

REVIEWS

ASPECTS OF THE ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM, edited by David L. Bruton. Palaeontological Contributions from the University of Oslo, no. 295, published by Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger and Tromsø, and distributed by Columbia University Press, New York, 1984, viii + 228 pp., Illus., paper \$19.00

The proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on the Ordovician System, held in Norway in 1982, are presented in this volume. Twenty-one papers by twenty-nine authors, dealing with the Stratigraphical Framework (3), Ordovician Sea Level Changes (3), Ordovician Climate (2), Ordovician Shelly Environments (5), Ordovician Graptolitic Environments (3), and Ordovician Volcanic Environments (4), follow the Introduction "What is so special about the Ordovician?"

The symposium organized by the "Friends of the Ordovician" was designed to include aspects of the Ordovician System such as global transgressions and regressions, climate, and vulcanicity which have been given scant attention in the past but which have great significance to the more commonly studied stratigraphy and faunas of the System. Thus, some of the contributions in this important volume present information and subjects relatively new to the published literature.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, Volume 23, edited by Teiichi Kabayashi, Ryuzo Toriyama, and Wataru Hashimoto. Published by University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo, and distributed by Columbia University Press, New York, 1982, viii + 206 pp., 3 folding pls., 19 tpls., atlas of 19 plates, \$59.50

This, the twenty-third volume of the series begun in 1964, comprises nine articles by eleven authors from the Philippines, Thailand, and Japan. Three articles are on the geology and palaeontology of Thailand, two are on Malaysia, and three are on the Philippines; the last article is a review of the fossil records from East

Malaysia and Brunei. Among the contents are reports of an aberrant fusuline structure and a new genus, *Pravitoschwagerina*, from Thailand, the Triassic conodont stratigraphy of West Malaysia, Jurassic fossil wood of Thailand, Jurassic and Cretaceous ammonites of Sarawak, Philippine Tertiary stratigraphy, and two articles on the Miocene molluscan faunas of the Philippines. Taxonomic descriptions include three new species of conodonts, five new species of Mollusca, and the new genus of foraminifer. The series is well-illustrated, informative, and a worthy addition to the knowledge of Southeast Asian geology and paleontology.

A STRATIGRAPHIC STUDY OF LATE WEICHSELIAN DEGLACIATION, SHORE DISPLACEMENT AND VEGETATION HISTORY IN SOUTH-EASTERN SWEDEN, by Svante Björck. Fossils and Strata, no. 14, published by Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, and distributed by Columbia University Press, New York, 1982, 93 pp., illus., paper \$22.00

This publication is part of *Fossils and Strata*, an internationally distributed series of monographs and memoirs in palaeontology and stratigraphy. It is a companion series to the journals *Boreas*, *Lethaia*, and *Lithos*.

Late Weichselian pollen stratigraphy and chronostratigraphy of sediments from sixteen lakes or peat-bogs in Blekinge, south-eastern Sweden were related to the deglaciation pattern, Late Weichselian sedimentation, chronology, and shore displacement. These studies have revealed at least two transgressions and two drainage events. Local and regional lithostratigraphic units for Pleistocene deposits in Blekinge are described and defined. A paleoclimatic synthesis, based on bio- and lithostratigraphy was made for the Late Weichselian interval in Blekinge. It has proved possible to correlate the Late Weichselian geological history in Blekinge with parts of the Baltic Basin and also with the deglaciation of other parts of Southern Sweden.

—H.C.S.