

- (b) In the *Czech* column :
 for Anglicko read Anglie.
- (c) In the *Serbo-Croat* column :
 for Portugalska read Portugalija ;
 for Estonska read Estonija ;
 for Letonska read Letonija ;

In the name for Czecho-Slovakia, the second 'c' should bear the same diacritic as the first.

ELEMENTS OF MAP PROJECTION WITH APPLICATIONS TO MAP AND CHART CONSTRUCTION.

by

CHARLES H. DEETZ and OSCAR S. ADAMS.

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(1 Volume, 26 × 19 cm. - 200 pages - 79 ill. with numerical tables and 10 plates.

U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1934 — Price : 75 cents).

The first part of this publication gives an elementary study of various systems of projections based on very simple geometrical considerations.

The second part gives an analysis and an explanatory description of some of the systems of projection at present used in map making, the study of their various properties and their method of practical construction, together with appropriate numerical tables.

Some general indications on the choice of the projection according to the size or the general orientation of the area to be represented and according to the properties which it is desired to preserve, viz. conformity, equivalence, bearings, etc., are also contained in this part.

The information is given for the polyconic projection and its various modifications used in particular for the One-Millionth Map of the World, for the BONNE projection, LAMBERT'S zenithal equal-area projection with centre on parallel 40°, LAMBERT'S conformal conical projection used by the allied Armies with numerical tables for the standard parallels 36° and 54°, for ALBERS' conical equal-area projection which applies with advantage to the representation of the United States.

A whole chapter and numerical tables to 3 places of decimals are devoted to MERCATOR'S projection (the use of the International Hydrographic Bureau's Tables to 5 places of decimals is recommended in order to avoid interpolation) and, in this connection, indications are given for the plotting of positions from wireless directional bearings.

The publication studies also the gnomonic projection and gives numerical tables for a centre of projection in latitude 40°.

The authors then review the various methods of projection used for world maps (MERCATOR'S, stereographic, AITOFF equal-area projection of the sphere, MOLLWEIDE'S homalographic projection, and others applicable especially to the oceans, such as GOODE'S interrupted projection for the oceans and GUYOU'S projection).

The new edition gives in addition two systems of equal-area projections for world maps, one sinusoidal, the other parabolic (with tables), and, finally, a summary of the compared practical properties of the various systems of projection at present in use for various purposes, in particular for aeronautics.

At the end of the volume is a list of the cartographic publications issued by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey together with a bibliography.

H. B.
