

well, with their respected president (Mr. E. Wood, F.G.S.) at their head. A considerable part of the day's programme had to be abandoned owing to the incessant rain, else it had been arranged to explore one of the celebrated iron-stone mines the property of Mr. Pease, M.P., who had kindly given directions for the due reception of the club. About one hundred members and friends of the club dined at the Zetland Hotel at the generous invitation of Edward Wood, Esq., F.G.S., the president. The health of the chairman was received with great enthusiasm by every one present. In responding he said it was satisfactory to know that the affairs of the club were in a most satisfactory state; the members constantly increasing, and the Museum ever receiving valuable contributions in objects of Natural History.—*Darlington and Stockton Telegraph*, August 4th, 1866.

A GEOLOGICAL RAMBLE.—Under the name of "Hythe Penny Rambles," Mr. H. B. Mackeson, F.G.S., of Hythe, Kent, is endeavouring to spread a taste for Natural History, etc., by a series of field-lectures in the vicinity of the town. The first meeting was held on the 10th of July last, at which a numerous attendance of the inhabitants of Hythe and its vicinity were present. Mr. Mackeson pointed out some interesting indications of the change of coast-line, evidenced by an ancient escarpment of the Lower Green-sand, now far inland; no doubt the sea formerly washed the very foot of the hill above the Church at Hythe, where they then stood. He called attention to various geological facts, and gave capital illustrations of the practical use of both geology and botany. The Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, F.G.S., who was also present, gave an explanation of some of the geological features of the adjacent quarry and neighbourhood, with especial reference to the physical changes that had formerly operated to produce the series of deposits which now make up the Weald of Kent. Attention was called to the numerous fossils—*Ammonites*, *Nautili*, *Trigonia*, etc., scattered around; and explanations were given of their peculiar forms. Great interest was displayed throughout by the company present, and hearty thanks were returned to Mr. Mackeson and the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire for their interesting addresses.—*Kentish Express*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GONIOPHYLLUM PYRAMIDALE, HIS.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,—*Apropos* to Mr. Davidson's note in the June number of your Magazine, calling attention to the occurrence of *Goniophyllum pyramidale*, HIS. in the "Upper Wenlock Shales" of Dudley, it may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that the same species has occurred also in the Malvern district, several specimens having

been found in the heap of rubbish near the Wych, which was thrown out in the construction of the tunnel through the hills. Three of these specimens are in my own possession, and there are at least two others in the collection of Dr. Grindrod, of Malvern; besides which, if I have not been misinformed, there is a specimen from the same locality in the cabinet either of Mr. Fletcher or of Mr. Gray, of Hagley. The most fully grown of these Malvern specimens corresponds to Mr. Lindström's fig. 2 in size, but they are all of them more depressed in form than his fig. 1, and have the point more curved upwards. Moreover, most of the specimens have grown up in a somewhat spiral manner, giving a slight twist to the body of the coral. (See *GEOL. MAG.*, Vol. III., pp. 356 and 406, Plate XIV.)

The species first appears in the flaggy beds of the May Hill Sandstone in the Gullet Wood, near Eastnor Obelisk, above the purple sandstones, as a mould, and in this condition appears to be identical with the *Petraia quadrata*, McCoy, from the Upper Silurian rocks of Ireland (*Sil. Foss.* t. 4, f. 18). The tunnel specimens are from the shales interbedded with the Woolhope limestone, or base of the Wenlock Shale; but the specimen referred to in Mr. Davidson's note appears to belong to a higher position in the series, for if by "Upper Wenlock Shales" it is intended to indicate the shales above the limestones, these shales, notwithstanding the Wenlock aspect of their fossil fauna, are considered on good authority to belong to the base of the Ludlow series.

There is nothing like an operculum to any of the Malvern specimens.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very truly,

HARVEY B. HOLL.

WORCESTER, August 4th.

EOZOÏN IN BOHEMIA AND BAVARIA.

DEAR SIR,—IN YOUR MAGAZINE for July there is, in the article "EOZOÏN IN BOHEMIA AND IN BAVARIA," the following passage:—"Dr. A. Fritsch has found Annelid-marks in this Grauwacke at Przibram; and Dr. Reuss has detected Crinoidal and Foraminiferal remains in a limestone equivalent to the above near Reichenstein."

This remark contains several errors,¹ which I beg leave to correct.

1. The Annelid-marks are not found at Przibram, but in the dark blue "Kieselschiefer" at Labkovitz, at Skrej, and in the Scharka valley, near Prague. This Kieselschiefer belongs to the Przibram schists. (*Barrande's Etage B.*)

2. The Crinoidal and Foraminiferal (?) remains are not detected by Professor Reuss, and not found near Reichenstein, but I found them myself in September, 1864 and August, 1865 in the black limestone at Pankratz near Reichenberg. This black limestone, which belongs to the range of the "Teschkengebirge," lies between Phillits, and its age is still very doubtful, its external appearance most resembles Mountain Limestone. The Crinoids have a nice

¹ Introduced partly by Gümbel, partly by T. R. J., translator.—A. F.