mile canoe journey, of steam locomotion, pioneers and prospectors—a record of time and place swallowed up by the history of *development*.

There is a lot to be learnt from reading this book—compulsory text for first year undergraduate and retiring professors alike, but certainly a must for chairmen of university departments, past, present and future!

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'GEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF PENINSULAR INDIA: PETROLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS' Editor A. K. Saha – Recent Research in Geology. Vol. 13. Hindusthan Publishing Corporation (1987). New Delhi. 160 pp.

This is a volume brought out in honour of Prof. Saurindranath Sen, a respected teacher of geology at the Calcutta University, known for his contribution to the structural aspects of igneous and metamorphic rocks. It includes papers contributed by his students and admirers.

S. Bhattacharjee in an important paper, points to reactivation of major lineaments in the peninsular shield as controlling the development of Proterozoic basins, more particularly the Cuddapah basin. A thermo-mechanical model including sedimentation and thermal driving is advocated to explain the geological and geophysical features of the Cuddapah basin. P. K. Banerjee speculates on the correlation of lineaments with metallogeny. His observations on the Narmada-Son lineament separating two fundamentally different Precambrian cratonic blocks, as a zone of possible concentration of economically important mineral deposits (Mississippi type) is worth pursuing. Papers on structural aspects include those of Naha on structural style of metamorphic terrain of Rajasthan, Ghosh and Sengupta on the Singhbhum shear zone, Gangopadhyay and Mukhopadhyay on structural geometry of Delhi Group of rocks. Ramakrishna and Anantha Iyer consider the geochemistry of the Javanahalli amphibolites of Karnataka. Trivedi and others report whole-rock Rb-Sr age of 720 Ma for the Idar granite, Gujarat.

Sarkar and Bose have described the layered-type anorthosite mass at Kadavur, Tamil Nadu. Leelanandam has a general paper on Archaean layered anorthosite complexes of the world. Saha has presented a review of growth in our knowledge of the continental crust of India from 1900–1985.

Although in a broad sense all the articles assembled in this volume deal with one or the other aspects of the geological evolution of Peninsular India, they are not interconnected and we miss a step by step evolution of one of the important shield areas of the world.

Containing as it does several excellent reviews, the volume is a fitting tribute to the dedicated service of an eminent teacher and should be read by all those interested in Precambrian Geology.

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