

- (3) — 1947. Whitsun Field Meeting to the Central Weald. *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, lviii, 76.
- (4) — 1948. Wealden Petrology. The Top Ashdown Pebble Bed and the Top Ashdown Sandstone. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, civ.
- (5) HAYWARD, H. A., in GROVES, A. W., 1931. The Unroofing of the Dartmoor Granite and the Distribution of its Detritus in the Sediments of Southern England. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, lxxxvii, 70, 96.
- (6) KIRKALDY, J. F., and BULL, A. J., 1948. Note on the Section of Weald Clay Exposed at the Clock House Brickworks, Capel, Surrey. (Weald Research Committee.) *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CHARNIAN SYSTEM

SIR,—In Professor Watts's posthumous memoir on Charnwood Forest, reviewed in your last number (*ante*, p. 118), there is one observation needing some correction.

On p. 115 of the Memoir reference is made to the views of Professor Kendall on a "porphyroid of Peldar type . . . met with in a boring at the base of the Oxfordian at Bletchley". Kendall, however, also wrote in the same Final Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies (pt. ix, p. 25): "I suspect that some beds of greater geological age than Oxford Clay occur in the lower part of the Bletchley bore-hole." The Calvert boring confirmed this suspicion and made a new interpretation of Bletchley possible, with Lias resting on the Charnian (Davies and Pringle, *Q.J.G.S.*, lxi, 332–3). As the Tremadoc Shales occur at Calvert in exactly the same position as the Charnian at Bletchley (only 12 miles away) it is highly probable that the latter are *in situ* and not boulders.

It is regrettable that the later interpretation of the Bletchley boring was overlooked in the Survey Memoir "On the thickness of Strata . . ." (1916), where the Oxford Clay is given as 410 feet thick instead of 192 feet.

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AMERSHAM,
BUCKS.
25th May, 1948.