Clays and Clay Minerals, Vol. 26, No. 6, p. 452, 1978.

BOOK REVIEW

Seventh Conference on Clay Mineralogy and Petrology in Karlovy Vary, Edited by J. Konta, Univerzita Karlova Praha. 497 pp. Kcs 70-.

This volume is the seventh in a series which records the papers given at triennial conferences held in various cities of Czechoslovakia. They resemble the earlier volumes of *Clays and Clay Minerals* which recorded principally the papers given at the Annual North American Conferences They contain papers mainly by authors in Czechoslovakia and neighboring countries and thus provide an outlook on clay mineral studies in east European countries which are not so well known in the western world. In the present volume most of the 62 papers are in English, with a few in German and Russian, and one in French. They cover a wide spectrum of topics including mineralogy, geology, petrology, geochemistry, soil science, and some which are technologically oriented. It is not surprising that in view of the importance of the ceramic industry in Czechoslovakia many papers deal with kaolinite. Several authors discuss the mechanism and kinetics of the dehydroxylation reaction, changes of lattice parameters during the reactions, and the effect of oxide additions. Geological aspects are involved in studies of titanium-bearing kaolins, a zonal development of residual kaolins, and the genesis of certain kaolin deposits. Studies of technological interest include papers on the pore size distribution in reaction products formed by kaolinite-hydrated alumina mixtures, the particle size distribution of washed kaolins in relation to other physical properties, and the relations between technological properties and petrologic characteristics of kaolinitic clays (in abstract only). The three opening papers of the conference dealt with layer stacking order-disorder in phyllosilicates and polymorphism. A review paper of the surface properties of clays discusses relations between layer charge, surface area, and surface reactions. With a total of 62 papers and nearly 500 pages not everything can be mentioned individually, and I am omitting the names of all authors, including my own. In conclusion, it can be said that most clay scientists will find something of interest in the present volume. Professor Konta, who has been editor or coeditor of all the volumes of this series, and his colleagues are to be congratulated on the excellence of these volumes which must find a place in any collection of books and journals on clay mineralogy.

G. W. BRINDLEY

ERRATUM

In the paper by Hayashi, Aita, and Suzuki (Volume 26, Number 3, pp. 181–188, 1978), the energy dispersive spectrum for crocidolite was used also in the place of the actual spectrum for tremolite. The correct spectrum for tremolite which should have appeared in Figure 2 on page 183 is shown here. We are indebted to Mr. John S. Lohse of the University of Illinois at Urbana—Champaign for pointing out this inadvertent duplication. R.A.R.