

the geological past or later, being only products of subrecent lateritization in original level without any vertical displacement. Authors' opinions are different on this question. Even in case of supposing possible 'permanent leaching processes' of deposits, forming integral parts of landforms, characterized by proved palaeoclimatic conditions during their geological history, we only can estimate the duration of bauxitization (Si-leaching) with moderate accuracy. However, our time-control is more problematical when considering silica-leaching not to be continuous. That is why I wanted to avoid the application of this problematical unsolved question in my first step proposal.

Otherwise, I would be pleased to collaborate with K. S. Subramanian on this question, and work out an applicable additional criterion for the proposed classification.

I think his experience on laterites in India can help much to solve this problem.

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BOOK REVIEWS

PROFESSOR KELKAR MEMORIAL VOLUME A. V. Phadke and U. G. Phansalkar
(Editors), Indian Society of Earth Scientists, Pune (1983) pp. 215.

This is a volume of research papers brought together and dedicated to the memory of Professor Kamalakant Vaman Kelkar, one of the early pioneers of geological education in Western India, who headed the department of geology at the Fergusson College and later, the newly started department of geology at the University of Poona, Pune. Papers collected do not relate to any particular theme but are on varied aspects like Phase relationships in the system $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$; Action policy for small mining; Weathering characters of laterites; Structure of Dharwar rocks; Symmetry and shape of spherical distribution in Earth Sciences; Metamorphism in Sausars; Different aspects of Deccan Traps; Palaeontological papers on coal, infra trapeans, ammonoids; Cretaceous of Trichinopoly etc. The papers are well printed and edited and bound with an attractive cover in colour.

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