

INFERIOR OOLITE.—Northampton Sand.	Upper.	[Line of unconformity.]	
		C.	White or grey sand, more or less coherent, and with occasional ferruginous stains, sometimes quarried for building-stone. A plant-bed is usually found in this sand ..... 12
	Middle.	D.	A series of very variable beds, composed sometimes of ferruginous sandstone in thin layers, which overlie calcareous beds containing shelly zones, false bedding being frequent. Sometimes the whole section consists of calcareous rock with false bedding; sometimes it presents a series of beds of compact ferruginous sandstone, with no fossils. In one instance the entire section consists of white sand and sandstone, with no fossils ..... 30
		Coarse Oolitic or subcrystalline Limestone, with fossils, overlying a calcareo-arenaceous slate, like Colleyweston Slate..... 4	
Lower.	E.	Beds chiefly consisting of Ironstone, containing <i>Rhynchonella variabilis</i> and <i>R. cynocephala</i> , and <i>Ammonites bifrons</i> at the base ..... 35	

This general section, the author stated, might be accepted as a typical section of a considerable portion of the county of Northampton.

In his concluding remarks the author referred to the great limestone which marked the country about Stamford, and traversing Rutland, attained its greatest thickness in Lincolnshire. This limestone was proved by its palæontological contents to be Inferior Oolite; and its place, with reference to the beds described in the paper, was shown to be in the interval (marking the line of unconformity) between B and C of the general section. It thus tended to confirm the statement of the author that the line of division between the Great and the Inferior Oolite in the neighbourhood of Northampton occurred at that point.

The paper was illustrated by the exhibition of a large collection of fossils from the several areas, including some new species, prominent among which was a new Starfish, named, in compliment to the author, "*Stellaster Sharpii*," by Dr. Wright, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., and described by him in a Note appended to this paper.

DISCUSSION.—Mr. Smyth commented on the great value of careful observations by local geologists, such as those brought before the Society by Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Etheridge pointed out how a few years ago it was supposed that hardly a fossil was to be found in these Northampton beds, and that they all belonged to the Great Oolite, and not to the Inferior, an error in which the Geological Survey had shared. The district was, however, now being resurveyed under the new light thrown on the character of the rocks by the extensive quarrying which had taken place during the last few years, and which had afforded the opportunities so judiciously utilized by the author of the paper, who had placed the order of succession and the character of the Northampton Beds beyond dispute.

Prof. Morris had found a difficulty in reconciling the phenomena of the eastern and western Oolitic areas, but considered that the key of the arrangement was to be sought in the district between Northampton and Stamford.

Mr. Sharp briefly replied.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### RESTORATION OF DIMORPHODON.

SIR,—Haven't they prolonged the wrong claws, or toes, or fingers, in Fig. 2, Plate IV.?

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.

*Brookwood Park, Alresford, March 1, 1870.*

[Colonel Greenwood is quite correct in his criticism. The artist has given such a twist to the prehensile fingers of the wing in Fig. 2 as to convey the idea that the expanded wing-membrane is supported on the elongated thumb or first digit instead of its little finger, as shown clearly enough in the skeleton, Fig. 1, Plate IV.—EDIT.]

#### DENUDATION OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

SIR,—Mr. Mackintosh seems to have somewhat mis-read one part of my article on "The Denudation of the Lake District," in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for January, p. 14. I nowhere stated the probability "that the sea, during the Glacial submergence, was an immoveable frozen mass."  
J. CLIFTON WARD.

*Clapham Common, March 11, 1870.*

BURIED SEA-CLIFFS *versus* FAULTS.—While this question is afloat, Mr. D. Mackintosh would beg to re-direct the attention of Geologists to a well-known spot in the railway-cutting near Uphill (Weston-super-Mare), where the Upper Triassic and Rhætic strata terminate cleanly and abruptly against an overhanging wall of Carboniferous limestone rock, without any sign of displacement except a slight dip towards the limestone—so far as he can recollect. Some years ago he felt a great difficulty in understanding how the phenomenon could have resulted from a fault.

*Carlton Hill, Leeds.*

#### ON THE OCCURRENCE OF TOPAZES IN LUNDY ISLAND.

SIR,—I believe it is not generally known to Mineralogists that Topazes occur in the Granite of Lundy Island. A small piece of quartz, to which three topazes are attached, which was brought from that locality, is in the collection of the late Dr. Alfred Day, at Clifton: also a detached crystal, which was obtained by Mr. Robert Etheridge. The crystals are small and of a pale colour, not unlike those found in the Mourne Mountains, Co. Down. S. G. PERCEVAL.

*February 24, 1870.*

THE GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE PRAGUE MUSEUM has much increased of late, owing to the vigorous labours in the field by the Committee of Exploration. Of chalk fossils the Museum contains more than 6,000 specimens from 140 localities. Dr. Fritsch hopes some English Geologists will visit and examine the collection. A new entire Scorpion has been discovered in the Coal-measures at Prahys, and a new Saurian in the Permian rocks near Pilsen, which Dr. Fritsch hopes shortly to figure and describe.

#### ERRATA.

- In the February number, 1870, page 79, line 9 from top, erase *Graptolitiæ*.  
 In the March number, Glasgow Geological Society's Reports, page 139, line 20 from top, for *inner* read *outer*.  
 In the March number, in Mr. Scrope's article on Lavas, page 104, line 14 from foot of page, for *silver* read *silica*.