

PALEONTOLOGICAL NOTE

MUREX TENUIVARICOSUS DAUTZENBERG, AN OLDER NAME FOR
CHICOREUS (SIRATUS) CARIOCA VOKES (MUREX CALCAR
KIENER NON SOWERBY)EMILY H. VOKES
TULANE UNIVERSITY

Having just recently renamed the homonym *Murex calcar* Kiener, 1843, *non* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823, *nec* Sacchi, 1835, the writer was completely shocked and not a little dismayed to discover that an older name had been proposed for this homonym by Philippe Dautzenberg in 1927. This new name was buried in a discussion of *Trophon (Pagodula) vaginatus* (Cristofori and Jan, 1832), of which *Murex calcar* Sacchi is a

synonym. The new name, *Murex tenuivari-cosus*, was proposed in the *Résultats des Campagnes Scientifiques du Prince de Monaco*, Fasc. 72, p. 94, and to the writer's knowledge has been totally overlooked by subsequent workers.

VOKES, EMILY H., 1968, *Chicoreus (Siratus) cario-ca*, new name for *Murex calcar* Kiener: *Tulane Stud. Geol.*, v. 6, no. 1 (July 31, 1968), p. 39-40.

REVIEW

THE HEART OF THE EARTH

HAMILTON M. JOHNSON
TULANE UNIVERSITY

THE HEART OF THE EARTH, by O. M. Phillips. Published by Freeman, Cooper & Co., San Francisco, 1968, 236 pp., 73 figs., 2 appendices, a short bibliography, and index, \$4.50

A book which appears at first glance to be just another "popular" approach to generalized knowledge concerning the interior of the earth . . . and turns out, even in a quick perusal, to be a very well-written and thorough geophysical search into the nature of the earth, how we know, and how accurate are the details. Divided into chapters on gravitation and the figure of the earth, the mass of the earth, earthquakes and seismic waves, volcanoes and inner temperatures, continental drift, and the earth's magnetic field, the facts uncovered in the search are progressively and intelligently introduced and tend to build a significant mass of evidence supporting the author's conclusions.

Geophysics without mathematics is an impossibility but the author has done an

admirable job of holding the use of it to a minimum. Some of this has been achieved through the use of excellent diagrams (such as the three-dimensional "pictures" of successive stages of deformation of blocks of material due to passage of shear and compressional waves), some achieved by using words and phrases in equations so that the reader does not recognize it as mathematics, but mostly this results from the extremely frequent use of graphs to illustrate relationships rather than using mathematical formulae.

The final result of this approach is a beautifully written book by a man who is an artist with words, dealing with a quite difficult subject in an almost never condescending way, and yet being always intelligible to technically educated but non-geophysical readers. An excellent book for a general seminar on the nature of the earth including students, advanced undergraduates and graduates, from a half-dozen disciplines . . . which is where I plan to use it.