

has long ago been pointed out by Mr. William Sanders, Dr. Wright, and others.

HORACE B. WOODWARD.

8, CANONBURY LANE, N., 4th April.

P.S.—Mr. Bristow, F.R.S., informs me that he has seen no reason to form any other opinion than the ordinarily accepted one, of a fault in this railway cutting, on the occasion of visits paid to it in 1867 and 1868.

IGNEOUS ROCKS OF CARBONIFEROUS AGE IN IRELAND.

SIR,—In the article “On the Basaltic Rocks of the Midland Coal-fields,” by Mr. Samuel Allport, F.G.S., which appeared in your last number (p. 159), the author refers to the Scottish igneous rocks of Carboniferous age, but quite ignores those of the same period in Ireland, although descriptions of the latter were published long before those of Scotland.

G. H. KINAHAN.

FOSSIL INSECTS IN THE BOURNEMOUTH LEAF-BED.

SIR,—The Rev. P. B. Brodie, in the March number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, p. 141, directs the attention of the explorers of the Leaf-beds in the Lower Bagshot Series of Hants and Dorset, to the desirability of looking out for Insect-remains; particularly at Bournemouth. Mr. Brodie may be glad to learn that Mr. Wanklyn has already recorded the discovery of Insect-remains at Bournemouth, in the Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist. for January, 1869, 4th series, vol. iii. No. 13, p. 10. The specimen has been placed by the discoverer in the hands of Mr. W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., the Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society of London, who has kindly undertaken to examine and describe it.—J. F. WALKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GIGANTIC OOLITIC LIZARD (*Cetiosaurus*).—We called attention to the discovery of the thigh-bone of this great Lizard (GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for July, 1869, p. 336, Vol. VI.) in a quarry at Enslow Bridge, near Oxford. Prof. Phillips now announces¹ the discovery of further remains of *Cetiosaurus*. “The space of ground in which the bones are found (writes Prof. Phillips) is apparently quite limited. One may think the whole body of the vast old lizard, in the extremity of age, was here laid to uneasy rest; the parts separated by decay; the massive limbs disjointed, and the bones displaced. Imagine a surface of the ossiferous clay which covers the Oolite laid bare by the workmen. Look southward: before you are four bones laid rudely parallel, in a row, at intervals of 1, 2, or 3 feet. They are 64, 54, 45, and 37 inches long; 10 inches the least breadth in the narrowest part; 26 inches the greatest breadth in the widest part. These are bones of *Cetiosaurus*. Over them and in front of them, three days since, lay as many others, as large and as quietly reposing in their “longæval” graves; behind them, possibly, are still more bones, to be discovered at some future time. Bones of a much mightier area—probably hugest of all huge ilia—extended far and wide; vertebræ 8, 9, and 11 inches in diameter; monstrous ribs, of which the parts traceable and inferred are 59 inches long; all this within the compass of a few square yards. It seems like the burial-place of the great father of lizards, each of whose bones demanded—but only some could obtain—a separate grave.”

¹ *Athenæum*, No. 2214, April 2nd.