

beneath the surface in the Eildon Hills neighbourhood there exists a mass of granite carrying riebeckite and aegerine. This granite was consolidated, but still very hot, at the time when part of it was broken off and carried upwards by the molten rock.

(3) "A section of Stratified Clays overlain by fluvio-glacial gravels at the Western End of the Railway Tunnel at Neidpath, Peebles." By W. Manson and R. J. A. Eckford.

The overflow from the glacial-lake in which these clays were formed seems to have been through the Neidpath hollow, commencing about the 650 or 700 foot contours. Continued erosion through the great melt-period of fluvio-glacial times seems to have lowered the level of the Neidpath valley to allow of its becoming a new and shorter course for the river. The pre-glacial course of the Tweed was the Cademuir-Hundleshope valley.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KEILORITES

(A new generic name for a Silurian Annelid from Australia).

SIR,—F. Chapman used *Trachyderma* J. Phillips,¹ for certain Polychaetous Annelids first described from the Silurian (Melbournian) strata in Victoria, Australia. This term is unfortunately pre-occupied by P. A. Latreille² for a group of Coleoptera. The same name was used in the same year by J. L. C. Gravenhorst,³ and in 1834 by A. F. A. Wiegmann.⁴ I, therefore, propose *Keilorites*⁵ gen. nov. with *Trachyderma crassituba*⁶ Chapman, as genotype. The family Keiloritidae nov. then replaces Trachydermidæ Chapman, for the Australian forms in question.

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¹ *Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Britain*, ii (1), 1848, p. 331.

² *Règne Animal* (Cuvier), ed. 2, v, 1829, p. 7. Col.

³ *Ichneum Europ.*, i, 1829, *Conspectus*, p. 64, and iii, 1829, p. 283, Hym.

⁴ *Herpetologia mexicana*, 1834.

⁵ Keilor . . . a well-known Silurian locality in Victoria where A. James found beautifully preserved specimens. (*teste* Chapman, 1919, p. 317.)

⁶ *Proc. R. S. Vict.*, xxii (N.S.), ii (April), 1910, pp. 103-4, pl. xxvii, figs. 1-4; pl. xxix, fig. 1; and *ibid.*, xxxi (N.S.), ii, 1919, pp. 317-20, pl. xiii, fig. 3; pl. xiv, figs. 8, 9, and 12.