

Erratum to “Appendix 1” in “Geology of the western margin of the Benbow Inlier – implications for the relationship between the Yellow Limestone and White Limestone groups (with the description of the Litchfield Formation, new name)” – *Caribbean Journal of Earth Science*, vol. 48, p. 25.

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Some errors were noted in Appendix 1, and a corrected version is printed here. References appear in the original version (<http://caribjes.com/CJESpdf/CJES48-2-Mitchell2016WhiteLimestoneUnconformity.pdf>)

APPENDIX 1. DESCRIPTION OF LITCHFIELD FORMATION (YELLOW LIMESTONE GROUP), NEW NAME

LITCHFIELD FORMATION (NEW NAME)

History. Previously referred to as the Guys Hill Member (Coates, 1969) or Guys Hill Formation (Robinson and Mitchell, 1999), but of a different age. The unpublished name Lorrimers Formation was used in an unpublished oil company report by Kozary (1956), but the community of Lorrimers does not lie on the outcrop of the Litchfield Formation and the name ‘Lorrimers’ is therefore inappropriate.

Description. The Litchfield Formation is the clastic middle division of the Yellow Limestone Group in the Central Inlier and consists predominantly of sandstones, heterolithics and mudstones, but fine-grained conglomerates and thin limestones are also present. The formation has a thickness of some 350 m in the north-western part of the Central Inlier, but thins towards the southeast.

Age. The Stettin Formation below yields an early

middle Eocene foraminiferan assemblage. Limestones within the unit (Dump Member) yield an early middle Eocene foraminiferan assemblage. The limestones above (Chapelton Formation) yield a mid middle Eocene foraminiferan assemblage.

Distribution. Extensively developed around the margins of the Central Inlier, into the western Inliers (Elderslie, Nottingham and Sunderland) and extending into the Newmarket-Montpelier Belt (Content Well #1).

Remarks. A detailed discussion of the Litchfield Formation (as Guys Hill Formation) was given by Maharaj and Mitchell (2000) and should be consulted for further details. The Litchfield Formation contains a single named member, the Dump Member (Robinson, 1969). The formation also contains black organic rich shales which are a potential source rock for hydrocarbons in the Walton Basin to the south of Jamaica (Matchette-Downes and Mitchell, 2005).

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