

THE CHART OF FOSSIL SHELLS FOUND IN CONNECTION WITH
THE SEAMS OF COAL AND IRONSTONE OF N. STAFFORDSHIRE.

SIR,—In reading Mr. Walcot Gibson's review¹ I was astonished to see it stated that "marine organisms are represented as occurring on three horizons," and also that the marine band above the Gin Mine has been omitted.

Writing with the Chart before me, and having personal knowledge of the bands, I should like to correct what seems to me an unaccountable error on the part of Mr. Walcot Gibson, who is usually so accurate in his statements. The fact is that eight distinct and separate marine bands are denoted, and moreover the Gin Mine is represented by figures.

The following are the horizons represented on the Chart as marine beds, viz. :—

1. Bay Coal Band.
2. Priorsfield Band.
3. Gin Mine Band.
4. Single Two Feet or Moss Cannel Band.
5. Weston Sprink Band (horizon doubtful).
6. Seven Feet Banbury Band.
7. The Wetley Moor Coal Band.
8. The Four Feet or Crabtree Band.

I should like to call attention to another point, to which I should have expected Mr. Gibson specially to have referred. Various attempts have been made to correlate the seams of the several districts of this coalfield, generally on lithological or sequential evidence. On this Chart the seams of the whole coalfield have been successfully correlated for the first time, the marine bands forming sure data lines.

E. P. TURNER.

ASHWOOD TERRACE, LONGTON, STAFFS.
25th May, 1903.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL CHADWICK.

BORN 1845.

DIED MARCH 18, 1903.

THE death is announced of Mr. Samuel Chadwick, who was one of the founders of the Malton Field Naturalists' Society, and devoted many years to the collection of fossils from the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations of East Yorkshire. He left his native county early in life to engage in sheep-farming in New Zealand, but he returned after a few years and resided for a long period at Malton, where his business afforded him numerous opportunities of prosecuting the geological studies in which he was deeply interested. His early colonial experiences led Mr. Chadwick to emigrate again to New Zealand with his family in 1895, and he died suddenly last March at Moastone Park, Waikopiro. His remarkable collection of

¹ GEOL. MAG., May, p. 226.

fossils is now in the Malton Museum, and contains many unique specimens, of which a large proportion still remain to be studied and described. He discovered a considerable series of Calcsponges in the Corallian of Malton, and these were described by Dr. G. J. Hinde in his Monograph of British Fossil Sponges (Palæont. Soc.). One new species was named *Corynella Chadwicki*. He also discovered various fish-remains, which have been noticed in papers by Dr. Smith Woodward. For several years Mr. Chadwick was a Fellow of the Geological Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEMATICAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—The Oxford University Press has just issued "Mathematical Crystallography" by Mr. H. Hilton, whose object has been to collect for the use of English readers those results of the mathematical theory of crystallography which are not proved in the modern textbooks on that subject in the English language.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY OF CEYLON.—We are pleased to learn that Dr. ANANDA COOMÁRASWAMY, F.L.S., F.G.S., has lately been appointed Director of the newly created Mineral Survey of Ceylon, the headquarters of which are at Peradeniya; and Mr. James Parsons, B.Sc., F.G.S., has been made Assistant Surveyor.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, F.G.S., has issued a report (1902) on the White Range gold-mines of the Arltunga Goldfield, in the northern territory of South Australia. This is purely economic. With it, however, come Nos. 12 and 13 of the "Contributions to the Palæontology of South Australia," 1902, a single folio tract by Robert Etheridge, jun., containing "More complete evidence of *Thinnfeldia odontopteroides*, Morris, in the Leigh Creek Coal-measures," and "Evidence of further Cambrian Trilobites." The species of Trilobites come from 40 miles S.E. of Elkedra, a deserted cattle station, in lat. 21° S., long. 135° 22' E., approximately. This place is 150 miles south of Alexandra, where *Otenellus Browni* was obtained, which Etheridge described in 1897. The specimens are referred to a new *Agnostus* (*A. elkedraensis*) and a new *Microdiscus* (*M. significans*).

QUEENSLAND.—Bulletin 18 (171 of the publications) of the Geological Survey of Queensland contains "Fossil Plants from Durringa, Ipswich, Dawson River, and Stanwell," and "Fossil Wood from the Ipswich Beds, Boggo Road, Brisbane," by John Shirley. These papers illustrate the Palæozoic and Mesozoic floras, and figures are given of the forms described. No. 179, Geological Survey Report, by Lionel C. Ball, deals with Yorkey's Goldfield and the Marodian Gold and Copper Field, 1902. This is mainly economic, but contains notes on the petrology of the country.