

new chapters are devoted to the elaboration of field work in this country, the fourth to glacial retreat, varves, De Geer's work, periodicity, and time scale.

Close inspection shows that a great deal of revision has been done to bring the book up to date on a conservative plan. Some controversial questions have to be faced in following the plan of the earlier edition, but the policy enables others to be avoided, and the book is already as large as can conveniently go into one cover.

It is too much to hope that Wright's chapters on this country (e.g. IV and V) could please everyone, but in these and others the reviewer considers that a very fair *via media* has been followed: local experts will no doubt find minor faults, and archaeology occupies a secondary place. For Chapter I (Glaciers and Ice-Sheets) the text and bibliography might well have contained more and newer material. As Sollas, in *Ancient Hunters* (by the same publishers) dwelt on France and Spain, so Wright emphasizes Scandinavia, the Baltic, Central Europe, and the Alps: a happy combination. In the restatement of his Isokinetic Theory Wright also combines isostasy and eustatism in a way that may shock protagonists of each, but the hypothesis establishes a flexible line of thought that is more than welcome.

In the last chapter, having correlated glacials and interglacials in various directions, Wright refuses to be drawn into the application of the East Alpine terminology outside the Alps: it was high time that the geological standpoint was bluntly defined in a textbook that is widely used. The author is to be congratulated on getting so much information authoritatively and readably put together: the book is indispensable to any geological or general science library.

K. S. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COELACANTH GENUS *GRAPHIURUS* KNER.

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the generic name *Graphiurus* (*G. collopterus* R. Kner, 1866, Sitzungsber. k. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturw. Cl., liii, pt. i, 155), applied to a Coelacanth fish from the Upper Keuper of Carinthia, has long been preoccupied by that of the African dormouse, *Graphiurus* Cuvier (1829, in Geoffroy & Cuvier, *Hist. nat. Mam.*, iii (livr. 60), 2); we propose to distinguish the fossil as *Graphiurichthys*.

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