

Series. Indeed, all but two plants have been recorded from the last horizon. Thus the beds are the homotaxial equivalents of the Newcastle, Etruria, and Black Band horizons of North Staffordshire, the Hamstead Beds below 1,233 feet in South Staffordshire, the Coed-yr-allt Beds and Ruabon Marls of Denbighshire, the Ardwick Series and Beds above the Bradford Four Foot Coal in South Lancashire, the Lower Pennant Grit of South Wales, and the New Rock and Vobster Series of Somerset. The data with regard to Dover are too scanty for certainty, but they seem to indicate approximately the same horizon as the two other Kentish localities. The majority of species are also common to the highest zone, or the "Charbons Gras," in the Pas de Calais. The flora of these rocks, and of those on the same tectonic line, belongs to the lower of the two great Continental zones of the Upper Carboniferous—the Westphalian; and the higher zone, the Stephanian, is unrepresented in the Mendip-Artois series of basins. But, as this axis is followed from east to west, it appears that continuously higher horizons are met with.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIPPONYX FROM THE WHITE CHALK.

SIR,—It may be of interest to note that a third specimen of *Hipponyx blackmorei* turned up almost immediately after the publication of my note in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for October. This was recognised by Dr. Rowe in the collection of Mr. J. R. Farmery, of Louth, who, with other of our friends, has been patiently working out the Chalk fauna of Lincolnshire. The specimen came from the *Holaster planus*-zone of Boswell; it is affixed to a specimen of *Micraster praeursor*, is slightly better preserved than the type, and has an oval form, thus showing a characteristic variation of growth. The age of this specimen is of especial interest. Mr. Farmery has generously given this rare fossil to the British Museum.

C. DAVIES SHERBORN.

FOREIGN FLINTS IN THE EAST COAST DRIFTS.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Bullerwell's note on the number of flints in the old gravel-bed on the Northumberland coast, which appeared in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for November (p. 525), I can endorse what he says as to the probable existence in the bed of the North Sea of chalk deposits. In our Holderness drifts we find quite a large number of masses of black flint and pink flint, both of which are different from anything occurring in this county. Formerly their presence was easily accounted for in the drift as being derived from Denmark. A Danish geologist, however, informed us that there is no flint in Denmark. In addition to the flint we obtain scores of chalk fossils, from a different horizon, however, from anything that occurs *in situ* in the county. These include, principally, the flint casts of a small sea-urchin, resembling *Ananchytes ovatus* in general shape, and some