

10 ft. terrace, for the reason already given. On the opposite bank of the River Ouse there is a terrace whose back is 15 feet and its front edge 10 feet above the alluvial flat. This place is north of the York moraine. The same terrace may be seen between Bishopthorpe and Naburn. These places are between the York and Escrick moraines.

(ii) Where does the Leeds *Hippopotamus* fit into this scheme?

It fits comfortably into the place I have already indicated in my book (p. 88).

(iii) Why do I correlate the Leeds *Hippopotamus* deposit with those at Woodlesford?

Because I know of no evidence which forbids it. Fossils have not so far been found at Woodlesford; in other respects the two deposits are the same. Writing of Woodlesford, Prof. A. Gilligan remarks:—"The deposits are undoubtedly of deltaic origin, laid down in a lake or pool, and are not such as are ordinarily formed by rivers in such a part of their course." (*Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.*, xix, 1918, 255.)

On page 115 of his paper Mr. Edwards writes:—"The balance of evidence points to the 100 ft. submergence having preceded the York-Escrick glaciation." The Higher and Lower Terraces are demonstrably later than the York-Escrick glaciation. The 100 ft. Strand Line and the Terraces are not contemporaneous. They can not therefore be correlated, even at the cost of misusing the term "fiord" (or "fjord").

SIDNEY MELMORE.

YORK.

12th January, 1938.

#### CHONETES SPECIOSUS nom. nov.

SIR,—In Volume LIX, 1922, of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, Professor L. B. Smyth described a new species of *Chonetes* which is abundant in the shales associated with the main limestone near Ballycastle, Ireland. This species he named *Chonetes elegans*. As the trivial name is preoccupied by *C. elegans* L. G. de Koninck 1847, and Professor Smyth has left the choice of a new name to me, I suggest:—

*Chonetes speciosus* = *C. elegans* L. B. Smyth 1922 non *C. elegans* L. G. de Koninck 1847.

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