rim and a circular, 25 km diameter outer rim. After the impact 15 million years ago, the crater became an undrained lake for two million years and filled up with washed-down silt. Thus, the crater was protected from weathering and vegetation. Earthquakes, volcanism, and faulting have not affected it. During the Pleistocene, the crater sediments were washed out. Human settlement started slowly during the Paleolithic era (Old Stone Age). Archeological finds can be seen in the museums in the Ries. Ipf, a table mountain at the western edge of the Ries Crater, is currently the largest Celtic excavation site in Western Europe.

Further information can be obtained on the Internet by entering the names of locations, minerals, concepts, and STS numbers of space flights.

Hermann Strass, Noerdlingen, Germany

Hermann Strass, Noerdlingen, Germany
techcon.hstrass@t-online.de

On 26 June 2010, the traditional Petrology and Petrophysics Section meeting of the German Mineralogical Society was held once more. At the invitation of Prof. Alan Woodland and Dr. Kevin Klimm, 44 scientists and young researchers from all over Germany convened at the Institute of Geosciences of Goethe University in Frankfurt/Main to present their latest scientific results and discuss them with colleagues. Many participants had met the evening before to exchange news and get early information about the meeting program.

After a short introduction by Allan Woodland, the program started with a presentation by Prof. Katsura (Bavarian GeoInstitute, Bayreuth, Germany), who explained in detail multi-anvil experiments, including X-ray diffractometry measurements under high pressure and temperature conditions. Other contributors presented experimental studies on the formation of reaction rims on mineral surfaces, water–rock interaction, and the composition of the Archean and Proterozoic atmosphere and seawater. Field-related studies, such as fluid processes in subduction channels, metasomatic processes in eclogites, research on the eastern Antarctic Annandagstoppane granite, and Ta–Nb mineralization processes in Colombia, were also detailed. Other workers described new methods in X-ray microcomputer tomography and electron backscatter diffractometry, as well as the atomic simulation of silicate melts. One talk dealt with a new Internet platform on which petrologists can discuss problems or ask questions. Find further information about this at www.expet-network.com. With a total of 16 presentations, the diverse program allowed participants to look outside their own scientific interests and get insights into different subjects.

During lunch break and after the scientific program was completed, participants had the opportunity to visit the new Institute and laboratories. The evening ended with sporting events and a delicious BBQ with cold drinks (with the kind support of Springer). The 2011 meeting will be organized by colleagues of the Ruhr University in Bochum.

Katja Beier, Kiel

This book, like the others in the series (with the exception of volumes 1 and 2, which are in the process of being digitalized) can be downloaded at no cost from the SEM website (www.ehu.es/sem/revista/seminarios.htm).

This seventh volume of the SEM Seminar Series inaugurates a new format, typography, and image. These changes, while improving many visual aspects, seek the harmonization of the editorial products of the SEM (the Seminar series and the journal MACLA) with the new corporate image of the society.