

gabbroid rocks and very vitreous pitchstones. The assemblage as a whole is distinctly Tertiary in affinity.

These dikes cut both the coarse granites and Devonian sediments of the island with an average frequency of twenty-six per linear mile of coast. The mean thickness of an individual sheet is about 4 feet, but the basic varieties range between $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and over 20 feet, while the less abundant types of intermediate composition generally exceed 10 feet in breadth. The width of the swarm is approximately coincident with the north-south length of the island, and a crustal extension of 3 per cent has been produced in this direction by the minor injections.

Apart from intermediate and basic intrusions are numerous thick and thin inclined sheets of microgranite which are confined to the major granites of the island, while many quartz veins cut both the granites and sediments. The two kinds of microgranites are remarkable for their similarity to granophyric rocks of the Mourne Mountains, Ireland.

The distribution of intermediate and basic dikes is rigidly controlled by jointing and fan-fractures. The latter radiate from centres which appear to lie on submarine planes of weakness. Magnetic properties of the basic dikes have been investigated and are comparable with those of corresponding British Tertiary rocks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE ON A CARBONIFEROUS GENUS.

SIR,—Mr. L. R. Cox has drawn my attention to the fact that the generic name *Knightia* which I have given to some Carboniferous gasteropods in the *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, lxxxix, pt. 2, 1933, 118 and 119, is preoccupied by D. S. Jordan (Univ. California Publ., *Bull. Dept. Geology*, v, 1907, 136) for a genus of fossil fish. I would therefore suggest the name *Knightella* instead.

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