

of beds to be regarded as of contemporaneous origin and belonging to the older Miocene. At a later date, however, a similar fauna was reported from beds in the Island of St. Bartholomew, associated with corals of a pre-Miocene facies, described by Duncan, which resulted in the Farallon Rock, the San Fernando, and St. Bartholomew Beds being correlated together and recognized as of Eocene age or Lower Oligocene of later authors. So far as is known at present, the oldest Tertiary beds at Trinidad occur in the Soldado Islet, where the lowest fossiliferous deposits have yielded, according to Miss C. J. Maury's monograph on the Palæontology of Trinidad (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. II, vol. xv, 1912), *Venericardia planicosta*, a well-known Eocene Pelecypod of Alabama and Europe.

It is possible, therefore, that the Tertiary fossils from other districts of Trinidad, many of which have been described and figured by Guppy, are younger than those found in the Soldado, Farallon, or San Fernando deposits, although their horizons as given by Guppy are not always in agreement with the views of Miss Maury, an instance of which may be quoted in respect of the Manzanilla Beds, which the latter regards as Lower Oligocene, whereas Guppy and Dall schedule them as Eocene. Further studies are required in this direction before a more accurate correlation of these rocks can be attained. Guppy wrote several memoirs on the geology of other West Indian islands and Venezuela, and studied other Tertiary material, especially from Jamaica, San Domingo (Hayti), Antigua, Tobago, etc., some of his type Mollusca from Jamaica and San Domingo being preserved in the Geological Department of the British Museum. He was of opinion that the Caribbean Miocene fauna resembled that of Bordeaux, Dax, etc. (these French beds now being regarded as Oligocene or uppermost Eocene), rather than the American Miocene (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxii, p. 285, 1866). Mr. Guppy was a prolific writer on his subject, some of his best memoirs having been published by the Geological Society of London, to which he was elected a Fellow in 1866, but he resigned in 1882. Although his views on "the existence of an Atlantis in the early Tertiary period" have not been generally accepted by geologists, such a fact should in no way minimize the great importance and value of his palæontological researches on the West Indies, which will always form the basis of similar work that may be undertaken by any future investigators. Mr. Guppy has contributed no fewer than fifty-one papers to various scientific journals, and with one exception (a paper on Australian geology) the whole series deals exclusively with the geology and palæontology of the West Indies. From 1864 to 1900 he contributed fifteen papers to the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*. Having known Mr. Guppy personally for many years we would wish to offer our sympathy to the widow and family in their bereavement.

R. B. N.

ERRATUM.—Dr. C. A. Cotton desires to correct an error in his paper, "On the Geological Structure of New Zealand" (see *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, June, 1916). On p. 247, line 36, for 'left' read 'continuously' above water.—*Ed. GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*.