ducted from the mid 1970's to the early 1980's along the Alaskan Beaufort Sea.

LITERATURE CITED


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This book reviews the environmental problems of Dublin Bay, a shallow, industrialised embayment on the west side of the Irish Sea, once famous for its shellfish. The book comprises 20 short chapters, each dealing with a different aspect of the Bay, from geology and hydrology to recreation and political administration. It is clear that the Bay has come under increasing environmental stress in the last 40 years, both from internal pollution (sewage, hydrocarbons, heavy metals) as well as being vulnerable to external influences like low-level nuclear waste contamination. The standard of the content varies enormously from fully referenced scientific statements to emotive, unsupported comment. The book deserves a wide audience, if only because it provides yet another example of Man's inability to deal with estuaries and embayments.

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These proceedings consist of many short papers (often little more than extended abstracts), covering all aspects of the offshore petroleum industry, but with an emphasis on environmental concerns. The focus is California, although much of the material has a wider application. A number of the papers are obviously taken from a verbatim transcript which makes them difficult to read. There are some good things worth sorting out, including a neat, well-referenced summary of oil spill effects on coastal ecology, and two interesting papers on coastal air quality. These proceedings are well-produced and a useful addition to any library.

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The folio of maps reviewed here comprises nine sheets of maps at 1:100,000, plus a page of introduction (“Nota Explicativa”) and a page for the general key and a series of geological sections. The language of the Atlas is Portuguese. The maps are printed in four colours which, in combination, enable a wide range of tones and shades to be employed to depict different geological formations. These are enhanced further by the use of a variety of screens, over-printed in black, which enable different sedimentary facies to be shown. The cartographic base for the Atlas is derived from the 1:50,000 topographic surveys of the Servico Geografico do Exercito, dated 1979 and 1980, each atlas sheet covering an area corresponding to two 1:50,000 maps.

The Atlas is produced on heavy-weight glossy paper in landscape format. The pages are punched for binding, and it appears that these maps are the first release of a much larger work. The maps are all dated 1984 or 1985, and one assumes that future maps will be sent to subscribers as and when they are completed. Unfortunately there was no indication, in the set of maps reviewed, of the total number intended in the series: a contents page would have been useful.

There are many precedents for the publication of folio atlases as “part-works” released on subscription - examples include the National Atlases of Finland and Canada, and the Atlas of Italian Sea Level Changes (Pirrazoli et al.,