

distribution of the Lamellibranchia: 29 species are recognized, six being new. The genera represented are: *Leda*, *Nucula*, *Arca*, *Limopsis*, *Modiola*, *Inoceramus*, *Ostrea*, *Chlamys*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, *Plicatula*, *Cardium*, *Cardita*, *Arctica*, *Trapezium*, *Corbis*?, *Martesia*?, and *Cuspidaria*.

In the concluding part the author compares the fauna of the *Reussianum*-zone (Chalk Rock) in England with that of other European areas, particularly N.W. Germany and Saxony. In the latter country the number of species in some groups—especially Gasteropoda and Lamellibranchia—is much greater than in England; this difference is probably due to the sea having been of less depth than in the English area. It is noticed that the species of Cephalopoda have a much wider geographical range than the other groups of the Mollusca.

Finally, by a study of the present distribution of those genera—which form the predominating element in the fauna—taken in conjunction with the other characters of the zone, the author arrives at the conclusion that in England the *Reussianum*-zone was probably formed between the depths of 100 and 500 fathoms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ACANTHONAUTILUS BISPINOSUS.

SIR,—Mr. Foord will find the first cousin, if not the brother, of his *Acanthonautilus bispinosus*¹ figured in “Matériaux pour la Palæontologie Russe,” Tom. i, 1869, in Tab. v of a paper by Golovkinsky on the Permian formation of the central part of the Kama-Volga basin. It is there called *Nautilus cornutus*.

J. F. BLAKE.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BURLINGTON HOUSE, W.

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ACANTHONAUTILUS: A CORRECTION.

SIR,—In the April number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE appears a description of *Acanthonautilus* as a new genus. As this has already been published in Dr. Foord's Inaugural Dissertation (München, in 1896), “Ueber die Orthoceren des Kohlenkalks [Carboniferous Limestone] von Irland, etc.,” the statement that it is new is likely to mislead the student.

C. DAVIES SHERBORN.

540, KING'S ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

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SIR,—Since my paper on *Acanthonautilus bispinosus* appeared in your April number, my attention has been directed to a work in the Russian language (“Material for the Geology of Russia,” vol. i, 1869), containing a paper by N. Golovkinsky, in which is figured and described a species—*Nautilus cornutus*—closely related to mine, though from a higher horizon, the Permian. From a study of the figures it is clear that the species are quite distinct. Thus, in *A. bispinosus* the shell expands rapidly, and has a broad and shallow

¹ GEOL. MAG., April, 1897, p. 147, Pl. VI.