

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY OF SUMATRA.

SIR,—You will much oblige M. Verbeek by inserting the sub-joined ERRATA and CORRIGENDA. T. RUPERT JONES.

STAFF COLLEGE, YORKTOWN, SURREY,
April 4th, 1876.

GEOL. MAG. 1875, New Series, Dec. II. Vol. II. (No. 136).

At page 478, lines 24–26, *instead of* “The lower siliceous schists,” *read*, The lower portion consists of marl-slates and siliceous schists; the clay-slates with auriferous quartz-veins, which were formerly considered to belong to the Carboniferous period too, belong to another (older) period; but the age is not exactly known, no fossils having been found.”

At page 482, line 26, *for* Caroe *read* Baroe.
 „ 483, in Fig. II. *for* Salok *read* Solok.
 „ „ *for* Ampato *read* Ampalo.
 „ Fig. III. *for* Goenang *read* Goenong.
 „ 484, lines 9 and 22, *for* Singkorah *read* Singkarah.
 „ 485, line 10, *for* Goenoeng *read* Goenong.
 „ line 23, *for* Goeneng *read* Goenong.
 „ 486, line 4, *for* Capellan *read* Capellen.

Corrigenda for general list of *Erata for vol. for* 1876.

GEOL. MAG. 1876, New Series, Decade II. Vol. III. (No. 142).

At page 169, line 7, *for* Foraminiferæ *read* Foraminifera.
 „ 169, last line, *for* rensselorite *read* rensselerite.
 „ 171, line 29, *for* Cannopora *read* Caunopora.

THE CARRARA MARBLES.

SIR,—By way of postscript to the summary of recent views as to the age of these beds which appeared in the July Number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, I beg to be allowed to mention the titles of the following memoirs, which bring the question up to the present date. These are:

1. Part ii. of M. Coquand’s “Histoire des Terrains stratifiés de l’Italie centrale, etc.” Part i. of which formed the groundwork of my *résumé*. This appeared barely a month since in the Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, sér. iii. t. iv. p. 126.
2. “Considerazioni stratigrafiche sopra le rocce più antiche delle Alpi Apuane” (Rome, 1875), by M. Carlo de Stefani.
3. “Un brano di Storia della Geologia toscana a proposito di una recente pubblicazione del S. Coquand” (Boll. del. R. Com. Geol. 1875, Nos. 5-6).

In the two latter papers the Italian geologist announces the discovery of fossiliferous limestones underlying conformably the saccharoidal marbles. The fossils are not specifically determinable, but they belong to the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbo*, *Rissoa*, and *Chemnitzia*, and with them are associated crinoidal remains. Professor Meneghini considers these fossils as being Triassic rather than Carboniferous, and M. de Stefani, doubtfully, adopts that view. M. Coquand, however, in paper No. 1, observes that the genera represented are Carboniferous as well as Triassic.

Since M. de Stefani himself regards the Triassic age of these beds as merely possible and by no means proven, and since also he admits a considerable portion of the series as undoubtedly Palæozoic, we shall probably not err in continuing to follow M. Coquand, and in still looking upon the statuary marbles as a whole as of Carboniferous age. Especially as other considerations also point that way.

LINTZ GREEN, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
6th July, 1876.

G. A. LEBOUR.