

towards the north, and constitute a plateau of marine erosion sloping to the north and east, covered with Drift, which is in places not less than 450 feet thick.

3. "Note on a Preliminary Examination of the Ash that fell on Barbados, after the Eruption at St. Vincent (West Indies)." By John Smith Flett, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.G.S. With an Analysis of the Dust by William Pollard, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.

Two samples of the material were sent by Dr. D. Morris, of the Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies, to Professor J. W. Judd, who forwarded them to the Director of the Museum of Practical Geology. The fine grey powder is gritty to the touch, and it all passed through a sieve with 30 meshes to the inch. It contains plagioclase-felspar (generally idiomorphic labradorite) coated with a thin film of glass, hypersthene and monoclinic brownish augite, both frequently in perfect crystals, magnetite, apatite, possibly zircon, and fragments of a brown glass. Among the finest débris there is much felspar in the form of minute chips. The perfect crystalline form of many of the constituents of the dust and the small amount of glass adherent to them, indicate that at the time of projection the glassy magma must have been very fluid, and it must have been to a large extent wiped off the crystals by friction. From Dr. Morris's account the minerals of high specific gravity appear to have fallen first; the order being magnetite and pyroxenes first, next the feldspars, and finally the glass threads and minute felspar débris. Dr. Pollard's analysis is as follows:— $\text{Si O}_2 = 52.81$, $\text{Ti O}_2 = .95$, $\text{Al}_2 \text{O}_3 = 18.79$, $\text{Fe}_2 \text{O}_3 = 3.28$, $\text{Fe O} = 4.58$, $\text{Mn O} = .23$, $(\text{Co Ni}) \text{O} = .07$, $\text{Ca O} = 9.58$, $\text{Mg O} = 5.19$, $\text{K}_2 \text{O} = .60$, $\text{Na}_2 \text{O} = 3.23$, $\text{P}_2 \text{O}_5 = .15$, $\text{S O}_3 = .33$, $\text{Cl} = .14$, $\text{H}_2 \text{O} = .37$; total 100.35.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIGURES OF *CAMPYLOPRION*, PLATE VIII.

SIR,—Owing to my not having had the opportunity to see proofs of illustrations for my article on *Campyloprion* in the April number of the Magazine, a slight error occurred in designating their scale of reduction. Figs. 1 and 2 of Plate VIII are reduced to about three-sevenths natural size, and Fig. 3 in the text is of the natural size. In the Explanation of Figures on p. 152, the fused teeth of *Campyloprion* are stated to be "supported at their bases by a band of calcified cartilage." This should be understood as an inference drawn from analogy, and not as implying that the basal parts of the segments in this genus or in *Edestus* are of calcified cartilage, when they have been well ascertained to consist of vasodentine.

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