

Gold Deposits of the World :

with a Section on Prospecting. By Prof. William Harvey Emmons. Pp. vii+562. (New York and London : McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1937.) 36s.

PROF. EMMONS'S name is sufficient guarantee that a book from him merits serious consideration. In this work, an "Introduction", which is rather fuller than such chapters are wont to be, will be found helpful to many students and to some who have passed the student stage, especially in the elucidation of bathyliths and their relation to gold deposition. Excluding this and the index, which occupies eighteen pages, half the book is taken up in descriptions of American gold occurrences, and the balance is left for the remainder of the world. It is this latter half that is open to criticism. For so dominant a producer as the Rand, more up-to-date figures might have been given for individual mines as regards values, widths, working costs and tonnage. For example, one diagram is based on assays made in 1913: the recent developments in which West Witwatersrand Areas, Ltd. has so prominently figured are almost passed over, and the plan of the Rand printed on p. 421 is too small and confused to be of much value. The absence of recent data is noticeable throughout this part of the book; thus it is stated that, "No production is reported for Sierra Leone", whereas the Colonial Report for 1935 gives "32,947 ozs. (crude)"; that in Tanganyika Territory the area north-east of Mwanza is unmapped, whereas excellent geological maps were published a few years ago.

In dealing with America, Prof. Emmons is on surer ground and writes fully with an authoritative hand. The descriptions of the mines are backed by an immense series of facts and figures, and throughout, with rare exceptions, the maps and diagrams, of necessity small, are admirable and sufficiently clear. Plentiful references to earlier works are given. The chapter on "Prospecting" contains some useful notes on controlling structures and references to examples in the text, but the author has not extended this part of his subject to descriptions or discussions of mechanical or geophysical methods. Despite the relatively small defects mentioned, this comprehensive volume will undoubtedly prove of great value to all interested in the geological and economic aspects of its subject.

J. P.

The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma

Edited by Lt.-Col. R. B. S. Sewell. (Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.) Protozoa: Ciliophora. By Dr. B. L. Bhatia. Pp. xxii+493+12 plates. (London: Taylor and Francis, 1936.) 30s.

THE present volume, one of the latest in the series on "The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma", though devoted only to those members of the sub-phylum Ciliophora, or ciliate infusoria, which have been recorded from the countries named, will be of more general interest to zoologists, in view of the cosmopolitan distribution of the majority of these Protozoa, and also because there

is no recent publication in the English language dealing with this group in a comprehensive manner. This work represents a systematic survey of the Ciliophora, of which 310 species, including several new ones, are briefly described. The classification of the group adopted by Dr. Bhatia is up to date. Keys are provided for the identification of families (including those hitherto not recorded from India), genera and species. A useful "Systematic Index" combines a résumé with a classified list of the organisms dealt with. The ciliate species are also arranged in groups, according to their geographical distribution, while cross-reference lists are given for the parasitic forms and their hosts. A brief description is given of the general morphology of the Ciliophora and of the methods employed in their study.

There is an exhaustive bibliography occupying 46 pages and an alphabetical list of the ciliates referred to in the book, as well as a map of the Indian Empire. The volume is abundantly illustrated by text-figures and twelve plates. The latter represent the Ophryoscolecidæ found in the Indian ox and are reproduced from Kofoid and MacLennan's studies on these ciliates. It is somewhat surprising to find that, in a book devoted to the entire sub-phylum Ciliophora, all the plates are allocated to the representatives of a single family.

C. A. HOARE.

The Scenery of England:

a Study of Harmonious Grouping in Town and Country. By Dr. Vaughan Cornish. Second edition. Pp. xvi+144+15 plates. (London: Alexander Maclehoose and Co., 1937.) 6s. net.

DR. VAUGHAN CORNISH is an eminent example of the type of observer who not only appreciates the best characteristics of the works of Nature and of man but also interprets them with scientific understanding. The first edition of his charming little book was noticed in NATURE of November 19, 1932 (130, 760); and we are glad to direct attention to this new issue, which contains an appendix by Mr. H. G. Griffin, secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, on the aims and objects of the Council. The book has been enlarged and revised, and ten of the fifteen full-page plates in it are entirely new. The picture of the tidal bore of the Trent at Knaith, above Gainsborough, a subject to which Dr. Cornish has given particular attention, is remarkably fine. Every intelligent lover of 'open-air' scenes in town or country will find the book a source of real pleasure.

Earth-Lore :

Geology without Jargon. By Prof. S. J. Shand. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. viii+144+16 plates. (London: Thomas Murby and Co., 1937.) 3s. 6d. net.

"GEOLOGY WITHOUT JARGON" aptly describes Prof. Shand's entertaining and informative little book. The second edition has been improved by the addition of a number of plates and other illustrations; and there is a new chapter on Atlantis and other "Lost Continents".