

platinum is characteristic of ultrabasic rocks. In the basic intrusions there is little or no vein-formation, the ore-bodies being basal or marginal, sometimes disseminated more or less uniformly, and pneumatolysis plays little or no part in ore-formation.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Friday, April 8, 1921.

“The Influence of Geology and Topography on the Growth of London.” By C. E. N. Bromehead, B.A., F.G.S.

A new geological map of London, showing the “buried streams”, with short accounts of the streams. The site of London, with reasons for its selection. Roman London. The site of Westminster, at the first ford. The Roman Roads round London. The growth of London and Westminster and the connecting link along the “Strand”. To the end of mediaeval times the necessity for a defensible position limited the growth. The great expansion in the seventeenth century brought to an end by the question of water supply. The supply from the terrace-gravels and the means taken to supplement it. Growth ceases until beginning of nineteenth century. A few of the ways in which Geology affects London to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GEOLOGY OF THE NINGI HILLS.

SIR,—As Major Williams in his letter in the February number handsomely disclaims all intention of being controversial, I am content to leave the matter where it now stands. My attitude towards the larger questions which Major Williams has raised will be made clear in a forthcoming publication of the Geological Survey of Nigeria, and I need not, therefore, transgress upon your space. May I say, however, that I have no recollection of ever stating—and certainly not in my last letter—that tinstone is or can be found only in the younger granites. That is quite a different matter from the question of its origin.

J. D. FALCONER.

JOS, NIGERIA, N.P.
5th March, 1921.

“LISSONS.”

SIR,—Mr. Upton's explanation of the continuous rise of air from “lissons”, quoted in the article under the above head by Mr. L. Richardson in the March number of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, does not appear quite satisfactory. Surely the barometric pressure into the ground would be able to act more readily in a downward direction through the fissures than through the interstices of the country rock.