

earnest hope that that horrible word "Yorkian" may disappear from the literature. From the county aspect, owing to the very large number of geological formations there occurring, it is pointless, while the city of York does not stand on Coal-measures.]

PEGMATITES, APLITES AND TIN VEINS.

SIR,—I was much interested in Dr. Derry's article on the "Genetic Relationships of the Pegmatites, Aplites and Tin Veins" in the October's number of the Magazine.

My own observations on such veins in Cornwall tend to support Dr. Derry's conclusions, but there are mineral associations in this area which he does not mention and some differences of vein relations which may be worth noting.¹

In the first place Cornish pegmatites contain molybdenite, arsenopyrite and wolframite in addition to cassiterite: they are also rich in lithia-mica, fluor-mica and fluor-apatite, while the aplites are often rich in topaz. Fluorite is a frequent constituent in small proportions and occasionally in large amount.

There are also instances of mineral veins with pegmatite-like structure composed of large crystals of wolframite with arsenopyrite, stannite, quartz, and interstitial pink aplitic material.

Again many of the Cornish pegmatite veins show banded structure resulting from alternate layers of aplite and pegmatite. This type does not seem to have been observed by Dr. Derry.

The Manitoba pegmatites are a most interesting series of veins and I think that Dr. Derry's conclusion that the existence of stanniferous pegmatites is no reliable indication of the existence of tin veins in the same area is quite justified.

E. H. DAVISON.

44 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD,
CAMBORNE,
CORNWALL.
12th October, 1931.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INQUIRIES.

GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE AT KIGOMA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

FROM 7th to 20th July, representatives of the Geological Surveys of Southern Equatorial Africa met at Kigoma to discuss the compilation of a geological map of this part of the Continent. The Conference constituted the first meeting of the Sub-Commission of African Geological Surveys formed at the XVth International Geological Congress at Pretoria in 1929, and the countries represented at Kigoma were as follows: French Equatorial Africa, Northern

¹ *Handbook of Cornish Geol.*, pp. 46, 47. *Rep. Tin and Tungsten Research Board*, 1922. *Rep. Brit. Assn.*, 1927.