

we were the first to record *Anthracozya Phillipsi* from this bed, and are sorry if Mr. Stobbs thinks we have done him an injustice by omitting to refer to the papers he mentions.

DAVID WOOLACOTT.

August, 1919.

GAPS IN THE *MUCRONATA* CHALK OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

SIR,—Last autumn I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Ryde Waterworks and paid a visit to the "pit" there (No. 45 of Dr. Rowe). I found on the talus two fossils, which, owing to a long illness which has left me crippled, I was only recently able to examine thoroughly. They proved to be unmistakable specimens of *Echinocorys scutatus* var. *subconicus*, a typical and exclusive fossil of the zone of *Bel. mucronata*. They were found at the extreme south end of the talus and presumably came from the south end of the exposure. This end of the exposure is at least 150 feet from the Chalk boundary as mapped, and though the dip at this point appears to be unusually low for the central ridge it should be safe to take it as at least 60°, which would give a *minimum* of 100 feet of *mucronata* Chalk at this point.

This makes the third of the five alleged instances of a breach completely through the *mucronata* zone to be definitely discredited. The other two instances, near Freshwater, remain subject to the criticism which I passed on them in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for August, 1918, reinforced by the fact that in the northern part of the pit, west of Freshwater, I have found *Membraniporella manonia*, which in my experience is rigidly confined to the lower part of the *mucronata* zone, and *Herpetopora*, a genus which is extremely rare in the *quadratus* zone, but in the Isle of Wight is almost abundant in the *mucronata* zone.

May I take the opportunity of recording that I have found brachiials, presumably of *Uintacrinus*, in the upper part of pit 36 of Rowe, who does not record *Uintacrinus* there, although he maps it, and at the head of Freshwater Bay on the west side, which involves some shifting of the mapped boundary, and that the Isle of Wight has had scant justice done to it as a locality for *Stephanophyllia*. I have examined the *T. lata* Chalk of Compton Bay on three occasions for periods ranging up to three-quarters of an hour, and my smallest bag was ten specimens. I found two specimens in my only search of the same zone at Culver Cliff, and five in a short search of the *H. subglobosus* zone of Compton Bay. With specimens from the Chalk Marl and Chloritic Marl of the Isle of Wight, and of course elsewhere, and a specimen from the *quadratus* zone of Sussex to bridge the gap between the well-known *cor-anginum* occurrences of Kent and the abundance of Studland (where, after Dr. Rowe's party had swept the section, I once found sixteen specimens in a day) and Weybourne, *Stephanophyllia* is much more freely distributed in the Chalk than is likely to be generally realized.

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27 MAYBURY MANSIONS,
MARYLEBONE STREET, W.
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