

Khreuh Formation (proposed in 1981, *Palaeont. Indica. N. S.*, 46) has been referred as Khrew. The change of spellings of formational units is contrary to the code of stratigraphy. In our opinion, the value of the publication could have been enhanced by inclusion of a section on Palaeoenvironment and Palaeoclimate.

There are genuine difficulties in bringing out a compilation of this kind in synthesising varied data, specially when differing views are held. The present attempt is of value and will be of help in formulating detailed specialised programmes in future. Authors of each section and the Editorial Board have to be complimented on this piece of good work.

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This Volume includes extended abstracts of progress reports in respect of the different items of work carried out in the western region of the Geological Survey of India during the year 1988-89. A welcome feature this year is the inclusion of an 'Overview' focussing attention on certain important aspects of research.

The identification and characterization of three parallel arcuate belts in western Indian craton—The Archaean granulite-gneiss belt (Sandmata Complex) in the west, the older supracrustal belt with relict greenstone components (Mangalwar Complex) and a younger supracrustal belt made up of turbidites, semipelites and bimodal volcanics, is a significant outcome of the geological studies by the Survey during the last twenty years. The Survey should now aim at bringing out a monographic account of the geology of the terrain supported by field maps and cross-sections of critical areas.

It is gratifying to note the concept of concept oriented mineral exploration has brought to light a variety of polymetallic sulphide deposits. What is now required is a determined bid to exploit these resources. Mineral deposits in the ground, unlike money in the bank, do not fetch interest. The utilization of resources is as important as finding them. A correct understanding of lithologic and tectonic controls hold promise of discovering new deposits of precious as well as base metals in the belt.

The extended abstracts included in the report are a welcome feature. A large number of detailed geologic maps are now furnished which will prove to be of special value. The western region has an exemplary record in mineral exploration and we look forward to spectacular new discoveries during the coming years. All those interested in the geology of Western India will find the report interesting and absorbing, full of suggestions for new approaches. We commend the book to the attention of our readers.

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