

with Devonian on the west of the estuary. The maps bear out the above statements, and will show that the term band was not intended to mean a continuous outcrop.

Mr. Teall's description of the original character of the Metamorphic rocks and their likeness to Devonian sediments and igneous rocks associated therewith is a fact which deserves more consideration than the writer of the review seems inclined to give to it. As regards my own opinion as to the true boundary of Hope, that would depend on the acceptance of one view or the other, and to the age of the Metamorphic or metamorphosed rocks. Cogent facts are wanted, not opinions, and I am not prepared to enter any horse to win with. Certainly if I were I should not consider a plication of such magnitude as to repeat the Middle Devonian at Hope, a feat of legerdemain on the one side, or the repetition of similar conditions of deposit and of vulcanicity in the same area at widely different geological times, an impossibility on the other.

To be a strong partisan saves a good deal of troublesome investigation. Although no one can fail to see that the acceptance of an ancient series in the extreme south of Devon would be a convenient way of accounting for any extra disturbance in the Devonian rocks, the evidences of such, if present, are insufficient to afford material support to the pre-Devonian hypothesis.

W. A. E. USSHER.

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‘DEUTOZOIC.’

SIR,—When I used the word ‘Deutozoic’ I took it for granted that most of the readers of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* knew that the illustrious geologist who introduced the longer (and, etymologically, more correct) term ‘Deuterozoic’ had publicly sanctioned the employment of the word in its shortened form. J. G. GOODCHILD.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM.

January 8th, 1905.

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ON THE TERM ‘DEUTEROZOIC.’

SIR,—The earliest work in which, to my knowledge, the word *Deuterozoic* is employed is Page & Lapworth's “Introductory Text-book of Geology,” 12th edition, 1888, pp. 132, 133 (see also pp. 127, 129, 179, and 187 of same work). It includes the upper division of the Palæozoic, i.e. Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The lower division of the Palæozoic is termed *Proterozoic*, and comprises the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian formations.

These terms *Proterozoic* and *Deuterozoic* do not seem to have taken hold, and have been neglected and forgotten except perhaps by Lapworth. I do not find any mention of them in any earlier geological work. In Lapworth's “Intermediate Text-book of Geology,” 1899, he writes (p. 157):—

“By others [i.e. other geologists] the Palæozoic itself is divided