

sure of the original relative position of the bones. He showed that the Plas Heaton Cave was on a hill rising from the top of the plateau, while the Cefn, Brysgill, and Galltfeinan Caves were in the gorge cut through that plateau, and therefore that the Plas Heaton Cave was probably formed, and might possibly have been first occupied at a much earlier period than the others. As it appeared to pass under that part of the hill which is overlapped by heavy drift, he thought it quite possible that this may have been a pre-Glacial cave, and that by-and-bye we may find evidence of a pre-Glacial fauna in it.

The Rev. W. S. Symonds mentioned that in some of the pot-holes in the roof of the Cefn cave he had procured silt containing remains of shells determined by Mr. Jeffreys to be marine.

Mr. Hughes explained that these shells had probably been washed in from the superficial marine drift of the district.

Mr. Dawkins, in reply, expressed his belief that though the excavations of the caves in question might have taken place at different periods, yet that their occupation was, geologically speaking, contemporaneous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TERRACES OF NORWAY.

SIR,—As the translator of Professor Kjerulf's pamphlet, and a visitor to many of the terraces he describes, may I be allowed, in answer to Colonel Greenwood, to occupy half a dozen lines?

The terraces occupy the whole breadth of valleys, often very wide. The upper surface is almost level, save where a groove is cut by an existing stream. They end, as Kjerulf says, in an abrupt slope, often succeeded by another terrace.

I especially recommend travellers to go to Aardal, and ascend by loch and river to see the grandest imaginable fall—the Moik Pors. In their journey they will see the terrace formation on a very remarkable scale, and I hardly think they will agree with Colonel Greenwood. In fact, few geological problems have so patent a solution.

I shall at any time be happy to sketch out a route, embracing some of the more remarkable terraces, for any traveller proposing to visit them.

MARSHALL HALL.

NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB, *May 9, 1871.*

CONCRETIONARY STRUCTURE IN PLASTER.

SIR,—The reference in Notes and Queries of your April number (page 192), to concretionary structure in the plaster of old walls reminds me that years ago, when G. H. K. and myself were colleagues, I used frequently to note it, and he may perhaps remember seeing my rubbings and copies therefrom.

Some of the best of these were obtained in partly ruined buildings, affording a little occupation during showers, etc.

Unfortunately the whereabouts of drawings or notes is now unknown, but I can recollect that these markings were not at all uncommon, and were sometimes very perfect.