

	Feet.
1. <i>Chama</i> beds	300
2. Pseudo-lagoon—(a) Sponges	300
(b) Mussels, etc.	900
(c) <i>Heliopora</i>	1500
3. Clinker embankment (broken corals)	30
4. Rock pools	90
5. Outer zone, massive living corals	30

A map and diagrams are given. The authors summarize as follows:—The growth of an individual reef is shown to proceed in a regular cycle. If the reef reaches the surface with its axis along the wind, then its shape endures; but if across the wind, then its extremities are produced backwards, forming first a crescent, later a horseshoe, and lastly an oval, thus enclosing a lagoon. Descent at this stage arrests development or rejuvenates the reef. In quiescence the lagoon walls broaden, the lagoon is obliterated with sediment, a vegetated sandbank spreads on the summit, and the atoll, grown to a cay, has arrived at maturity. ‘Negro-heads’ are not, as has been advanced, relics of former raised reefs, but masses of coral tossed up by hurricanes, and no great antiquity can be ascribed to them. They find for Darwin’s view that this portion of the Great Barrier has been formed during subsidence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

SIR,—In the review of the Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1907 (August number, p. 379), two rather misleading statements have been inadvertently made which it is desirable to correct. It is stated that the Appendix contains articles “on the Mugearites, one of the Tertiary igneous rocks of the Inner Hebrides,” and “on the marine beds near the base of the Upper Carboniferous in Scotland.”

The article on the Mugearites was written to describe rocks of this type occurring in the Carboniferous volcanic series in Midlothian and East Lothian. The Tertiary Mugearites, previously recognised and named by Mr. Harker, were only introduced for the sake of comparison. The marine beds referred to occur, not near the base of the Upper Carboniferous in Scotland, but near the base of the Upper Carboniferous red barren measures, which in Scotland overlie all the worked coal-seams of the Coal-measures.

J. HORNE.

DESOR’S “SYNOPSIS DES ÉCHINIDES FOSSILES.”

SIR,—The “Synopsis des Échinides Fossiles,” by E. Desor, is a work still in constant use by every worker on the Echinoidea. Its use, however, is rendered difficult, first, by the lack of an index—a want particularly felt in these days when so many names have been altered; secondly, by the fact that it was published in *livraisons* issued at different dates, and that certain sheets were cancelled, others being substituted at a later date.

I propose, therefore, to publish a double Index to the generic and specific names in the "Synopsis," the names in the first part being arranged alphabetically under the trivial names, while the second part will be an index to generic names, each followed by a list of the species referred to it by Desor. This index will be preceded by a "Note sur les dates de publication," drawn up by Mr. Jules Lambert, who has spent many years in ascertaining all the bibliographic details with regard to this work.

The Index will be printed on paper of the same size as the "Synopsis."

Should there be as many as eighty subscribers, the price may be as low as five shillings.

I shall be glad if intending subscribers will communicate with me at the Natural History Museum, S.W., at an early date, as after publication the price will probably be raised.

F. A. BATHER.

THE TYGERBERG ANTICLINE.

SIR,—I regret to have again to refer to this subject, not that I wish to insist that my explanation of the cause for this fold is the correct one, but that I cannot let a fold described by me as an anticline, and shown to be an anticline even in Dr. C. Sandberg's photograph in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* for July, p. 311, be referred to as a syncline. Dr. Sandberg's photograph is taken on the opposite side of the poort to that from which the photograph in Mr. Rogers' "Geology of Cape Colony" is taken, and the real difference is that the south limb of the anticline is cut away and only appears in the background. In the original communication in the *Trans. Geol. Soc. S.A.*, 1906, vol. ix, Dr. Sandberg records that his study of this fold was pursued during a "stay of a few hours off and on" (p. 82), and geologising in a new and unfamiliar country under such conditions is the only excuse Dr. Sandberg can offer for seeing things upside down.

ERNEST H. L. SCHWARZ.

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August 16, 1908.

THE TERM 'CREVASSE.'

SIR,—In several American books on Physiography the term 'crevasse' is employed to designate the gap that is occasionally made in natural or artificial levees. Surely such an employment of the term is to be deprecated, seeing that it has for long been used in another connexion. I have also a faint recollection of having seen it used synonymously with the term 'grike.' There are already too many terms in circulation that are used technically in more than one science. In many cases their usage in the several sciences has obtained such general recognition that it is undesirable to suggest any change, but in such a branch of science as river-development this can scarcely yet be argued. In Holland, where incursions of the sea are not infrequent owing to the breaking down of the artificial levees, the term 'eenbroek' is employed to describe the 'breaking in.' The