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465 to 100°C at the Kochbulak epithermal deposit, but what does such a range tell us about temperatures of ore formation? A meteoric water origin is stated for the Maiskoye gold deposit based on hydrogen and oxygen isotope compositions of bulk extractions of fluid inclusion waters, but is such an interpretation valid? These types of statements will often leave the reader questioning the validity of many interpretations of ore genesis in the FSU deposits. Also, comparisons with deposits outside of the FSU are often questionable. For example, it would be good to know which specific deposits in the 'southern Appalachians' resemble Sovetskoye and Muruntau. Sukhoi Log is stated to most closely resemble Homestake based upon a similarity in resource tonnage, age, structure, mineralization style, and metamorphic grade. But these deposits are more than 1 billion years different in age, and Homestake is related to sulfidized Paleoproterozoic banded iron formation, whereas no such unit is present in the auriferous Baikal area. Some of the intrusion-related deposits are compared to the 'Alaska-Treadwell ladder-type vein deposit of the Canadian Cordillera', which obviously refers to the Alaska-Juneau and Treadwell deposits of Alaska, USA, where igneous host rocks pre-date gold mineralization by 50-150 my. Many important references are included for each deposit, although there are long sequences of text, such as the regional description of Kumtor on page 72, which lack any referencing. Too often, names of various Russian workers are informally mentioned within the text (i.e. a long list of authors who have published on Muruntau geology, V. Berger's classification of Sb-rich deposits, V. Yevstrakhin and M. Itsikson's descriptions of granite-related gold deposits, etc.), without any clue as to who these people are or where they have published their material.

The weakest part of the book may be the figures, although the author cannot be faulted for some because better figures for certain deposits may not exist. The author should also be acknowledged for revising all figures to include western-style legends, rather than using the typical difficult Russian-

style numbered boxes. Most deposit descriptions are accompanied by a local geological map that is quite generalized. For example, the geological map of the Sovetskoe deposit shows swarms of veins surrounded by alteration assemblages and 'tectonic boundaries', but no geologic units. Regional geological/lithological maps would be helpful for each area, but are often lacking and so the local figures cannot be put into any regional context. Even when regional maps are used, they are often less than satisfactory, such as in the case of the Central deposit, where a 10 x 5 km area is covered by a series of lines defining faults, veins, and dikes, but without any regional geological background. The appendix has one geographic map of the entire FSU and locations of all deposits in the book are shown on that map (the same map is shown on the book's front cover at a much smaller size, yet none of the names are readable).

In summary, the book serves an important purpose and will be of use to those individuals considering exploration programs in Eurasia or who want to know more about the economic geology of specific epithermal and orogenic gold deposits in the FSU. The listed prices of \$19.99 (US) for paperback and \$29.99 (US) for hardcover are very reasonable considering the amount of difficult to obtain information summarized by Levitan. The user should be aware, however, that other sources will be required to obtain a clear understanding of the tectonic and metallogenic belts that host the described gold deposits.

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