

A number of places where such sand is met with is given by these writers and others, but as no mention, as far as I am aware, is made of Skrinkle Haven, I thought it might be of sufficient interest to justify this note.

HARFORD J. LOWE, F.G.S.

TORQUAY.

SOUTH AFRICAN PETROGRAPHY.

SIR.—In my paper on the above subject in the August number I should like to point out two errors. Fig. 4 represents the diorite described immediately above it, and not, as stated, the granite referred to on p. 364. The other error, for which I am myself responsible, is in a reference to the melilite-bearing rock of the Spiegel River in Cape Colony (p. 366). This was discovered by Messrs. Rogers & Schwarz, of the Cape Geological Commission, and described by them in the report of that body for 1898, p. 62. Professor Cohen's description referred to is of a Transvaal rock of a similar character, and I cannot now account for having confused it with the other. My delay in correcting this slip is due to absence up country, during which I received no papers. F. P. MENNELL.

RHODESIA MUSEUM, BULAWAYO, 1902.

THE CRUMLIN METEORITE.

SIR.—In your issue for November, p. 521, you remark in regard to the meteoric stone that fell at Crumlin on September 13th, that "no one [in Ireland] thought it worth while to investigate what appeared to be a hoax." May I state, as I have already done in the *Irish Times*, that the first newspaper notice of the event appeared in the *Northern Whig* for Sept. 17th, when I was crossing to Scotland. This contained so clear an account that I never suspected the fall to be other than genuine, and at once commenced negotiations on behalf of the Museum in Dublin. Mr. Walker, the owner of the stone, although at the time unwell, replied promptly; but I was by then travelling in Scotland, and his letter was forwarded to me to an incorrect address. Consequently, I received it only on October 29th, and had heard long before that the stone had been, very naturally, secured for the British Museum. GRENVILLE A. J. COLE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3rd, 1902.

FOSSILS OF THE OXFORD IRON-SANDS.

SIR.—As the fresh-water fossils of the Oxford Iron-sands are now so difficult to obtain, it is worth noting that during a traverse of the Lower Cretaceous outcrop which I made in June last I chanced to find a place where these fossils can be obtained in abundance, though not from rock actually *in situ*. The locality is Combe Wood, about half a mile south of Wheatley Station and five miles E.S.E. of Oxford. A low stone wall on the western side of the high road which flanks this wood on the west is in places built of thin, flaggy iron-grit crowded with the casts of *Unio*, *Cyrena*, *Paludina*, etc. The stone for this old wall must have been obtained in the immediate vicinity, probably from a small pit now