

Those noted include 'Castlemarine' for Castlemartin, 'Moehave' for Mohave and 'Whin' for Thin in the captions to plates 4, 25, and 11B respectively. There are a few more serious errors in the captions. Thus in plate 93A the current is flowing from left to right and not the reverse as stated in the caption. In plate 61 (which appears to illustrate the same excellent specimen as in Pettijohn, 1957, plate 3) the current is from top to bottom, not from right to left as the caption has it. Moreover the core-specimen in plate 17B appears to be upside down. Finally, the authors claim in the Preface that they have not repeated any illustrations from their earlier volume on paleocurrents and basin analysis. In the interests of veracity this claim must be contested since plate 106A in the Atlas is merely a somewhat enlarged version of plate 30 in the previous book.

The glossary is useful and well compiled, and represents the best and most comprehensive attempt yet made to define the more common sedimentary structures.

In summary, if this book is to be assessed on the authors' criteria, as set out in the Preface, then it must to some extent be regarded as deficient since this reviewer's recent experience is that the Atlas is not entirely satisfactory in use as an independent vehicle for introducing students to sedimentary structures. On the other hand, when used in combination with existing texts, and especially with the authors' earlier volume, the inherent value of the Atlas is fully realized. In this context the book is to be recommended both to the student who wishes to see structures that may not be readily accessible to him, and also to the teacher who requires good illustrations to illuminate his course. From either point of view the Atlas is a thoroughly worthwhile investment.

G. K.

MILLAR (C. E.), TURK (L. M.), and FOTH (H. D.). *Fundamentals of soil science*. New York (Wiley), 1965. 526 pp. Price: \$7.75.

This is the fourth edition of a text-book for agricultural students in American colleges. It has been considerably redrafted and brought up to date and is well written and illustrated. It has one chapter on mineralogy, which is adequately dealt with, and in the rest of the text, properties of the soils are always brought back to their mineral content. The book is primarily a teaching text for agricultural students and so is not of great interest to mineralogists.

H. G. M.

New Book

EICHHOLZ (D. E.). *Theophrastus: De Lapidibus*. Oxford (Oxford University Press), 1965. 141 pp. Price: 45s.

T. W. B.