

the reader's appetite was whetted for a similar publication on the Middle Cambrian. We have not been entirely disappointed, for the brochure under review deals with the oldest beds of the Swedish Middle Cambrian as they are developed in the type district, the island of Öland. Despite the unsatisfactory nature of the natural exposures, detailed knowledge of the succession has been gained largely from two carefully collected borehole-cores, occurring 12 km. apart. The author establishes that the Oelandicus Shales are divisible into two zones named from new species of *Paradoxides* and suggests that further research will probably substantiate the validity of these zones on the Scandinavian mainland.

In many ways the fauna is remarkable containing as it does the earliest European true Agnostids, along with survivals from the Lower Cambrian Eodiscid genus *Calodiscus* Howell, with *Paradoxides* species in which, unlike the later species of that genus, the hypostome is separated from the rostrum by a hypostomal suture, Conocoryphids and Solenopleurids; but most unexpected of all, a new species of *Burlingia* (a 13 mm. proparian trilobite) which is almost identical with the only other known species of the genus, namely the genotype *B. hectori* Walcott from the Burgess Shales of British Columbia. The fauna is enriched by several other new trilobite species as well as by a new gastropod genus. Some of the beautiful plates contain photographs prepared by Holm and retouched by Liljevall and include a developmental series of *Paradoxides* which will not improbably produce discussion.

C. J. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LATERITE.

SIR,—May I take the earliest opportunity of expressing in your pages my thanks to the Director of the Geological Survey of India and Dr. C. S. Fox for the latter's paper on "Buchanan's Laterite of Malabar and Kanara" which has just reached me (*Records, Geological Survey of India*, part 4, April, 1936). The valuable work carried out by Dr. Fox on the type occurrences of laterite was prompted, partly at any rate, by remarks made by me in an earlier volume of this Magazine, and I am sure that all who are interested in laterite will share my feeling of gratitude to him for clearing up the question of the chemical composition of these rocks. I hope to discuss the paper at a later date.

J. B. SCRIVENOR.

SOMERSET,
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