

*Leda clara*. GEOL. MAG. 1874, Decade II. Vol. I. Pl. XVII. Fig. 1.

Subelliptical, lanceolate, nearly equilateral, somewhat but not extremely rostrated. Disk smooth, shining; valves with a few fine close regular concentric riblets perceptible near the anterior angle, where an indistinct sulcus runs upwards towards the umbo. No distinct escutcheon. Lunule narrow, indistinctly defined. Umbones prominent. Ventral margin slightly angulated at about a third of its length from the posterior point, where an obscure carina runs to the margin from the umbo. Length 12 mill., height 6, thickness about 4 mm. Miocene, Jamaica.

In shape somewhat like *L. nasuta*. It is rather difficult to describe the smooth plain species of this genus; their differences being most generally noticeable in shape, extent of rostrum, etc. The following species have been already described from West Indian Tertiaries:—

- Leda Packeri*, Forbes, Eocene, Barbados.
- „ *incognita*, Guppy, Eocene, Trinidad.
- „ *bisulcata*, Guppy, Upper Miocene, Jamaica.
- „ *illecta*, Guppy, Pliocene, Trinidad.
- „ *perlepida*, Guppy, Pliocene, Trinidad.

Three species of *Nucula* have been recorded from the same formations.

*Ditrupea dentalinum*. GEOL. MAG. 1874, Decade II. Vol. I. Pl. XVI. Fig. 11.

Tube clavate, curved, slightly irregular in diameter, gradually increasing from the smaller end, which is annulate, becoming smooth towards the middle of the shell; the lower half smooth, shining, rather suddenly thickened near the aperture, to form which it as suddenly contracts to a diameter not greater than that of the smaller third of the tube.

There are no very distinct characters by which to separate this annelid case from *D. planum* of the European Eocene. I have thought it as well, nevertheless, to indicate its presence in the Jamaican Tertiaries under a provisional name.

#### *Crassinella*.

I have proposed this name in substitution for that of *Gouldia*, pre-occupied for a genus of birds. The typical species are *Cr. pacifica* and *Cr. martinicensis*; the latter occurs in the Pliocene of Trinidad.

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### NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

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“SUR LA CORRÉLATION DES FORMATIONS CAMBRIENNES DE LA BELGIQUE ET DU PAYS DE GALLES.” By Prof. G. DEWALQUE. (From the Bulletins of the Royal Academy of Belgium, 2nd series, tom. xxxvii. no. 5, May, 1874.) Translated by G. A. LEBOUR, F.G.S.

**A**FTER an excursion to Wales in the autumn of 1872, which I undertook in order to study the petrographical characters of the oldest formations of that region, I announced to the Academy

(Bull. 2nd ser. tom. xxxiv. p. 424) that a comparison between them and the analogous formations of our country had enabled me to establish the parallelism of the subdivisions of the Cambrian rocks in both countries. I then hoped to be soon able to draw up a detailed communication on the subject, but my health has until now prevented my doing so. As I have had occasion to lay before my pupils the results of my observations, I think it may be useful now to make known the parallelism which I believe I have determined.

I have long ago regarded our "Ardennais" formation as Cambrian, notwithstanding contrary assertions. The Cambrian of North Wales is represented, according to most authors, by the Harlech grits, the Llanberis slates, the *Lingula* flags, and the Tremadoc slates. The two first names are applied to two series which I consider as contemporaneous: their characters bear the same relations to each other as those of our two "devilliennes" bands of Monthermé and Furnay, which they exactly resemble, except that our quartzites are there often replaced by conglomerates. The slates of Furnay and those of Llanberis are absolutely identical.

Our "système revinien" corresponds quite as exactly to the *Lingula* flags; the likeness of the rocks is perfect.

With regard to our "système salmien," it must be noted that its lower limit is not very clear, and that it has usually undergone a peculiar metamorphism, which scarcely allows one to hope to meet with similar rocks in Wales. I think I am justified in placing it on the horizon of the Tremadoc slates, because of the position occupied by both these formations between the "système revinien" or *Lingula* flags and the great dislocation which terminates the Cambrian period. It will be noticed that the Tremadoc system is a local formation, like our "système salmien."

Some geologists may find these resemblances insufficient to establish the parallelism in question. I think I can promise that the primordial fauna will be found in our "système revinien." I have just recognized, in a specimen which had long been looked upon as indeterminable, a plant which is characteristic of the Fucoidal grits of Scandinavia, *Eophyton Linneanum*, Tor.; it comes from the "revinien" of Stavelot. This genus is also found in the *Lingula* flags of England. Some years ago I had discovered a *Dictyonema* at Spa, at the base of the "Salmien." I have several times taken my pupils to this spot, and last year several specimens were found. Since then I have assured myself that it is the *Dictyonema sociale*, Salt., of the Upper portion of the *Lingula* flags (which would tend to alter the inferior limit of the "Salmien").

I may add that I have met with the same species in the same position at Ruy, during the excursion which I made last spring with my pupils.