

by Dr. Hooker in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey. There is evidently a marked difference between the two specimens. Dr. Brown's came from France, and he states that M. Brongniart had in his possession a similar one from Strasbourg. However, nothing was known of the locality or formation from which these specimens were obtained. I had little doubt in my mind that they came from the Coal-measures, but I had no evidence to prove the fact. A short time ago Mr. Wilde, of Oldham Edge, allowed me to slice a *Lepidostrobus* obtained by him from a nodule found in the Upper Foot coal of Oldham, the same seam from which I have for a long time obtained specimens, and I met with evidence which established its identity with *Lepidostrobus Brownii*. The size of the specimen, the form of the sporangia, and their arrangement around the central axis, as well as their contents, a great numbers of spores, showing a triple arrangement of sporules, are the same in both. The central axis of the strobilus affords evidence of similar structure to that found in the stem of *Lepidodendron vasculare* described and figured by me in the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society" for 1862, namely, hexagonal tubes having all their sides bound by transverse striæ and by wanting the internal radiating cylinder found in *Sigillaria vascularis*.

I am, yours truly,

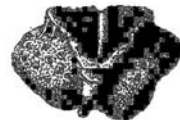
EDWARD W. BINNEY.

MANCHESTER, March 21, 1866.

GONIOPHYLLUM IN THE WENLOCK SHALE.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that Mr. L. P. Capewell of Dudley has found a very perfect example of the *Goniophyllum pyramidale*, His., (and of which I enclose a drawing) in the Upper Wenlock Shale of Dudley. It appears to be the first example of this interesting fossil hitherto discovered in our British Silurian rocks, and is attached to a specimen of *Heliolithes*. It agrees well with a young Swedish example of *Goniophyllum pyramidale*, described and figured by Herr Lindström (pl. xxx., fig. 4) in his excellent memoir on "Zoantharia Rugosa." Having submitted a carefully made drawing of our English specimen to Herr Lindström, he has entirely concurred with the identification here given.



GONIOPHYLLUM
PYRAMIDALE, HIS.
UPPER WENLOCK SHALE,
DUDLEY.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

THOS. DAVIDSON.

REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN CENTRAL INDIA.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—I intended to have sent you a notice of my having found, on the bank of the Godavery river, south of Arungabad, traces of

worked flint or agate implements. Some uncertainty existed at first, as I had but one specimen. Its transmission to Calcutta for identification, and other things occurring during my subsequent wanderings, prevented my writing until reminded by an allusion to the circumstance in your Magazine for February¹ (p. 93).

After a long march in November last across the steppes of the Deccan I accompanied my colleague, W. T. Blanford, Esq., to the Godavery, in the vicinity of Pyton (or Paitan), to search for further evidence regarding bones of *Elephas* found there several years ago by (then) Major Twemlow. In this we were not very fortunate; but searching the river bed, and its high alluvial banks, resulted in the discovery of several portions of smaller fossil bones and teeth, both of Carnivores and Ruminants, thus proving the similarity between the Godavery alluvium and that of the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers.

While searching in the right bank of the river, just below the houses of Moongie village, where the alluvial cliff has a height of fifty feet or so, I came upon a stratum of uncompact subcalcareous conglomerate, gravelly, and containing numerous shells of similar species to those now inhabiting the river, in other respects quite similar to the recent conglomerate so frequent in the alluvium of Indian rivers. Imbedded in this I found the specimen referred to, one of the fragments or flakes struck from a flint or agate implement or core, a few inches in length, slightly curved, and somewhat of a knife-like form. I searched in its neighbourhood in vain for other specimens, and kept a sharp look out for more on my way up the river, but could find nothing at all satisfactory amongst the numerous agates and fine blood-stones which crowd the ordinary trappean débris of the river.

The place in which the flake was found is about twenty feet above the base of the alluvial cliff, and it is, perhaps, likely that an extensive search, aided by excavation, might bring to light others, or the implements themselves.

The portion of the river examined did not exceed in length from fifteen to twenty miles, so that an ample field yet remains to be explored.

Truly yours,

S. B. WYNNE,

Geological Survey of India.

CAMP JUNGLES OF CENTRAL INDIA,
March 20, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MINERALS.—In the “Comptes Rendus” for March 19th, M. Pisani describes a Cornish mineral to which he gives the name *Chenevixite*. It is an arseniate of copper and iron, the iron being in the state of ferric oxide. M. Pisani gives it hardness as 4·5, and its density as 3·93. The colour is a blackish green, and the fracture conchoidal.

¹ Mr. Wynne's name, we regret to observe, was mis-printed as Byne in the February number at page 94.—EDIT.