

glacial origin, but until this can be proved the term tilloid is preferred in the sense of Harland, Herod & Krinsley (1966, p. 233).

The coarse tilloid, a hard siliceous breccia containing elongated fragments of vein quartz, quartzite, grit, phyllite and other highly indurated sediments, in a pale grey-green siliceous and micaceous matrix, is illustrated in Plate 1. The pebbles, reaching 10 cm in length, are ill sorted and sub-angular, but have been subjected to recrystallization as well as intense deformation, resulting in their distortion and multiple jointing in the rock. The Warsak tilloids, which are described by Ahmad *et al.* (1969, pp. 54–5) as metaconglomerates and pebbly quartzites, form part of the Pebbly Quartz-Biotite Schist, the top member of the Lower Series of metasediments. They are associated with orthoquartzite, tourmaline-bearing actinolite-epidote quartzite, mica schist, phyllites and shales, overlying the Phyllites and Marble group, and have been tentatively assigned a Devonian-Carboniferous age.

The Warsak occurrence may thus be the most northwesterly of the known sub-continental tillites, extending the line of Himalayan localities more than 200 km to the West.

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Poseidon, Proto-Atlantic and Iapetus

SIR,—I refer to the recent article in this journal by Harland & Gayer (1972) in which Wilson's (1966) Palaeozoic Proto-Atlantic Ocean is renamed *Iapetus* in order to eliminate possible confusion with the initial stages of the present Atlantic Ocean. I would point out that there is, in the literature, at least one name which pre-dates the appellations proposed by Wilson and Harland & Gayer, viz. *Poseidon* (Schuchert, 1935). In the absence of any formal rules of the kind which govern the nomenclature of organisms, it would seem advisable in the present case to apply, albeit informally, a 'rule of historical priority' and thereby accord precedence to Schuchert's name.

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