

increased that they ceased to be included as appendices and were published as a separate part of the *Summary of Progress*—in fact both in 1929 and 1930 two extra parts composed of these papers appeared. Under the Directorship of Dr. Bailey it has been decided to issue collections of these individual scientific reports and papers as the *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, to be published “from time to time”, while the normal field-unit and departmental reports will continue to appear annually as the *Summary of Progress*. We welcome the appearance of this new geological journal with the publication in April of No. 1 of the *Bulletin*, containing nine papers on palaeontological, stratigraphical, and petrological subjects, at the modest price of 2s. 6d.

O. M. B. B.

GARNETS AND THEIR ROLE IN NATURE. By SIR L. L. FERMOR.
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Special
Publication VI. pp. 105. Calcutta, 1938. Price 4s.

THIS publication is based on three lectures given by the author as Ripon Professor for 1937. The first two lectures summarize pretty nearly all that is known about garnets as minerals and as rock-formers respectively. Some new names are suggested for hypothetical molecules in the solid solutions. The third lecture gives an extremely interesting summary of the author's views on the constitution of the infra-plutonic shell of the earth, as originally propounded by him in 1913. The bearing of all this on isostasy, earthquakes, and continental drift are also discussed, winding up with a theory of the formation of the chondrules of meteorites from garnets. The subject of the lectures seems very appropriate in view of the importance of garnets in Indian geology, especially with reference to the origin of certain manganese ores.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROBLEMS OF AMMONITE NOMENCLATURE.

SIR,—With regard to the points raised by Mr. Brydone in your April issue, may I mention that Opinion 62, to which I referred, holds that “Article 30 does not exclude the type species of other genera from consideration in the selection of a type of a given genus”. Furthermore, there is no ruling about the “selection of a genotype by elimination”, but only a recommendation. I am not surprised that Mr. Brydone finds the procedure “hardly rational”. but until the Recommendation is raised to a Rule and until a new Opinion supplements the above-mentioned Opinion 62 only a decision by the International Committee can stabilize a genus in dispute.

L. F. SPATH.