

reach a maximum for the Singhbhum-Orissa Province. They include such rocks as iron-ore deposits, hornblende-schists, aluminous rocks, manganiferous rocks, calcareous rocks, carbon phyllites, ultrabasic rocks, and granophyres. Of the iron-ore deposits similar rocks must have occurred in the Older Metamorphic system, as also do hornblende and other schists, and ultrabasic rocks. Of the manganiferous rocks we have at least two horizons in the Iron-ore series, either of which could have given rise to gonditic types under suitable metamorphism, and there are also the manganese deposits in the Gangpur series. Calcareous rocks are present in the Iron-ore series, sometimes thick but impersistent in this area—it is easy to visualise their swelling to the proportions known in the Gangpur series. Carbon phyllites are present in both Iron-ore and Gangpur series; it is not correct to say they are less important in the Iron-ore series, as Sir Lewis believes. As to the intrusive granophyres, from pebbles in the Iron-ore series there was a pre-Iron-ore granophyre, another is intrusive into the Iron-ore series and yet a third is an acid differentiate of the much later Newer Dolerites—microscopically identical with each other. These rocks provide no reliable evidence and I, personally, cannot accept any correlation on lithological grounds. To geologists not familiar with our Indian Archæan geology there is the possibility that resem-

blances marshalled in this way may appear to masquerade under the guise of logical premises. Time after time colleagues working with me in my area or in other areas have discussed with me these lithological similarities to the Iron-ore series rocks, but in recent years I have believed it wiser to put a brake on this type of correlation, and await the accumulation of evidence which will form a more logical basis. The field of comparative stratigraphic succession should prove a valuable aid, however, and there are signs of its ultimate use in Fermor's account.

It appears that Fermor's correlation, so far as his account has gone, is approaching lines similar to those which have suggested themselves to his colleagues, but which they have hesitated as yet to pursue.

In this review I have found it a little difficult to sift the principal features from the mass of detail irrelevant to the object of the memoir. Furthermore Sir Lewis has not always accurately recorded my less important views and I rather suspect the same on other minor points. I should like to have seen extracts taken from individual worker's own memoirs wherever possible rather than from General Reports; this particularly applies to the memoir of H. C. Jones which was in Sir Lewis' hands some three or four years ago.

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ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

Comet 1936 C.—The Third Comet of the year was discovered on the night of September 20, 1936, by Mr. Jackson at Johannesburg, and a day later, independently by Prof. Neujmin at Simeis, Crimea. The comet was of the 12th magnitude at that time and near its maximum brightness, but seems to have faded rapidly declining to about the 14th magnitude on October 12. Mr. Jackson has computed a preliminary orbit from three observations and finds the time of perihelion passage to be 1936 October 2.

Another New Star in Aquila.—Another Nova in the Constellation Aquila (Nova 668, 1936) was found by Prof. Tamm from examination of photographic plates taken at the Stockholm Observatory. The magnitude on October 7 was 7.6 and the position is given by

R.A. $19^h 23^m.5$; Decl. $7^\circ 29' N.$ (1936.0).

The star is getting gradually faint, its magnitude on December 2 was estimated to be 9.4.

Two New Stars.—A nova was discovered on September 18, in the Constellation Aquila by Tamm, a Swedish astronomer, when its magnitude was 8.0. Its position (for 1936.0) is given by R. A. $19^h 14^m.0$; Decl. $1^\circ 36' N.$ The star was already decreasing in brightness, its magnitude on September 23 having declined to 8.8. There seems to have been a secondary maximum since then, and the brightness on November 3 was observed to be again $8^m.0$. Information has been received of the discovery of a nova on October 6 by Mr. C. Jackson of the Union Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa. The star is situated in the Constellation Sagittarius and was about the sixth magnitude at the time of discovery.

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