and of their specialization in response to changing conditions in recent times is a model of lucidity. The bibliography which is arranged according to the successive zoological groups contains 314 references.

F. H. A. M.

REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

The Council of the Geological Society of London have announced their annual list of Medals and Awards as follows :—

The Wollaston Medal to Sir Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Honorary Professor of Crystallography in the University of Manchester, for his researches on the mineral structure of the earth and especially in the realms of crystallography and mineralogy.

The Murchison Medal to Professor George Hickling, D.Sc., Professor of Geology in Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for his contributions to geological science in many branches and especially in the stratigraphy of the Coal Measures and the structure of coal.

The Lyell Medal to Dr. Finlay Lorimer Kitchin, M.A., F.R.S., of H.M. Geological Survey, in recognition of the value of his contributions to palaeontological science.

Another Lyell Medal to the Rev. Walter Howchin, formerly Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in the University of Adelaide, South Australia, for his geological and palaeontological researches in Australia, and particularly for his investigations of ancient glacial deposits.

The Wollaston Fund to Dr. William Richard Jones, M.Inst.M.M., of the Royal School of Mines, in recognition of the value of his work in economic geology and his recent investigations on silicosis.

The Murchison Fund to Dr. John Wilfrid Jackson, Assistant Keeper in the Manchester Museum, for his contributions to Pleistocene geology and palaeontology and to malacology.

The Lyell Fund to Mr. Frederick William Shotton, M.A., in recognition of the value of his work on the Upper Palaeozoic and Quaternary rocks of the Midlands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISTURBED GLACIAL BEDS IN DENMARK.

SIR,—I have only just discovered by mere chance that Mr. George Slater published a letter under the title of " Disturbed Glacial Beds in Denmark ", bearing date 8th February, 1932, in THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, 1932, LXIX, 143–4. Mr. Slater has not taken the trouble to send copies either to Mr. Axel Jessen or to me. This letter obliges me to put forward the following remarks : Mr. Slater writes, " Far

from objecting to the publication of my views, Dr. Madsen, as Director of the Survey, wrote in April, 1926, to say that he had read the MS. of my paper with the greatest interest and that he had tried unsuccessfully to secure funds for its publication in Denmark, but intended to make another attempt. Again, in May, 1926, Dr. Madsen stated that he could not get the paper printed in Denmark, but that I ought to publish it in England. No objection was raised by Dr. Madsen on the grounds that I should be anticipating Danish work." This may look as if I have expressed my approval of the correctness of Mr. Slater's observations and conclusions, set forth in the named paper. I have not done so at all. When Mr. Slater at the time sent me his MS. and urgently begged me to get it printed in Denmark, I found the theory which he sets forth in it, that the disturbed and dislocated Quaternary deposits in the cliffs represent the final position of englacial material after the melting of the interstitial ice, to be so original and of such general scientific interest, that for that reason alone his paper deserved to be published—although I could not concur in Mr. Slater's opinion that the dislocations in Lönstrup Cliff and other similar Danish cliffs were produced in this manner. But of course I did not check the details of Mr. Slater's paper, nor did I examine the correctness of his observations, the view I held being that this was no concern of mine, and thus I have taken upon myself no responsibility at all for the errors which Mr. Slater has committed, and which are pointed out by Mr. Axel Jessen. Mr. Slater's work at Lönstrup Cliff has only been superficial. He cannot have made many ascents of the cliff to examine and measure the upper parts of it, nor dug out the overthrust planes and studied them in their details, nor taken many measurements, hence the many mistakes in his paper.

I raised no objections to Mr. Slater's work anticipating Mr. Jessen's because I held the view that it was best that Mr. Slater's publication should come before that of Mr. Jessen, for then the latter could define his attitude to Mr. Slater's theory in his standard work on Lönstrup Cliff (Axel Jessen, *Lönstrup Klint*, Danmarks geologiske Undersögelse. II. Række, Nr. 48. Köbenhavn, 1931. With an English Summary, and an Atlas), and would not have to make another publication after that of Mr. Slater. And besides, I assumed that Mr. Slater was in accord with Mr. Jessen as to the publication of his paper, a reasonable supposition, I think, as Mr. Jessen, who has worked at the cliff for more than thirty-five years, in the course of two days in 1925 went over the Lönstrup Cliff with Mr. Slater and gave him all the information he wanted concerning the geology of the cliff, and informed Mr. Slater that he was going to publish a description with a horizontal section of the whole cliff.

VICTOR MADSEN.