

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HIGH-LEVEL SHELLY DRIFT.

SIR,—Mr. Crook (*GEOL. MAG.*, January, 1911) is wrong in supposing that the upholders of the land-ice hypothesis for the origin of our high-level shelly drifts are satisfied by the rendering of their views as usually stated by the opponents of the hypothesis, and he credits them undeservedly with docility in the matter. As only one of the upholders in question I venture to refer Mr. Crook to a letter of mine in *Nature* for May 6, 1897 (vol. lvi, p. 10), which displays a really deplorable lack of docility. Since that was written I have repeatedly set forth the full argument, in a more subdued tone, in applying the hypothesis to specific instances—e.g., in memoirs on the Isle of Man, on the Dublin district, on the Belfast district, and in an address to Section C of the British Association, York, 1906—referring in the last, among other instances, to observations in North Greenland even more illustrative than that to which Mr. Crook draws attention. Finally, last summer, in Spitzbergen, I saw for myself some remarkable examples of the entanglement and uplift of marine detritus by glaciers and its incorporation with the morainic products of land-ice.

It has been persistently explained that our *high-level* shelly drifts are believed to represent, not a bodily transportation of their material *en masse*, but an uplifting and scattering of the marine detritus piecemeal by the advancing ice-sheets. Statement of the case has of late grown wearisome even to its upholders by unavailing reiteration, and the misapprehension which has impressed Mr. Crook will no doubt continue to reveal itself from time to time as blandly as ever.

G. W. LAMPLUGH.

ST. ALBANS.

January 7, 1911.

MISNAMED LOCALITIES AND THE *UINTACRINUS* CHALK  
AT KESTON.

SIR,—In September last you kindly published a letter from me respecting the discovery of the Marsupite zone at Farnborough in Kent. By some accident this appeared as *Marsupites* in Surrey, which zone had been worked by Mr. George Young, F.G.S., and described by him in the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association. I did not see the letter for a long time after its publication, or should have written at once to correct the error.

In October last, while examining the chalk by the roadside immediately opposite Keston Church, where about 18 inches of it are revealed above the footpath, I discovered ample proof of the presence of the *Uintacrinus*-zone, which I had previously discovered at Orpington, Fox Hill, and West Wickham. The great point of interest attached to this is that the fauna revealed in the Leave's Green Pit a few yards south of Keston Church is that of the

*Micraster cor-anguinum*-zone, and, as I have stated elsewhere, is identical with the Northfleet, Gravesend, Dartford, Farningham Road, and Foot's Cray Chalk, so that we now know that the topmost beds of this zone mark the whole of this area, the *Umtacrinus* and Marsupite zones having been denuded.

While dealing with this subject it may not be inappropriate to give some information respecting the fossils in the British Museum and elsewhere labelled "Bromley" as regards locality. For many years I tried to solve this mystery, not being aware of any outcrop of Chalk in that district. My friend Mr. Watson, of the Catford Natural History Society, has kindly sent me the following:—*History of Chislehurst*, by E. A. Webb, p. 338: "From these now disused chalk-pits along the base of Camden Hill large numbers of fossils have been obtained from time to time. The locality, however, has generally been quoted as Bromley. There is a magnificent series of Echinoderms from this parish in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, several of the examples being 'types'."

The pits are situated at the back of Willett's Mews; there is a drawing of them by Mr. Whitaker in his *Geology of London*, vol. i. The ecclesiastical boundary of Bromley may extend to this pit, hence the confusion which has arisen. The Mews is situated immediately at the bottom of the hill on turning to the left after leaving the 'down side' of Chislehurst Station.

G. E. DIBLEY.

SYDENHAM, S.E.

January 16, 1911.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.—Sir Henry Holland, K.C.I.E., F.A.S., came home on furlough from India in the autumn of 1909, leaving his colleague, Mr. T. H. D. La Touche, F.G.S., for the time in charge as acting Director. Both gentlemen having now retired from the Indian Service, Mr. Henry Hubert Hayden, B.A., B.E., F.G.S., has been appointed to succeed to the post of Director of the Geological Survey of India. Mr. Hayden joined the Department on January 3, 1895, and has seen service in most parts of India and Burma. He is, however, best known for his survey of Spiti in the Central Himalayas of the Punjab, and for his work on Eastern Tibet. Since the publication of these two important memoirs he has spent some time in Afghanistan, the results of his work being now practically ready for publication.

Two Assistants have been recently appointed to complete the Staff of the Indian Survey; namely, Mr. H. S. Bion, B.Sc., who has been an Assistant to Professor E. J. Garwood at University College, London; and Mr. C. S. Fox, B.Sc., Lecturer on Mine Surveying in the Birmingham University.