

seems continents with over 2000 million tons of resources are grouped under the major category. India (1000 million tons) is ranked fifth in the world bauxite resources position. Guinea with 5,600 million tons ranks first followed by Australia (4,440 million tons), Brazil (2,250 million tons) and Jamaica (2000 million tons). Strictly speaking, India should rank third or fourth because its resource position has crossed 2000 million tons in the year 1977 itself. Subsequently quite a good number of deposits with sizeable reserve have been identified by the Geological Survey of India, particularly in the east coast region.

This professional paper is an excellent document giving the state-of-art on the several facets of bauxite, both academic and economic, in a nutshell. This should be of immense use for the researchers persuing problems on bauxite and attempting correlations with the several deposits in the world, teachers teaching economic geology, earth scientists engaged in bauxite exploration, and Mining and process engineers. The U. S. G. S. in general and Sam H. Patterson in particular, deserves all praise for bringing out such a useful volume at the right time.

Hyderabad

P. K. RAMAM

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF ANDHRA PRADESH. By N. V. B. S. Dutt. Third Edition. Published by Natural Resources Development Co-operative Society (N.R.D.C.S.) Hyderabad, 432 pages, 41 tables, 6 text figures and 6 maps.

This is the third thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of the book 'Geology of the Andhra Pradesh' by the same author, published few years ago. Review of the first and second editions of the book have appeared in the Journal of the Geological Society of India, volume 17 (1), page 127, and volume 23 (4), page 205. The first edition had only 94 pages and 2 tables as against 432 pages and 41 tables in the present revised edition which is indicative of the extent of additional information contained in the present edition. List of references is more exhaustive with 508 entries. Additional matter includes detailed discussion of the stratigraphy and tectonic evolution of Peninsular India and Mineral Resources of Andhra Pradesh. Valuable information has been summarised in a large number of Tables which should prove useful to students. The printing is clear and legible. The reproduction of photographs is, however, far from satisfactory. Text books intended for students should aim at better presentation.

The student edition is priced at Rs. 60/- and, in these days of soaring prices, should attract many students of Geology to possess their own copy. A considerable amount of geological information will be in their possession.

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