

weighing 30 cwt., is in the Melbourne Museum; No. 3 has disappeared. Unlike the larger mass, No. 2 appears to have exuded very little chloride of iron, and no scaling has been observed. The Bendoc and Yarroweyah irons are both in the Melbourne Museum; they weighed 60 lb. and 21 lb., and were discovered in 1898 and 1903 respectively. The Kulnine iron, which weighed 122 lb., and was found in 1886, is in the Adelaide Museum. A table of chemical analyses and a full bibliography are given. The author concludes that the obsidianites (australites), though glassy in character, are undoubtedly meteoric in origin.

2. METEORIC IRONS FROM THE KLONDIKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON.—In the Museum Bulletin No. 15 of the Geological Survey of Canada (pp. 8, with 11 plates, June 30, 1915), Mr. R. A. A. Johnston describes the meteoric irons found in the course of gold-mining operations in Gay Gulch and Skookum Gulch, both tributary to the Bonanza Creek system in the Klondike mining district, Yukon. The former weighed 483 grams and was found in 1901. The latter, which was discovered on January 21, 1905, was much larger; it measured 29 cm. in length, 23 cm. in width, and 3 to 8 cm. in thickness, and weighed 15·88 kilograms. Both specimens were acquired by the Ottawa Museum. From the similarity in the characters of the two irons, both being exceptionally rich in nickel and exhibiting a peculiar chatoyancy in sections, and in their positions, both lying on the bedrock under the 'white channel' gravels, as the miners term the ancient creek deposits, the author considers that they are relics of a single meteoric shower, which occurred in Tertiary time.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### COAST EROSION IN NORFOLK.

SIR,—On September 1 of this year I found the well-known tower of Sidestrand old Church, near Cromer, now on the very edge of the cliff: a rabbit could not pass between. It had begun to crack, and its fall may come at any time. On April 27, 1905, I made a rough map of churchyard, tower, and cliff-edge; and noted the distance between tower and cliff-edge as then 7 feet. I record this as a contribution towards estimates of cliff-waste on this coast.

In the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, 1895, pp. 229, 230, are calculations of rate of inland retreat for the sand-dunes at Eccles, 12 miles south-east. The calculations give a retreat of somewhere about 130 feet in seventy-seven years.

E. HILL.

THE RECTORY, COCKFIELD, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.  
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##### HUMAN PALÆONTOLOGY IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—The current number of *L'Anthropologie* (January–April, 1915), I notice, contains a paper by M. Boule entitled "*La paléontologie humaine en Angleterre*", which is the most extraordinarily biassed statement it has ever been my ill-fortune to read.