

a fixed amount of heat we have double the work to do in reconvert-  
ing this snow into water and vapour. Hence, we must conclude  
that the available heat influencing the climate is decreased by  
exactly the amount expended in this work, and therefore a con-  
tinuance of the greater snowfall must have the effect of lowering  
the average temperature of the climate.

On page 17 of your January Number, Mr. Hill argues that owing  
to increased radiation being greater in proportion to the increase of  
temperature, therefore, that this may be a cause of glaciation. He  
apparently ignores the fact that if radiation is increased in greater  
proportion by a rise in the temperature, it is decreased in like pro-  
portion by a fall, and that therefore the total annual radiation with  
a fixed amount of heat received is therefore also a fixed amount.  
If this total radiation was not a fixed amount, would it not have the  
effect in high latitudes, where there is a great difference in quantity  
of heat received between summer and winter, of causing a Glacial  
Epoch? And if so, how is it that with this cause of glaciation  
the action does not spread towards the equator as it should do if so  
caused?

JOS. GREENWOOD.

DURHAM, June 1st, 1880.

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“ POST-GLACIAL.”

SIR,—Might I ask the anonymous reviewer of my pamphlet  
memoir on the Colchester District<sup>1</sup> to state in what esoteric sense he  
uses the word Post-Glacial; at what point in the northward reces-  
sion of Arctic conditions he draws the chronological line between  
the Glacial and Post-Glacial epochs; and why he supposes that  
those conditions obtained outside of the Arctic Circle at the time of  
formation of the beds I have described as Post-Glacial in the work  
in question.

The mammalia and most of the invertebrata are present in the  
middle and lower terraces of the Thames Valley, whilst *Unio*  
*littoralis*, three of the *Helices*, and several of the Coleoptera indicate  
the climate of more southern latitudes, and *Corbicula fluminalis* is a  
sub-tropical species.

Further deposits have been formed under the existing geographical  
conditions as valley brickearths and foreshore mud and sand, up-  
heaval of the latter to about 30 feet having taken place, with an  
equal extent of deepening of the valleys in consequence.

HARLESTON, 13th June, 1880.

W. H. DALTON.

<sup>1</sup> GEOL. MAG. June, 1880, p. 279.

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THE CUDGEGONG DIAMOND FIELD.

Mr. Norman Taylor, whose paper, bearing the above title, was  
published in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, 1879, Vol. IX. pp. 399-412,  
and pp. 444-458, requests permission to make the subjoined correc-  
tions, viz. :—