or when types or single specimens alone are available, but for casts preserved in argillaceous sediments, particularly when these are soft, the phenol formaldehyde plastic is preferred because the impression is permanent and unshrinkable.

W. F. WHITTARD.

THE UNIVERSITY,
BRISTOL.
12th March, 1941.

THE UPPER OXFORD CLAY AT PURTON

SIR,—On page 170 of the May–June number of the *Magazine* the compositor has not quite accurately copied the correlation table. In the Warboys column the broken line representing the non-sequence should have been placed about an eighth of an inch higher, so as to include some of the Bukowskii Sub-zone. In the Woodham column, beds A, B should have been shown as almost as thick as the Scarburgense Sub-zone.

W. J. ARKELL.

BOYNE COURT,
BOYNDON ROAD,
MAIDENHEAD.
9th June, 1941.

THE "DUNGHAN" LIMESTONE, AND RANIKOT BEDS IN BALUCHISTAN

SIR,—In my last letter (1941) I referred to collections recently made by the Burmah Oil Company on or near Dunghan Hill. The company have since sent these collections to me, and preliminary examination shows them to be of considerable stratigraphic interest.

One collection is from a section (29° 51′ : 68° 19′) on the Dunghan Range, where 1,215 feet of "Dunghan Limestone" had been judged to succeed Parh Limestones and intermediate beds of Cretaceous age. I found that the first 500 feet of this "Dunghan Limestone" is of Lower to Upper Maestrichtian age, having *Orbitoides media* d'Archiac in its earlier levels and *Omphalocyclus macropora* Lamarck in its later ones. The middle of the "Dunghan Limestone" contains at least 260 feet of Upper Ranikot beds, in which *Miscellanea miscella* abounds. Only the uppermost 230 feet or so of this "Dunghan Limestone" is of Laki age; *Alveolina globosa* Leymerie, *Alveolina ovoidea* d'Orbigny and *Sakesaria cotteri* Davies being its most notable contents. This fauna resembles that of the Sakesar Limestone of the Salt Range (Davies, 1937) more than the Laki of the Bolan region (Nuttall, 1925).

The other collection is from a section (30° 9′ : 67° 59½′) in the Mehrab Tangi near Harnai. Some 1,300 feet of " Dunghan Limestone " had there been judged to succeed the Parh Limestones. I found that the lower and upper elements of the Dunghan Range section seem here to be cut out ; but the central element, or Upper Ranikot, expands to a great thickness of limestone whose fauna increases in richness from below upwards until, some 1,200 feet above the base of the series, it presents such a typical Upper Ranikot assemblage as *Nummulites nuttalli* Davies, *Nummulites thalicus* Davies, *Miscellanea stampi* (Davies), *Miscellanea miscella* (d'Arch. and Haime), *Operculinoides sindensis* (Davies), *Lockhartia haimei* (Davies), etc. This seems to correlate with the upper levels of the Khairabad Limestone of the Salt Range, and I suggest that this Baluchistan equivalent of the latter be called the " Harnai Limestone ". The topmost 30-ft. limestone of this section shows a rather abrupt change in fauna, but contains numerous *Discocyclina ranikotensis* Davies, so cannot be later than lowest Laki in age.

I am much indebted to the Burmah Oil Company for sending me these collections, with permission to publish my results. I hope to describe and figure the contents of the Harnai Limestone in some detail after further examination. One of its most interesting features is the appearance in it of a species of *Orbitolina*, a genus long supposed to be confined to the Cretaceous.

L. M. Davies.

REFERENCES

Davies, L. M., 1937. Eocene Beds of the Punjab Salt Range : II. Palaeontology. *Pal. Indica*, N.S., xxiv, 14.

—— 1941. Correlation of Laki Beds. *Geol. Mag.*, lxxviii, 152.

Nuttall, W. L. F., 1925. Stratigraphy of the Laki Series. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, lxxxi, 417.

GLACIAL DRIFTS

Sir,—No great foresight was needed to see that before long there would be found in Scotland that evidence for a post-Glacial " tundra " condition already noted elsewhere in Britain and Northern Ireland (Carruthers and Anderson, W., 1941.) But the times are out of joint for such inquiries, and I am therefore all the more obliged to Dr. J. G. C. Anderson, whose paper (1940) reached me but a few days after our letter to *Nature* appeared, for so promptly supplying the desired proof. For that is what his most striking piece of information amounts to ; these vertical wedges of till, narrowing downwards into subjacent