution of heavy minerals in Australian sands, both marine and fluvial, is conveniently summarized in tabular form.

T. DEANS