cussion as to the nature and origin of volcanic heat. I now decline further discussion as to the charge of misrepresentation. I can afford to leave that, as well as the truth of my own views, to "time, the revealer."

LONDON, 24*th August*, 1874. ROBERT MALLET.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF THE WORKED FLINT FROM THE BRICK-EARTH OF CRAYFORD.

I am not surprised that a doubt should be thrown upon the antiquity of the worked flint, which I found at Crayford in 1872.[1] It usually happens so when anything unexpected is discovered. It appears to me, however, that there is but one escape from the admission that the implement is as old as the Thames valley brick-earth, and that is to show that the entire deposit at Slades-green pit at Crayford is re-assorted. The lines of bedding there are continuous along the pit, and it was from one of these, about twelve feet from the surface and six from the floor of the pit, that the flake was extracted. It was a layer of rounded pebbles, about five inches deep, lying below the band with *Cyrena trigonula*, and above the bone bed.

I was struck by seeing the edge of a flat piece of flint protruding from a layer of rounded pebbles, and therefore picked it out and found it to be a "scraper." I instantly called Mr. Dawkins's attention to it, and pointed out the hole I had made in extracting it. He said, "Show it to Mr. Evans." I did so the next day, and Mr. Evans pronounced it undoubtedly a worked flint. In the note (p. 391) where this find is referred to, Mr. Woodward also quotes Mr. Boyd Dawkins's published mention of it, and then adds: "These may, however, and probably did, belong to a later date," etc. I do not understand why he says "these," for only *one* was found.

O. FISHER.

GYROGONITES, ETC., IN THE LONDON CLAY.

SIR,—Believing that *Gyrogonites* (fossil seed-vessels of *Chara*) have not been hitherto noticed in the London Clay, I beg to mention that Mr. Joseph Wright, F.G.S., of Belfast, has lately favoured me with some specimens found in the London Clay of Copenhagen Fields, Islington, by Mr. John Purdue, when the Great Northern Railway cuttings were being made. These *Gyrogonites*, obtained by washing the clay, were associated with thousands of Foraminifera and many Entomostraca (see *Geologist*, vol. vii. p. 85; Monogr. Tert. Entom., Pal. Soc. p. viii). They are referable to two species: one is dark brown, ovoidal, and like *Chara helicteres*, Brongniart, as figured in the Memoirs Geol. Surv. Gt. Britain, Isle of Wight, etc., 1856, pl. 7, figs. 3, 4, but relatively longer; the other is light brown, spherical, and like *Chara Lyellii*, ibid. fig. 7, but rather more globular. There are five or six specimens of each species.

From the same source, and by the kindness also of Mr. Wright, I have *Cythere plicata*, Münster, to add to the known fauna of the London Clay.

September 25, 1874. T. RUPERT JONES.

[1] GEOL. MAG. Dec. II. Vol. I. p. 391.