

Hambrey has provided a most useful glossary to close the book.

Since the object of this text was to provide a palatable introduction to glacial environments, the writer has succeeded. The decided lack of new material in many chapters and the use of older research literature does, I think, detract somewhat from the book's impact, but, brevity being required, this may not be a valid criticism. From personal experience I understand how difficult it is to persuade publishers to use colour photographs, but with so many superb photographs it is regrettable that the text could not have been made even more attractive by the inclusion of a few colour plates, the topic being intrinsically so photogenic. In conclusion it is difficult to

assess this book beyond the fact that for the sake of brevity perhaps too much has been sacrificed or too briefly touched upon, leaving the reader with perhaps a rather incomplete view of glacial environments and too little grasp of the mechanics of glacial processes.

J. MENZIES

Reference

Dreimanis, A. 1989. Tills: their genetic terminology and classification. In Goldthwait, R.P. and C.L. Matsch, eds. *Genetic classification of glacial deposits*. Rotterdam, A. A. Balkema Publishers, 17–83.

ERRATUM

Vol. 42, No. 141, pp. 279–291

We apologise for the following errors in the above paper:

(a) Figure 2 was printed in portrait rather than landscape orientation and so the main text should read:

STUDY AREA

A false-color composite image of the study area is shown in Figure 2. The scene is centered at 46.55° S, 73.67° W and is 50 by 30 km in size. North is towards the top of the scene 42.7° to the left of the top left corner. SIR-C is flying from bottom to top, looking to its right perpendicular to its flight track and illuminating from the left at an angle $\theta_z = 49^\circ$ below horizontal. Spatial resolution ...

(b) The images for Figures 4 and 5 were exchanged.

(c) Equation (12) should read:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2}(\partial u_i \partial_j + \partial u_j \partial_i), \{i, j\} \in \{L, T\} \\ \dot{\epsilon}_{zz} &= -(\dot{\epsilon}_{LL} + \dot{\epsilon}_{TT}) \\ \dot{\epsilon}_e^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$