

grit, mountain limestone (Derbyshire), North Stafford coal-fields with millstone grit, mountain limestone near Congleton, and the Permian and Triassic systems of Cheshire and Staffordshire. This survey has been long looked forward to, and will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction when published.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
J. D. SAINTER.

Macclesfield, April 8th, 1863.

[The bones referred to as from the gravel, which have been sent to us for examination, are, 1, metacarpal of ruminant (*Bos longifrons*); 2, calcaneum of ditto; 3, fragment of mammalian bone; 4, upper molar of ruminant (*Bos* of small size); 5, base of shed antler of red deer (*Cervus Elaphus*). This last specimen, which is but a mere fragment, seems to have the remains of a hole that had been drilled or worked in it previous to its embedment, possibly for the insertion of a celt or other instrument to which this deer's horn served as a handle. All the bones are in a porous condition, and not in any way petrified.—ED. GEOL.]

Glyptolepis.—Upper Ludlow Fossils.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to an error in the last number of the 'Geologist,' at page 134. I know nothing of the claims of Mr. T. Walker as having made known the fact that *Holoptychius Flemingi* is in reality a *Glyptolepis*.* My communication to you referred simply to the detection of Keuper fossils at Ripple, near Tewkesbury.

It may be useful to some collectors if you will make it known, in a future number of the 'Geologist,' that Samuel Sturge, shoemaker, of Ledbury, has discovered a highly fossiliferous band of the Upper Ludlow bone-bed, within a few miles of Ledbury. This bed is remarkably rich in spines of fish (*Onchus*), and the earliest known traces of terrestrial vegetation, which are small seeds of a plant allied to the *Lycopodiaceæ*.

Yours very truly,
W. S. SYMONDS.

Pendock Rectory, Tewkesbury, April 4th, 1863.

Human Remains in Brick-Earth at Luton, Kent.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a few weeks ago two skeletons were found in a brick-field near here. The soil is brick-earth, the top part for about 4 feet mingled with flint, below that the pure clay. The skeletons were found between 6 and 7 feet from the surface, one lying on the back, the other on the side, with their heads towards the north; near them was found a triangular stone weapon, rudely formed to be wielded with the two hands, its weight is 14 lbs. The skulls exhibit a very debased form, the foreheads very low and receding, the back part very large; in one the bone of the nose turns up in a very peculiar manner. They are evidently of great antiquity, and have been undisturbed for very many years, for above them were the decayed roots of very large trees. The site was a large forest and hunting-ground in the reign of Elizabeth, who had a hunting-lodge in the neighbourhood, remains of which are still in existence. The skeletons were exhibited at a meeting of the Anthropological Society, held on April 7th; and the stone implement will be shown at their next meeting on the 21st.

I remain, yours sincerely,
N. F. RIVERS.

Sidney Villa, Luton, Chatham, April 16th, 1863.

* The passage referred to was, by a singular error of the printer, inserted in Mr. Symonds's letter instead of in "Notes and Queries." It was a note sent by Mr. James Powrie, of Reswallie.—ED. GEOL.