

fragments of the frustules of the diatom *Ethmodiscus*, which is “quite characteristic of some of the deepest tropical red clays and radiolarian oozes far from land.” The ‘argiline’ beds appear to be formed from the alteration of the lower *Globigerina*-marls. The following correlation is proposed:—

BARBADOS.		TRINIDAD.	
Coral Rocks	}	... .. Moruga Series	... <i>Pleistocene and Pliocene.</i>
Bissex Beds			
Oceanic Beds	... ..	Naparima Marls	... <i>Miocene.</i>
Scotland Beds	{	Upper ...	San Fernando Beds
		Lower ...	Nariva Series
		} <i>Oligocene and Pliocene.</i>	

The Oligocene and Eocene beds are of shallow-water origin, and seem to be unconformably covered by the Naparima Marls.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CRYSTALS FROM DECOMPOSED TRAP.

SIR,—Early in the year, in examining some refuse-heaps near Dreghorn, Ayrshire, I found a few crystals which had been weathered out from a decomposed trap. The altered rock is white, and on exposure has fallen into dust, leaving the crystals isolated and perfectly sharp. In some places the rock is particularly white, and the crystals themselves have been reduced to powder. Much of the trap is a hard solid rock, with large conspicuous aggregates of enclosed crystals; every variety from the solid rock to the altered ‘white horse’ (a local name of white trap) can be obtained. I am informed by Mr. L. J. Spencer, of the British Museum (Natural History), that the isolated crystals are really pseudomorphs of serpentine after augite.

J. SMITH.

MONKREDDING, KILWINNING.  
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### FORAMINIFERAL FLINT FROM SOMALI.

SIR,—The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen, F.G.S., lately lent me some stone implements (labelled as having been collected by Mr. Seton-Karr in Somali, Eastern Africa), for exhibition before the Anthropological Institute, in illustration of my paper on large African stone implements (see Journ. Anthropol. Institute, new series, vol. i, 1898, p. 48). Some of these Somali implements are composed of quartzite, rather ferruginous, gritty, and hard, though the grains are only cemented at their peripheries, and not closely compact; others are of flint, coarse-grained by the visible presence of the minute organisms originally constituting the limestone of which the flint is a more or less perfect pseudomorph, still to a great degree calcareous. Many microzoa, chiefly internal casts of Foraminifera, stand out on the roughly weathered surface, and numerous sections of these organisms are seen in the fractured stone. Some friends have examined the specimens with me, and although at first I suspected small Nummulites to be present, we