law of constant radii. Other isomorphous series agree with the Law of Retgers, and the present results are therefore expressed in terms of a law of additive volumes rather than additive radii.

PROF. A. HOLMES and DR. H. F. HARWOOD: *The age and composition of the Whin Sill and the related dikes of the north of England.* The rocks of the Whin Sill and its associated dikes are quartz-dolerites. Chemical analyses show that they are all of substantially identical composition. Dikes of this series run north of east. They are quite distinct from the system of tholtiite dikes to which the Bingfield dike, the "Brunton type" of Teall, belongs. A pebble of quartz-dolerite in the Upper Brock-ram of George Gill, Brackenber Moor, near Appleby, has been proved by chemical analysis to be definitely of the Whin Sill type. This, with other evidence, indicates that the age of Whin Sill and its associated dikes is post-Westphalian and pre-Upper Brockram.

MR. A. W. GROVES: *The identification of dumortierite in grains; dumortierite in Cornish granite.* Attention is drawn to the possibility of confusing dumortierite with a number of more common minerals. Dumortierite is recorded in several sediments in southern England and in the Land's End granite.

DR. T. V. M. RAO: *On "bauxite" from Kashmir, India.* The so-called bauxite of Kashmir is found to consist mainly of disapore and an opaque mineral correspond-ing in composition to a monohydrate of alumina. The deposit was derived from beds of clay, having been first altered into the di-hydrate (bauxite) and subsequently to its present condition through dehydration and thermodynamic metamorphism.

REVIEWS

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC TABLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF MINERALS. Victor Goldschmidt and Samuel G. Gordon. Special Publication No. 2. *The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.* 70 pages. Price $1.50. 1928.

The authors have arranged the recorded crystallographic data of minerals according to the polar elements p_0, q_0, r_0, λ, μ, ν, as these values are obtainable by measurement. Available data for 759 minerals are given in nine tables while supplementary tables include 22 amorphous minerals, 242 for which the data are incomplete or wanting, and 2 liquid minerals. In addition to the 1025 mineral species thus accounted for, 192 doubtful species and varieties have also been included.

The possibility of selecting more than one position was also considered and the tables arranged to cover the various orientations. In order to facilitate the deter-mination, the chemical composition, specific gravity, hardness and other character-istic properties are likewise given. These tables should prove extremely serviceable especially where fairly well developed crystals are involved.

W.F.H.
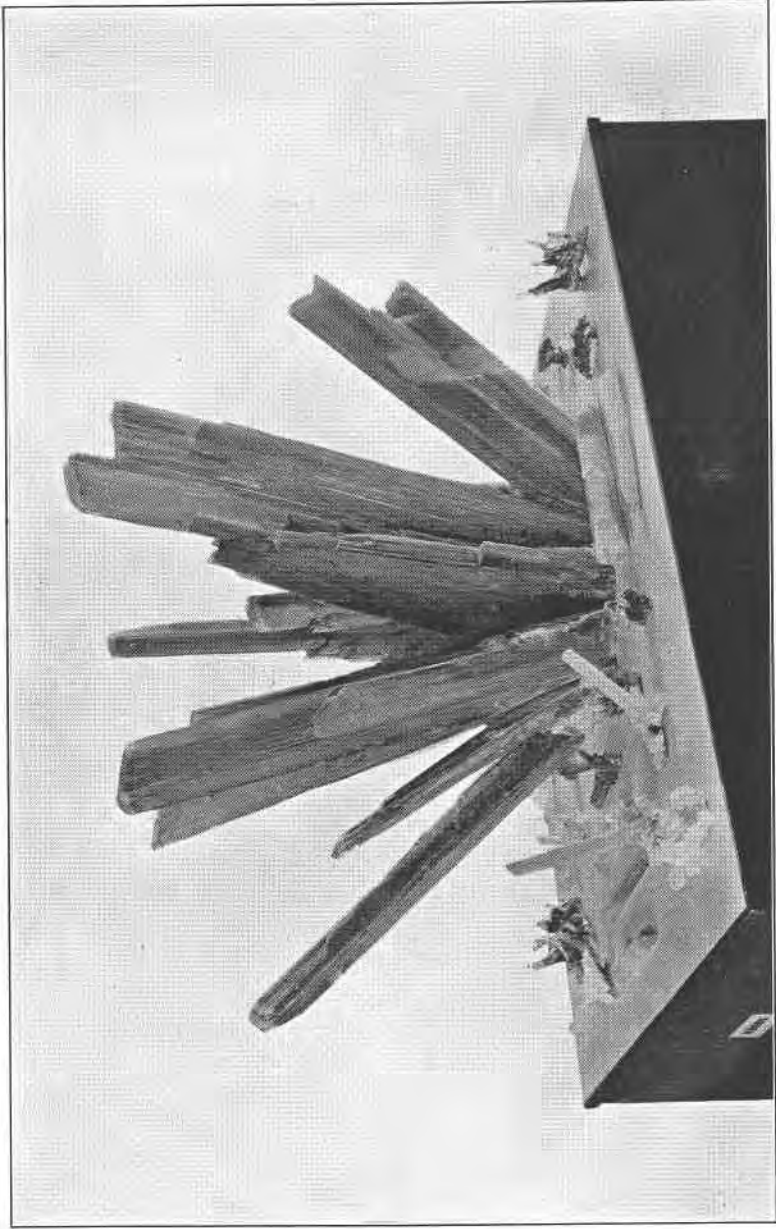
Group of gypsum crystals from Naica, Chihuahua, Mexico. This group has just been installed in the Mineralogical Museum of Harvard University. It is the same group, a photograph of which was published in this Journal, vol. **12**, p. 252, 1927, in an article by Dr. Foshag. The largest crystal is between four and five feet in length. The small crystals are from other parts of the cave.