

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE ON RANGE OF *SACCAMMINA CARTERI*, BRADY, IN THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

STR.—In his paper “On the Limits of the Yoredale Series in the North of England,”¹ Mr. Lebour says, in a footnote: “Up to the present time the well-marked foraminifer *Saccamina Carteri*, Brady, is apparently limited to a bed in the Upper or Yoredale part of the series, viz. the Four-fathom Limestone.” Mr. Lebour seems to be unaware of the fact that *S. Carteri* has been found plentifully in Scotland in the limestones at the bottom of the Carboniferous Series. In the Appendix to the Explanation of Sheet 23,² Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., says, page 96: “In the Midlothian Carboniferous Series one of the collectors of the Geological Survey, Mr. J. Bennie, has lately found Foraminiferæ at several localities rather abundantly. The occurrence of *Saccamina Carteri* has also been proved by the same collector at no less than eight localities in the Lower Limestone Group, viz. at Mount Lothian, Fullarton, Crichton Magazine, Currielee and Middleton Quarries, Bood’s Mill, and No. 16 Mine, Addiewell, Edinburghshire. *S. Carteri* was also obtained some years ago by the Geological Survey at the Cat Craig, Dunbar.” Mr. Etheridge alludes in the last sentence to specimens of *Saccamina* limestone collected by the Survey collector Mr. R. Gibbs, either shortly before or after 1858. These specimens may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, and also in the Survey Collection, Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. In the Jermyn Street Catalogue of Fossils, published 1865, page 117, is the following entry: “Foraminifera in Limestone; Cat Craig, Dunbar,” from which I infer that Mr. Salter had prior to that date recognized this fossil to be a Foraminifer.

In 1874 I found the same fossil at Kidlaw, Haddingtonshire, also in the Lower Limestones, and this year (June, 1875) at Donken Quarry, Dumfriesshire, in a limestone much lower down than any of the limestones above referred to, viz. in the Calciferous Sandstones, or what Mr. Lebour calls the Tuedian Rocks.

Mr. John Young, in a paper “On the Occurrence of *Saccamina Carteri*, Brady, in the Limestone Series of Lanarkshire,” read April, 1872, published in the Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasgow, vol. iv. p. 263, records the finding by himself of fragments of limestone in which were “abundance of small spherical spots of white carbonate of lime, which in 1872 he recognized as *Saccamina Carteri*,” and further adds, the same Foraminifer has been found by Mr. Hunter in the Main Limestone, Carluke. These limestones are the lowest of the Carboniferous Series.

From these facts Mr. Lebour will see that *S. Carteri* is not limited to the Upper or Yoredale Rocks, but has a much lower range, being plentiful in the lowest beds of the Carboniferous Series, and has been found even far down in the Calciferous Sandstone Series.

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¹ GEOL. MAG. Nov. 1875, p. 543.

² Memoirs Geol. Surv. Scot., published Nov. 1873.