

A SEDIMENTARY PETROLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A NUMBER OF SAND SAMPLES FROM THE SOUTH COAST OF GREENLAND. By R. D. CROMMELIN. *Meddelelser om Grönland*. Band 113, No. 1, pp. 32.

THE material here investigated comes from a well-known area of highly alkaline rocks, being partly local products of denudation of such rocks and partly travelled moraine material. As might be expected, the characteristic minerals of nepheline-syenites were found to be abundant, and a feature strange to British sedimentary petrographers is the rarity of zircon, rutile, garnet, tourmaline, and the metamorphic silicates of alumina. Also muscovite is very scarce. In some of the sands consisting of local material the heavy fraction  $> 2.9$  is said to amount to 70 per cent or even more.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HEERLEN CARBONIFEROUS CONGRESS.

SIR,—I have received the February number of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, in which on p. 90 there is a review of the first volume of the *Compte Rendu* of the Heerlen Carboniferous Congress. Referring to the last sentence of this review on p. 91, I would like to point out that it is possible to order the volumes bound in cloth, at an extra cost of Fl. 3 for each.

W. J. JONGMANS.

HEERLEN.

5th February, 1938.

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### A PLEISTOCENE STRAND LINE IN THE VALE OF YORK.

SIR,—In reply to the questions which Mr. Edwards addressed to me (*GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* for January, 1938):—

(i) If the Higher Terrace is of "late Hesse age", what is the age of the later Lower Terrace?

Obviously "later late Hesse"; possibly Postglacial. For this reason I ignored it in my first letter. There does not appear to me to be any justification whatever for exalting it into the position of a grand index in Glacial Chronology. On page 72 of my book I drew attention to the resemblance between the height and fauna of the Overton deposit and those of Miss M. E. Tomlinson's Second River Terrace of the Warwickshire Avon, but did not mention the

10 ft. terrace, for the reason already given. On the opposite bank of the River Ouse there is a terrace whose back is 15 feet and its front edge 10 feet above the alluvial flat. This place is north of the York moraine. The same terrace may be seen between Bishopthorpe and Naburn. These places are between the York and Escrick moraines.

(ii) Where does the Leeds *Hippopotamus* fit into this scheme?

It fits comfortably into the place I have already indicated in my book (p. 88).

(iii) Why do I correlate the Leeds *Hippopotamus* deposit with those at Woodlesford?

Because I know of no evidence which forbids it. Fossils have not so far been found at Woodlesford; in other respects the two deposits are the same. Writing of Woodlesford, Prof. A. Gilligan remarks:—"The deposits are undoubtedly of deltaic origin, laid down in a lake or pool, and are not such as are ordinarily formed by rivers in such a part of their course." (*Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.*, xix, 1918, 255.)

On page 115 of his paper Mr. Edwards writes: "The balance of evidence points to the 100 ft. submergence having preceded the York-Escrick glaciation." The Higher and Lower Terraces are demonstrably later than the York-Escrick glaciation. The 100 ft. Strand Line and the Terraces are not contemporaneous. They can not therefore be correlated, even at the cost of misusing the term "fiord" (or "fjord").

SIDNEY MELMORE.

YORK.

12th January, 1938.

#### CHONETES SPECIOSUS nom. nov.

SIR,—In Volume LIX, 1922, of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, Professor L. B. Smyth described a new species of *Chonetes* which is abundant in the shales associated with the main limestone near Ballycastle, Ireland. This species he named *Chonetes elegans*. As the trivial name is preoccupied by *C. elegans* L. G. de Koninck 1847, and Professor Smyth has left the choice of a new name to me, I suggest:—

*Chonetes speciosus* = *C. elegans* L. B. Smyth 1922 non *C. elegans* L. G. de Koninck 1847.

F. WOLVERSON COPE.

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