

material. The book now *begins* with the Problem of Rock Deformation and continues with the discussion of the Mechanical Principles involved; later the section on Joints passes naturally into that dealing with the Analysis of Fractures, which is in turn succeeded by the Description of Faults. The gain to the general reader by this rearrangement is considerable.

The chapters on the Structures of Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks have been almost completely rewritten, and the section on Physiography has been removed from Field Methods and, enlarged, forms a new chapter with the title Physiographic Expression of Structure. The final chapter is now the sixteenth and deals with Fundamental Facts and Concepts from the modern standpoint. In spite of the addition of so much fresh matter the book is only twenty-six pages longer than the second edition; this has been achieved by abridging or cutting out matter that is no longer so important as it was some years ago and the result is so entirely satisfactory, that this new edition will doubtless receive the warm welcome accorded to its predecessors.

G. L. E.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,—Might I be permitted to point out that Mrs. Eleanor M. Reid in a "Note on some Fossil Fruits of Tertiary Age from Colombia, South America"<sup>1</sup> is so much concerned with the discovery that I once called the "valves" of *Saccoglottis* "seeds" that she locates Cochabamba in Brazil instead of in Bolivia; that she says "east" when she means "west" South America; and that she does not seem to be aware that *Saccoglottis* fruits were described from the Oligocene of the Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, over ten years ago in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, and from the Upper Eocene of Peru in 1929.

Furthermore, it might be pointed out that Colombia has an area over five times that of Great Britain and it would be of considerable interest to those who are acquainted with the former country to know the locality from which her specimens were obtained or at least the Department in which they were found.

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<sup>1</sup> *Rev. Géogr. Phys. et Géol. Dynamique*, 6, fasc. 3, 1933.