

REVIEWS

Stratigraphic problems of the later Precambrian and Early Cambrian; edited by J. B. JONES and B. MCGOWRAN: The University of Adelaide Centre for Precambrian Research, Special Paper No. 1. P. iii, 70; 2 pls., 10 figs. Adelaide, 1972 (University of Adelaide, Aust. \$2.00, U.S. \$2.50).—This review announces a new research institution and its first publication, which is a Festschrift for Professor Martin F. Glaessner on the occasion of his retirement from teaching. The new Centre for Precambrian Research at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, will insure that Professor Glaessner's geological researches continue to have support and that they be amplified by those of other workers grouped around the Centre. In a fine appreciation of Professor Glaessner's work in the first article in the volume, Professor Dorothy Hill recounts his many-sided activities; the most recent theme of these activities—his study of the late Precambrian Ediacara fauna and hence of the Cambrian-Precambrian boundary and the history of Precambrian life—is exactly the theme of the Centre and of its first publication. Several of the other articles, notably one by Professor Glaessner himself, will be widely useful as summaries of the present state of knowledge on these subjects. Geological libraries will be well advised to begin their subscriptions with this Special Paper No. 1.

JOHN RODGERS

Scandinavian Caledonides; by T. STRAND and O. KULLING (in Regional Geology Series, L. U. de Sitter, ed.). P. x, 302, 196 figs., maps. New York, 1972 (Wiley-Intersci., \$49.95).—Despite an editorial claim to "descriptions of large structural units, independent of national boundaries", *Scandinavian Caledonides* by T. Strand and O. Kulling is two books, each with its own strengths and organization, and each dealing with a different nation in the Scandinavian Caledonides. General discussions of tectonic or stratigraphic correlations across the border are restricted to pages 7-8, 266, and chapter XXVII, p. 277-279. In addition, there is mention of mutual problems spanning adjacent areas on pages 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 113, 216, 234, 245, and 262.

If approached with this knowledge and read as two separate, reasonably, up-to-date, discussions of the Norwegian Caledonides and the Swedish Caledonides, the book provides the first broad summary of the Scandinavian Caledonides to appear since the spate of publications accompanying the 21st International Geological Congress of 1960. Though published in 1972, no literature beyond 1965 is cited in the bibliography; personal communications and brief description of some work through 1967 are included as addenda to a few chapters.

I personally read the book with enthusiasm, profited from its description of unfamiliar areas, and will continue to refer to it. It is clear from this account that large areas of the Scandinavian Caledonides,