

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### GEOLOGY OF UGANDA.

SIR,—The review of *The Geology of South-Western Uganda with special reference to the Stanniferous Deposits* by H. A. Stheeman, which appeared in your February number, unfortunately gives the impression that the stanniferous deposits in Ankole are like others in being specially notable for pneumatolytic phenomena with tourmaline, topaz, secondary mica, and quartz very abundant. Your reviewer has not noticed the publication by Combe and Groves (Memoir No. 2 of the Geological Survey of Uganda with almost the same title as the above) which was published in Uganda in July, 1932, a few months after Stheeman's book. According to the latter, topaz was found at Kaina Mine and it is not claimed that it was found in any other tin occurrence then known. In the official publication the absence of fluorine minerals except muscovite was specially stressed, particularly for Mwirasando mine, which has been much more developed than any other in Ankole, and the suggestion of alkaline carriers was made.

Officers of the Geological Survey have not yet been able to find topaz with any of the Uganda tin occurrences so far investigated. And though the Kaina deposits have been much more opened up since the book was published, we have not yet obtained a specimen showing topaz. At Mwirasando topaz is absent and a partly altered mineral that appears something like it has always proved on testing to be beryl.

WILLIAM C. SIMMONS,  
*Director.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF UGANDA,  
P.O. BOX 9, ENTEBBE.  
4th March, 1935.

---

### KELLAWAYS CLAY FOSSILS

SIR,—On sheet xviii of the old Geological Survey Maps published in 1850, some 3 miles south of Yeovil and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of Closeworth, a farm and some cottages on a side road are marked as "Netherton". In widening this road in May, immediately east of the farm house, a clean section of about 4 feet of stiff, mottled Kellaways Clay was exposed, in which, together with septarian nodules and selenite, a good many fossils were included. Dr. W. J. Arkell, who very kindly identified those that I sent him, suggested that a short note on the occurrence might be of interest, especially as the geological map marks the site as

Forest Marble. The following were the fossils submitted to Dr. Arkell :—

*Toricellites approximatus*, Buckman (cf. *Type Ammonites*, vol. iv, pl. 436).

*Gabilaiceras* sp. (cf. *Type Ammonites*, vol. iv, pls. 290, 291).

*Ostrea alimena* (d'Orb.) Cossmann (cf. *Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C.*, xxv, 1934, 34, pl. v).

*Pseudomonotis lycetti*, Rollier.

*Gryphaea* sp.

J. FOWLER.

SHEEPLANDS,  
SHERBORNE,  
DORSET.  
6th June, 1935.

---

“CREEP.”

SIR,—In the interesting paper by J. V. Harrison and N. L. Falcon of December, 1934, the authors use the word “Creep” on p. 530 in a curious sense. Creep is a movement *en bloc*. The movement described by the authors was noted (1926) in the Carboniferous shales of the Province of Huelva, Spain, by one of us (G. V. D.), who called it “lazy lean”. There are earlier German references to this same slumping off. The German term *Hackenschlag* gives the idea of a falling away as if the rocks had been cleaved by an axe.

G. VIBERT DOUGLAS,  
Professor of Geology, Dalhousie University,  
Halifax, N.S., Canada.

J. E. FORSTER,  
Senior Student, Dalhousie University.

7th June, 1935.

---