

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLAIM OF PRIORITY.

SIR,—My friend Mr. G. C. Crick, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), has drawn my attention to the fact that Mr. S. A. Miller, of Cincinnati, has proposed (Advance Sheets, 18th Report, Geol. Surv. Indiana, p. 71) a new genus—*Streptodiscus*—for *Nautilus stygialis*, de Koninck, and its allies—to replace *Trematodiscus*, erected by Meek and Worthen (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1861, p. 147), and *Trematocevas*, proposed by Hyatt in 1883, both these names being preoccupied, the first by Hæckel for a genus of Radiolarians, the second by Eichwald for a *Bactrites*, and also (according to Mr. Miller) by R. P. Whitfield in 1882, for a (fossil) Cephalopod. I must be permitted, however, to point out to Mr. Miller, and to all whom it may concern, that I proposed the name *Cœlonautilus* for *Nautilus cariniferus*, Sowerby, first in a paper by Mr. G. C. Crick and myself (GEOL. MAG. Decade III. Vol. VI. p. 494, 1889), and afterwards, with a full description of the genus in the “Catalogue of the Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History),” Part II. 1891, p. 105, I enumerated in this place the following species as falling within *Cœlonautilus*, viz. *Nautilus stygialis* (as type), *N. Edwardsianus*, *N. Omalianus*, and *N. pinguis*, de Koninck (not *N. pinguis*, M’Coy), together with *N. sulcatus*, *N. cariniferus*, etc. of J. de C. Sowerby.

ARTHUR H. FOORD.

DUBLIN, April 14, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MURCHISON GOLD-FIELD.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA has lately added another Gold-field to its possessions, the proclaimed area of which is 32,000 square miles. This field was discovered in 1891 and has just been reported upon¹ by Mr. Harry Page Woodward, F.G.S., the Government Geologist for the Colony. The principal auriferous belt is situated on the eastern side of the area, about 200 miles from the coast, running in a north and south direction. Taken as a whole, the field is exceedingly rich, and will probably extend for a great distance eastwards. Water is abundant and at shallow depths, for which the district is celebrated; timber is scarce. This field has a brighter outlook than any other in the Colony, having neither the distance to Kimberley nor the salt-water of Yilgarn to contend with. On the east side of the Weld Range, is the celebrated “Wilgie Myah,” probably one of the largest Iron-lodes in the world, composed almost entirely of hæmatite in immense botryoidal masses. The natives quarry it to obtain the red and yellow ochre with which they love to adorn their persons. The place has probably been worked by the aborigines for hundreds of years before the white man set foot in Australia.

¹ Issued in Perth, W.A., April, 1893.

ERRATUM.—Readers of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE are requested to make the following correction in legend to woodcut on p. 207 of Prof. Bonney’s article in the May Number, 1893:—

For “*G* seems to *quadrate* in *A*,” etc., read “*G* seems to *graduate* into *A*,” etc.