

Three lengths measured perpendicular to the axis can be used to indicate the form and scale of an asymmetrical fold. These are the short limb height (s.l.h.) and the long limb height (l.l.h.) measured parallel to the axial plane separation (a.p.s.) measured perpendicular to the axial plane (see Text-fig. 1). These terms are in essence those proposed by Challinor (1945). As the fold profile becomes increasingly symmetrical the dip of the axial plane increases and short limb height  $\rightarrow$  long limb height  $\rightarrow 2A$   
axial plane separation  $\rightarrow$  half wavelength,  $\lambda/2$ .

Text-fig. 2 shows the application of the proposed terms to folds observed in the South Orkney Islands, Falkland Islands Dependencies.

#### REFERENCE

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#### AFRICAN EROSION SURFACES

SIR,—In a spirited controversy on the origin of certain erosion surfaces in north-east Belgian Congo, Lepersonne (1956) recognises three ages for the surfaces displayed between Nioka and Mahagi Port in Ituri District. Ruhe (1958) on the basis of his detailed geological and geomorphological studies contends that only the end-Tertiary Surface with a few isolated remnants of an earlier surface are present, but owe their varying altitudes largely to the effect of faulting. To support his interpretation, Ruhe states: "on the regional basis, Pallister (1956) has shown in Uganda that the three classic surfaces of Wayland are in reality only two." Ruhe refers to my short paper on slope form and the probable correlation with the Buganda Erosion Surface (mid-Tertiary) of a local bevel in Masaka District of Buganda known as the Koki Surface. He reads more into my interpretation than was intended or is justified. High-level, pre-Tertiary surfaces are present in western and south-western Uganda and of course such earlier surfaces are well authenticated elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the western rift. Wayland's recognition of three major peneplains is still accepted while more detailed work has shown that the original three peneplains may locally be composite in character.

#### REFERENCES

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