

BOOK REVIEWS

GLOSSARY OF MINERAL SPECIES 1980. By Michael Fleischer. Mineralogical Record, P.O. Box 35565, Tucson, Arizona 85740. 192 pages. \$6.50. Postage free.

Professional and amateur mineralogists alike will welcome the publication of a revised edition of this invaluable glossary expanded from 145 pages in the 1975 edition to 192 pages in the 1980 edition. As noted in the Preface "The 1980 Glossary has nearly 3200 entries in the main table. Of these more than 400 (12.7 percent) are new entries not in the 1975 Glossary. In addition, 728 entries in the 1975 Glossary have been changed significantly. The literature has been covered to February, 1980, for this edition."

This small volume is invaluable to everyone with a serious interest in mineralogy; we are all indebted to Dr. Fleischer for his continued devotion to the time-consuming and often tedious task of updating mineralogical systematics.

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GLOBAL TECTONICS AND METALLOGENY, Volume 1, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Jan Kutina. E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart, West Germany, 1978, 1980. 223 pages. DM 78, approx. \$40, for Volume 1 complete (4 numbers); private subscriptions for personal use by U.S. residents, \$25.

These are the first issues of a journal published by the Laboratory of Global Tectonics and Metallogeny (American University, Washington, D.C. 20016) in cooperation with the Commission on Tectonics of Ore Deposits (CTOD) of the International Association on the Genesis of Ore Deposits (IAGOD). The Editor has a distinguished group of Associate Editors, from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and Latin America. Each volume of the journal will comprise four numbers, and will not necessarily coincide with a calendar year.

The scope of this new periodical can best be illustrated by listing some of the papers and authors: Problems of global tectonics and metallogeny (J. Kutina); Metallogenic maps: principles and progress (P. W. Guild); Statistical treatment of tectonic and mineral deposit data (F. P. Agterberg and A. G. Fabbri); Evolution of the earth's crust, based on the measurement of areas of orogens (B.

Choubert); Concentric metallogenic zones and their connection with the arched uplifts in the east of the USSR (I. N. Tomson and V. S. Kravtsov); The Olympia-Wichita lineament: a continental-scale basement fracture system (D. L. Baars); Regularities in the distribution of ore deposits along the "Mendocino latitude," western United States (J. Kutina); Comments on a structural interpretation of the Santiago-Mendoza mosaic (G. Perez Rojas). In addition there are reports on the activities of IAGOD/CTOD. All the papers in the first two numbers are in English; however, the official languages of the journal are English and French.

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ATLAS OF ROCK-FORMING MINERALS IN THIN SECTION. By W. S. MacKenzie and C. Guilford. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980. vi + 98 pages. \$22.50.

"The purpose of this book is to illustrate the appearance of many of the common rock-forming minerals in thin section under the microscope. It is not our intention that it should be used as a substitute for a mineralogy textbook but rather as a laboratory handbook for use in practical classes together with one of the standard textbooks on mineralogy" (from the Preface).

The authors are to be congratulated on their success in achieving this purpose. They provide photomicrographs of 84 minerals, including all those likely to be encountered in igneous and metamorphic rocks (plus a few less common ones, such as astrophyllite, eudialyte, lamprophyllite, deerite, howieite, zussmanite). At least two photographs have been made for each mineral, one in plane-polarized light and the other the same view under crossed polars (the latter usually omitted for isotropic minerals). For pleochroic minerals three photographs are shown, two in plane-polarized light with the polarizer in two orthogonal positions to illustrate the pleochroism. The color reproduction is excellent. A brief description accompanies each mineral.

This book can be highly recommended to all students of minerals in thin sections; it should be available in all laboratory courses on this subject.

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