Epi and *meso* are primarily prefixes of position, whereas *kata* carries with it more the implication of movement or change, and was not, I suggest, the proper prefix to select even if it had not been already pre-occupied. *Hypo* appears to be the more suitable prefix for *under*, and if we re-name Grubenmann's kata-zone as the *hypo-zone* and speak of *hypo-metamorphism* in the sense in which he and Niggli use the term kata-metamorphism, we shall be introducing desirable clarity into the nomenclature of metamorphism. I suggest, therefore, that writers upon metamorphic geology who have occasion to refer to the different zones of metamorphism should use katamorphic (or kata-metamorphic) in the sense proposed by Van Hise, and hypo-metamorphic (or hypomorphic) in the place of Grubenmann and Niggli's kata-metamorphic. As a parallel example of the use of the prefix *hypo* in conjunction with *epi* and *meso*, it is perhaps not out of place to point out to users of Becke's nomenclature as applied to the description of structures of metamorphic rocks, that biologists have a parallel trio in which the prefixes *epi*, *meso*, and *hypo* are used as prefixes of position, viz., *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, and *hypoblast*.

L. L. Fermor.

Geological Survey of India,
Calcutta,
9th June, 1927.

THE HOLYWELL SHALES AND "BLACK LIMESTONE" OF NORTH FLINTSHIRE.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space to correct an error in my paper appearing in your last issue.

On page 259, last paragraph, first line, the *western* boundary of the Chert Beds is described as the "eastern".

H. C. Sargent.

14th June, 1927.