

perfect kind which characterizes slates and shales. I would, therefore, restrict the term "schistose" to an imperfect or irregularly fissile structure. In this respect I take it that a schist differs from a shale. The definitions of such closely-allied terms must, however, depend upon preponderance of evidence concerning the special and distinct senses in which they have been employed. Their correct application, therefore, is essentially based upon usage.

FRANK RUTLEY.

LINNARSSON'S RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SWEDEN.

SIR,—I have to thank Messrs. Linnarsson and Nathorst, of the Swedish Geological Survey, for kindly suggesting the following corrections of my paper on "Linnarsson's Recent Discoveries in Sweden," as published in the January and February parts of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for the present year.

Page 34, line 35. For *Murchisoni*-bed read *Phyllograptus* Zone.

Page 35, line 28, etc. *Retiolites* Beds. This term is restricted by the Swedish geologists to the strata denominated by myself the Zone of *Cyrtograptus Murchisoni*.

Page 36, line 9. For highest *Silurian* strata in Scania, read highest *Graptolitic* strata in Scania.

Page 68, line 6 from bottom. For regarded as distinct read regarded as identical.

Page 70, line 15. Dr. Nathorst was not responsible for the original reference of *Conocoryphe exsulans*, Linnars., to *Cono. coronatus*, Barr. He merely adopted the identification previously made by Messrs. Lundgren and Linnarsson (Geol. Fören. Förhand. 1876, Band iii. No. 9, p. 3, note).

ST. ANDREWS, April 19th, 1880.

CHAS. LAPWORTH.

THE MICROSCOPIC STRUCTURE OF ATELEOCYSTITES.¹

SIR,—I have examined by vertical and horizontal sections the shells of *Ateleocystites*, of *Marsupiocrinites*, and of the Trilobite (*Calymene*), all from the Wenlock Limestone, Dudley, which you sent me. That of *Ateleocystites* does not show under the microscope the normal calcareous network which is so fairly constant in the Echinodermata; but the undoubted Echinoderm, *Marsupiocrinites*, was identical in all respects with the former genus. This I attribute to extreme metamorphic action. However, one must not lose sight of the fact that the network structure might, even in the living animal, have been disguised by its interstices being filled with carbonate of lime, a condition often found where there is friction between parts (*e.g.* between head of spine and tubercle, etc.), and to a certain extent probably in old parts (*e.g.* the basals of old Pentacrinites). The Trilobite showed the ordinary tubular structure found in the thicker-shelled Crustacea. It is evident, from the above, that the *apparent absence* of the calcareous network in *Ateleocystites* does not invalidate its being an Echinoderm.

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ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E., April 23rd, 1880.

¹ This note was unfortunately received by the Editor too late for insertion at p. 200 *ante*, where it should have appeared.

ERRATUM—In Dr. Callaway's letter, April, 1880, p. 188, last line, for *as* read *us*.