13*th January*, 1926.

" Pilandsberg, an African Ring Complex." By Professor S. J. Shand, D.Sc., F.G.S., University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Pilandsberg is a circular group of hills, having an area of about 200 square miles, which rises sharply out of the flat norite country of the Western Transvaal. It is formed by an overlying series of alkaline lavas, with tuffs and coarse breccias underlaid and invaded by nepheline-syenites and felspar-syenites arranged in concentric rings. Between the central plug, which consists of syenite with altered nepheline, and the outer ring of felspathic syenite, there are four rings of syenitic rocks containing fresh nepheline. All of these are products of one magma, and all were intruded very nearly at the same time. It is not directly clear that central subsidence was the cause of the ring structure, but, wherever the dip of the tuff beds can be ascertained, it is directed inwards. Pilandsberg contains a larger mass of nepheline rocks than any other region that has yet been mapped in detail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OOLITE, PISOLITE, AND TOROLITE.

SIR,—For some time past we have felt the need of a name to describe rocks consisting of pillow-like concretionary masses showing marked concentric structure and which differ from oolites and pisolites only in matter of size. After considerable hesitation we venture to suggest " torolite " and the corresponding adjective " torolitic ", from the well-known Latin word " *torus* ", a pillow. Unfortunately, " oolite " and " pisolite " are both Greek derivatives, but we have searched in vain for a suitable term from the Greek, and in defence of " torolite " we note that *torus* is connected with the same root as Gk. στορέννυμι.

The term torolite is thus proposed for a rock consisting of pillow-shaped concretions, exactly comparable with the grains of oolites and pisolites in structure and origin and differing only in being larger. The concretions may also occur isolated. The iron ores in the Irrawaddian sands, formerly worked in Central Burma, and at present being described by one of us in a paper on " The Extinct Iron Industry near Mount Popa, Upper Burma ", are mainly torolites.

H. L. CHHIBBER.
L. DUDLEY STAMP.

UNIVERSITY OF RANGOON.
14th December, 1925.