rocks, the author stated, was impossible if petrological evidence was of any value. The author also produced many facts to show that the conglomerates at the base of the Cambrian constantly overlapped the different members of the series which he claimed to be of Pre-Cambrian age, and that the unconformity was very marked and to be clearly seen in many coast-sections. The conglomerates were shown also to contain well-rolled pebbles of all the series included under the names Dimetian, Arvonian, and Pebidian, as proved by careful microscopical examination of the fragments by Mr. T. Davies and himself. An Appendix, by Mr. Davies, describing the microscopic character of the rocks, accompanied the paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIGLYPHUS, FRAAS; AND *TRITYLODON*, OWEN.

SIR,—I have been favoured by Prof. Neumayr with an extract from the "Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie," 1884, containing a passage from the work by Prof. Fraas "Vor der Sündfluth," which I regret not to have seen, and of which I add a translation. With the above passage Prof. Neumayr adds a woodcut of the fossil tooth in question :—

"Fraas describes in his work, 'Before the Deluge,'[1] a peculiar little tooth from the Bone-bed, near Stuttgart, under the name *Triglyphus*, and he supplies the above figured very accurate woodcut of this unique specimen, which was, unfortunately, afterwards lost.

"This *Triglyphus* corresponds in a marked manner with the *Tritylodon* from the Cape; both show exactly the same fundamental type, although there are differences in the structural details and there may be good reason for a generic separation. In both the tooth is subquadrate the upper (masticating) surface is divided by two deep furrows from the front backwards into three longitudinal crests resembling each other, each of which is again divided by oblique incisions (cross furrows) into separate protuberances. It appears also that the number of those protuberances nearly corresponds, as the number in each row, "which come first in sight," is three, as well in the one as in the other specimen.

"Unfortunately we know only one tooth of *Triglyphus*, but it is sufficient by its marked configuration to confirm a very remarkable and close affinity between a South African and a central European 'Trias mammal.'"

RICHARD OWEN.

ARE THE BLACKDOWN BEDS THE EQUIVALENTS OF THE GREY CHALK AT DOVER?

SIR,—A paper on British Cretaceous Nuculidæ was published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for February. In it I show (p. 142) that three out of four of the Grey Chalk species are identical with those of Blackdown and with no others. Mr. Downes has since this publication found what I believe to be the fourth species, named *N. pectinata*, var. *cretæ*, at Blackdown, so that all the Grey Chalk species are now known to be common to the two formations.

[1] Vor der Sündfluth, p. 215.