

amount of information which is literally crammed into this volume is astounding. References are brought up to date. A thorough modification of the original work can be seen more in the second volume. There are three new chapters, one on the Cenozoic/Mesozoic boundary, one on the Neogene/Palaeogene boundary and one on the Quarternary/Neogene boundary. Other chapters also are modified and expanded taking advantage of 40 years of Tertiary biostratigraphical research since the publication of the first edition.

The author's discussion on the Neogene/Palaeogene boundary (Chapter V) tend to be more interpretational than a straightforward presentation of data. One cannot but appreciate the commendable restraint the authors have exercised from falling in line with the widely accepted views but at the same time giving a thorough and impartial review of the evidences wherever differences of opinion exist.

The concluding chapter contains a brief but stimulating discussion on what is earliest Quarternary i.e., Quarternary/Neogene boundary.

The appendix consists of a supplementary list of post 1934 references on faunas of Tertiary age followed by four correlation tables, two each of marine Tertiary formations and Tertiary mammalian faunas.

This review of the contents should convince palaeontologists especially the foraminiferologists working on Tertiary faunas that this book would offer them an excellent reference and source of data on different aspects of Tertiary faunas. Both the volumes are authoritative and make good reading. Students will be particularly grateful for the simple but flowery language used and the avoidance of technical jargon. The text is well produced and the volumes are solidly bound. Because of its utility and wider application in academic and commercial research one would have hoped for a lower price.

The content of these two volumes cater particularly to the requirement of Indian student of stratigraphy and palaeontology. They will prove to be very welcome additions to our libraries.

V. V. SASTRI

OBITUARY

I have to inform with deep regret that **Shri M. B. Pawde**, Geologist (Sr.), Geological Survey of India, Nagpur, and a Fellow of the Geological Society of India, Bangalore expired at Raipur on the 12th February, 1977. He took suddenly ill while working in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh in connection with cassiterite investigation. He was rushed to hospital at Raipur but the ailment proved fatal and Shri Pawde succumbed to it at 9.40 P.M. His body was brought to Nagpur and cremated on the 13th February. Tributes were paid to the departed soul at a condolence meeting held in Nagpur on the 14th, attended by officers and staff of the Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation, Indian Bureau of Mines, Central Groundwater Board and Department of Geology and Mines (Maharashtra).

Late Shri M. B. Pawde was the recipient of the National Mineral Award (group award) for his work in the Brahmaputra basin. He had recently visited Hungary for six months under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme, where he carried out studies in Quaternary Geology.

S. T. RAJURKAR

We deeply regret to inform the death of the following Fellows of the Society: **Shri R. L. Vaid, Dr. M. K. Rishi and Dr. K. S. Shivaramiah.**—Ed.