

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GENERA *APATOKEPHALUS* (BRÖGGER) AND *TRAMORIA* (REED).

SIR,—With reference to the fauna of the Waterford Ordovician beds, it will be of interest to the readers of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE to learn that Professor Brögger informs me that the trilobite which I have recently described (Q.J.G.S., vol. lv, 1899, p. 758, pl. xlix, figs. 14–16) as *Tramoria punctata*, gen. et sp. nov., belongs without any doubt to the genus *Apatokephalus*, which was established by him in 1896 ("Ueber die Verbreitung der Euloma-Niobe Fauna [der Ceratopygenkalkfauna] in Europa," *Nyt Magazin fur Naturvidenskaberne*, Bd. xxxv, 1896, pp. 179–185, 200) for a group of species related to *Dikellokephalus* occurring in the widely distributed Euloma-Niobe fauna. In this country this fauna is contained by the Shineton Shales and the Tremadoc of North Wales. The form named by Salter *Conocoryphe invita* belongs to this new genus *Apatokephalus*, and the following species from Europe and America are also mentioned by Brögger as occurring in beds with this Euloma-Niobe fauna:—*Apatokephalus serratus*, Boeck; *A. angusticauda*, Ang.; *A. finalis*, Walcott; *A. Schlotheimi*, Billings; *A. magnificus*, Billings. We have now to add *Apatokephalus punctatus* to the above list, and the generic name *Tramoria* must be dropped.

Professor Brögger adds that this identification lends important support to my view that the fauna of the Waterford beds has a facies resembling that of the homotaxial Scandinavian beds, especially of the Asaphus Stage (Ét. 3, Brögger). The occurrence of genera characteristic of the Euloma-Niobe fauna in beds of a higher stratigraphical horizon in Wales, and their association with a later fauna of a different character in shallow-water deposits, are facts also noticed by Brögger in the paper referred to. With regard to the wide geographical distribution of this fauna and the presence of its most characteristic genera of trilobites in distant areas, Brögger shows that it extended from 65° N. lat. to 43° N. lat., and is represented not only in Sweden but at Hof in Bavaria, St. Chinian in Languedoc, Shropshire, North Wales, and America, wherever the bionomical conditions were favourable. No barrier, therefore, between the Baltic and British provinces can have existed at this time, and it is shown that the supposed distinct characters of the trilobitic faunas are based upon an erroneous separation of genera and species owing to a want of acquaintance with foreign specimens.

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November 29, 1899.

## THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EGYPT.

SIR,—Since the commencement of this Survey in October, 1896, the officers attached have carried out a geological and topographical reconnaissance over a large portion of the country, besides a certain amount of more detailed work in some areas. During this time many new facts have been brought to light, in numerous cases