

of the Ice Age succeeding the maximum glaciation, flowed north-east from Strathmore (Strathmore Ice), and of those left by the ice which, after the final or partial disappearance of the Strathmore Ice from the district, passed over the Dee watershed and brought with it a characteristic "granite drift" (Dee Valley Ice). Striation (E. 32° S.) due to the latter ice was recorded from Belteraig, near Portlethen. Many peculiar valleys (glacial overflow channels) were noticed, the largest being the gorge through which the Caledonian Railway runs for fully a third of the distance between Drumlithie and Stonehaven Stations.

It was pointed out that at Stonehaven, as at Aberdeen, no beach deposits referable to the 100 ft. submergence have ever been observed, but that there is strong evidence in favour of the existence of a pre-glacial rock platform (now overlaid by glacial deposits) at a level of 75 to 100 feet above O.D.

3. "Notes on River Development in the East-Central Highlands." By Dr. Bremner.

Many instances of rearrangement of drainage in the East-Central Highlands were noted, and it was proved that in Sheets 64 and 65 there occurs no authentic case of recent (post-glacial) river capture; in particular, capture of the Slugain by the Quoich was shown to be pre-glacial. (See also *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for November, 1915.)

The complicated history of the River Muick was traced in some detail. By successive captures, its headwaters (Allt an Dubh Loch) have been diverted from their original course down Glen Mark so as to enter the Dee (1) by way of the Girnock Burn and the wind-gap west of the Coyles of Muick, (2) by way of the present lower Muick.

The dismemberment of the original Tarf (Sheet 64) by the Bruar, Tromie, and Edendon, and possibly by the Mhaire, was also discussed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORAMINIFERAL LIMESTONES FROM NEW GUINEA.

SIR.—When reviewing the literature on some Foraminiferal limestones from New Guinea, during the preparation of a paper published in May last as No. 20 of a series of "Reports on the Collections made by the British Ornithologists' Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea, 1910-13", issued in 1916, I regret having overlooked an important contribution to the subject by my friend Mr. Frederick Chapman, the palæontologist of the National Museum at Melbourne, entitled "Description of a Limestone of Lower Miocene Age from Bootless Inlet, Papua" (*Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales*, vol. xlviii, pp. 281-301, pls. vii-ix, 1914-15). The forms of Foraminifera referred to by Mr. Chapman are almost identical with those mentioned in my report as occurring in the limestones of Mount Carstensz, and, moreover, the stratigraphical results are exactly similar in each case. It is

interesting, therefore, to note that although these New Guinea localities are so widely separated, being probably some 600 miles apart, there is distinct palæontological proof that the limestones of both regions belong to the later Aquitanian stage of the Miocene epoch. It becomes increasingly difficult for the palæontologist to keep pace with the vast amount of literature which is issued on almost every branch of his subject, a condition of things which at the present time is more than ever accentuated on account of the Geological Society having discontinued the publication of their annual list of "Geological Literature", which has been of such inestimable service to all research workers in geological science.

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SIR,—Owing to the fact that copies of the Geological Society's Proceedings have not been sent to me while residing abroad I have only just been made aware, by the appearance of No. 284 of the Quarterly Journal, that my name was unnecessarily introduced into the Discussion on a paper read on June 23, 1915, p. 622 (but only now printed and issued to Fellows, in February, 1917). The speaker, Mr. W. R. Jones, said that:—

"The danger of examining 'mountains under microscopes' was illustrated in a striking manner, in the case of a rock which occurs at the summit of Gunong Bakau, in the Federated Malay States. This rock was described as occurring extensively, and as being of no value. [A reference introducing my name is given here.—J. B. S.] It was further stated that the rock was evidence of the existence in this part of the granitic magma of a great quantity of free hydrofluoric acid capable of attacking felspar without the precipitations of a previously combined base, such as tin. Subsequently, however, the rock was found to contain tin-ore, and it has now been worked on a considerable scale."

As the Society's officers have published the above I will ask you to print the following brief reply.

The rock in question was *not described* as occurring extensively. It was described as being of no value because neither the quartz nor topaz was saleable. The passage concerning free HF omits any reference to the following condition in my publication: "if indeed it be correct to assume that the Chinchong rock is an alteration product." Tin-ore has not been found in the rock. The rock has not been worked.

The speaker's imperfect knowledge of the locality and failure to digest the page of my publication that he quotes have made him oblivious of dangers greater than that which he describes.

J. B. SCRIVENOR.

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BERKHAMSTED.
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