

plete than formerly, but along the southern side alone there were at least ten quite recognizable by the craters and by the fire-reddened stones with which they had been lined, though only rarely was a part of the lining standing. As to stones, Millstone Grit was the chief constituent, black chert, often crinoidal, was quite common, but Carboniferous limestone was very rare except about the tops of the kilns, where pebbles were freely scattered. Bits of good coal could also be found near the pits. The general appearance of the Delves is very striking and—*pace* Professor Gregory—unmistakable; for the whole length of the ridge the form is quite obviously artificial—dimples, craters, and trenches everywhere modify the surface, one great trench runs for scores of yards parallel with the northern margin. On the south side spurs project, often with the crater of a lime-kiln. I confirmed my earlier impression that not a yard of the original form was preserved.

There is a small isolated knoll, "Little Skirtfull of Stones," consisting wholly of cobble-stones without infilling; this I regard as a cairn—probably prehistoric—and not a moraine mound.

P. F. KENDALL.

---

#### CARBONIFEROUS NOMENCLATURE.

SIR,—All geologists, and particularly those connected with Carboniferous geology, are grateful to Dr. R. Kidston for replacing the old and provincial subdivisions of the Coal Measures by terms of correlative value, dependent on their floras as worked out by himself, Arber, and other palæobotanists. The words Lanarkian and Staffordian are both precise and euphonious, Radstockian at least precise and indicative. The fourth term, Westphalian, however, is not only "unconformable" to the others in having no "local habitation" in this country, but differs in spirit from the rest in that it seems to suggest that these, our richest measures, are not typically represented in Britain. Worse than this, the term has been preoccupied since 1893, when Munier-Chalmas and de Lapparent used the word in a wider sense, equivalent to the whole of Kidston's three lowest divisions. If, as seems advisable, the use of the term Westphalian in the restricted sense is abandoned, it would be difficult to select one more representative than "Yorkian", particularly as its only likely rival "Lancastrian" may conceivably be wanted in the end for another Carboniferous subdivision.

W. W. WATTS.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, S.W. 7.  
8th March, 1922.

---

#### THE STRATIGRAPHICAL VALUE OF FORAMINIFERA.

SIR,—In view of the interest now displayed in the possibility of utilising the foraminifera associated with oil deposits as zonal fossils,