A Monograph of the American Shipworms. By Paul Bartsch. Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 122. 8vo, 48 pp., 27 pls. Washington, 1922. Price 30 cents.

THE interest of Teredo and its allies from the geological point of view makes excuse unnecessary for a notice of this publication with its valuable illustrations at so reasonable a price. It should be most helpful to a more complete understanding of these timber ravagers, and enable geologists to identify their shell structures and the singular pallets which should be often seen in washings from Tertiary clays. The Teredo has been divided into many subgenera, but we note that the genus Teredo still stands.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

OLIVINE GRANOPHYRE IN MULL.

SIR,—It is of interest to place on record the occurrence of olivine as an early formed constituent of a highly silicic holocrystalline rock in Britain. A specimen of the Beinn A'Ghràig granophyre obtained from a quarry near the shore of Loch Bà, N.E. of Gruline House pier, bears olivine phenocrysts, some \(\frac{1}{2}\) mm. across, forming 1 per cent of the rock. The granophyre is described in the Mull Memoir (1924, p. 347), but this olivine-bearing variety is not represented in the Survey collection. The analysis reported in the Memoir (p. 20) gives a calculated quartz-content of 30.8 per cent: the thin slice examined contains 27 per cent of quartz. The birefringence of the mineral is 0.044, and this, with the other optical properties, shows that it is very rich in iron silicate, approaching to favalite in composition. The crystals are subhedral and anhedral, and commonly occur in juxtaposition to quartz. This is a striking example of the stability of iron-olivine in presence of free silica, a matter to which I have recently drawn attention (Q.J.G.S., vol. lxxx, p. 561).

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