the microscope are found to be biaxial.—On Dundasite from North Wales: by G. T. Prior. The mineral was found by Mr. H. F. Collins in the Welsh Foxdale mine, Trefriw, Carnarvonshire; it occurs in white silky radiating tufts on cerussite with allophane; analysis showed it to be identical with dundasite, hitherto known only from Dundas, Tasmania. A probable formula is $PbO.Al_2O_3.2CO_2.4H_2O$ or $PbH_2(CO_3)_2.Al_2.OH_6$.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAPTOLITE ZONES IN THE ARENIG ROCKS OF WALES.

SIR,—It has been brought to my notice that in my paper on "Graptolite Zones in the Arenig Rocks of Wales," I have omitted a reference to a paper by the late Mr. T. Roberts, which was published in 1893, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., p. 166. I hope I made it clear that I fully recognised the value of Mr. Roberts' work, but I regret the unintentional oversight.

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LOWER GREENSAND FORAMINIFERA FROM LITTLE COXWELL, NEAR FARINGDON.

SIR, — A book entitled "The Neocomien Sponges, Bryozoa, Foraminifera, and other fossils of the Sponge-gravel Beds of Little Coxwell, near Faringdon," by E. C. Davey, has just been published. It gives much new and interesting information regarding the fossils of the deposit. It was only of recent years, however, that the author became aware of Foraminifera occurring in the gravels; the credit of this discovery, he tells us, is solely due to Mr. F. Mockler, of the Holburn Museum, Bath. The Foraminifera were sent to me to be named. They consisted of a large number of specimens belonging to 53 different species, some of them being rare and interesting forms, and all or nearly all of them being now recorded from the place for the first time. It is, however, to be regretted that the proof was not sent to me for correction; the list is valuable, but as it is now printed contains a number of errors as regards the Foraminifera, and as it would be most desirable that it should be accurately given to be of use to others, I would be much obliged if you would kindly publish in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE the corrected list which I now enclose.

FORAMINIFERA.

c. = common. v.c. = very common. r. = rare. v.r. = very rare.

Cornuspira cretacea, Rss. v.r.
Placopsilina cenomana, d'Orb. Specimens large. Frequent.
Haplostiche Soldanii (J. & P.). v.r.
Thuramminopsis canaliculata, Haensler. v.r.
Cyclammina cancellata, Brady. c.
Ammodiscus gordialis, J. & P. v.r.
Gaudryina oxycona, Rss. v.c.
Bulimina pupoides, d'Orb. v.r.
Bolivina tegulata, Rss. One specimen.
Lagena globosa (Montagu). v.r.
Nodosaria (*Gl.*) *æqualis*, Rss. v.r.
N. calomorpha, Rss. One specimen.

Nodosaria (*D.*) *pauperata*, d'Orb. Specimens not typical. v.r.
N. (*D.*) *consobrina*, d'Orb. r.
N. farcimen (Sold.). v.r.
N. (*D.*) *communis*, d'Orb. r.
N. (*D.*) *Roemeri*, Neug. v.r.
N. (*D.*) *mucronata*, Neug. v.r.
N. comata (Batsch). Slender form. v.r.
N. raphanus (Linné). v.r.
Lingulina carinata, d'Orb. Variety with segments slightly compressed. v.r.
Rhabdogonium tricarinatum (d'Orb.). Broken specimens. r.
R. Budensis (Hantk.). c.
R. globuliferum, Rss. v.r.
Marginulina Wetherellii, Jones. v.r.
Vaginulina legumen (Linné). r.
V. linearis (Montagu). One specimen.
V. arguta, Rss. r.
V. harpa, Roem. c.
V. striata, d'Orb. r.
V. marginuloides, Rss. One specimen.
V. recta, Rss. v.r.
Cristellaria rotulata (Montf.). v.c.
C. gibba, d'Orb. c.
Cristellaria crepidula (F. & M.). c.
C. lata (Cornuel). One specimen.
C. ensis (Rss.). r.
C. Italica (Defr.). v.r.
C. Schloenbachi, Rss. v.r.
C. acutauricularis (F. &. M.). v.r.
C. sulcifera, Rss. r.
C. subalata, Rss. r.
Flabellina rugosa, d'Orb. Some of the specimens are very fine. c.
Polymorphina communis, d'Orb. One specimen.
P. lanceolata, Rss. Specimens in poor condition. r.
P. sororia, Rss. One fistulose form.
P. regina, B., P., & J. One broken specimen.
Ramulina globulifera, Brady. c.
Vitrowebbina irregularis (d'Orb.). v.r.
Spirillina margaritifera, Will. v.c.
Patellina corrugata, Will. c.
Discorbina orbicularis (Terq.). Specimens intermediate between *D. orbicularis* and *D. globularis*. c.
Rotalia orbicularis, d'Orb. One specimen.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

4, ALFRED STREET, BELFAST.
April 11*th*, 1905.

THE FORMATION OF CIRQUES.

SIR,—Will you kindly give me a little space in which to correct a mistake I have made on p. 437 of vol. i of my new book, in which I have done a double injustice, one to my friend Professor Bonney and the other to myself.

In discussing the theory of the ice excavation of cirques I mention him as a champion of the notion, whereas, as is perfectly plain from his writings, he opposes that theory, so that he is on my side entirely instead of against me on this point.

The fact is the reference to Professor Bonney ought to have been inserted in an earlier chapter and in reference to the aqueous erosion of cirques, a view he does endorse, while I feel obliged to side with Falsan and the other French geologists who have studied the great cirques of the Pyrenees and attribute them to deformations and otherwise original structural features imposed on the upper Alpine and other valleys at the time the contour of the mountain ranges was first given to them. As it is my practice always to correct my errors when they have been pointed out, I take the first opportunity of putting this small slip right, and it is particularly pleasant to me since I gain a powerful friend to my side of the argument by doing so.

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April 17*th*, 1905.