

or when types or single specimens alone are available, but for casts preserved in argillaceous sediments, particularly when these are soft, the phenol formaldehyde plastic is preferred because the impression is permanent and unshrinkable.

W. F. WHITTARD.

THE UNIVERSITY,
BRISTOL.
12th March, 1941.

THE UPPER OXFORD CLAY AT PURTON

SIR,—On page 170 of the May–June number of the *Magazine* the compositor has not quite accurately copied the correlation table. In the Warboys column the broken line representing the non-sequence should have been placed about an eighth of an inch higher, so as to include some of the Bukowskii Sub-zone. In the Woodham column, beds A, B should have been shown as almost as thick as the Scarburgense Sub-zone.

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BOYNDON ROAD,
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9th June, 1941.

THE “DUNGHAN” LIMESTONE, AND RANIKOT BEDS IN BALUCHISTAN

SIR,—In my last letter (1941) I referred to collections recently made by the Burmah Oil Company on or near Dunghan Hill. The company have since sent these collections to me, and preliminary examination shows them to be of considerable stratigraphic interest.

One collection is from a section (29° 51' : 68° 19') on the Dunghan Range, where 1,215 feet of “Dunghan Limestone” had been judged to succeed Parh Limestones and intermediate beds of Cretaceous age. I found that the first 500 feet of this “Dunghan Limestone” is of Lower to Upper Maestrichtian age, having *Orbitoides media* d'Archiac in its earlier levels and *Omphalocyclus macropora* Lamarck in its later ones. The middle of the “Dunghan Limestone” contains at least 260 feet of Upper Ranikot beds, in which *Miscellanea miscella* abounds. Only the uppermost 230 feet or so of this “Dunghan Limestone” is of Laki age; *Alveolina globosa* Leymerie, *Alveolina ovoidea* d'Orbigny and *Sakesaria cotteri* Davies being its most notable contents. This fauna resembles that of the Sakesar Limestone of the Salt Range (Davies, 1937) more than the Laki of the Bolan region (Nuttall, 1925).