

The second portion of the paper was devoted to a revision of the genera and species of *Diplograptiæ* found in the Moffat shale, and the following new species were described:—

<i>Orthograptus aculeatus</i>	<i>Climacograptus stylaidens.</i>
" <i>Carruthersi.</i>	" <i>tubulifans.</i>
" <i>basilicus.</i>	" <i>longicandatus.</i>
" <i>Pageanus.</i>	" <i>Wilsoni.</i>
" <i>explanatus.</i>	" <i>antiquus.</i>
" <i>compactus.</i>	" <i>brevicornis.</i>
<i>Glyptograptus gregarius.</i>	" <i>mirabilis.</i>
" <i>per-excavatus.</i>	
" <i>modestus.</i>	

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### NUMMULITES IN JAVA.

SIR,—In the GEOL. MAG., No. 102, p. 561, Herr Verbeek is quoted as expressing a belief that the Nummulitic Formation would probably be found in Java and in most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as in Borneo, where he found both known and new species of *Nummulina* and *Orbitoides*. In a flint implement from Java I have lately seen several small *Nummulinæ*, probably the same as *N. Pengaronensis*, Verbeek; thus realizing Herr Verbeek's expectation.

T. R. J.

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### THE DIVINING-ROD.

SIR,—May I add to what has already been said concerning the divining-rod, that belief in its powers is not confined in Cornwall to the ordinary miner. Men whose scientific merits are generally acknowledged have in some cases more than a bias in its favour. I found it the other day in use in the North of Devon, for the purpose of tracing iron lodes. According to Pryce—"Mineralogia Cornubiensis"—it was first introduced into Cornwall by Cookworthy, the founder of the China clay trade, who learnt its use from a Spaniard, then in command of the garrison at Plymouth, named Riviera.

3, PATNA PLACE, PLYMOUTH.

R. U. WORTH.

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### GEOLOGISING ON THE COTTSWOLDS.

SIR,—During the last two years I have been supplied by quarry men with fossils from two quarries worked in the upper beds of the Great Oolite, and the finds have been so numerous and remarkable that I thought Geologists generally, and especially those located on the Oolites, would like to know the results. I only propose to give a general description of the fossils, some of which appear to be new, especially the corals, very few of which have been drawn or described. The quarries are located near Cirencester, and contain similar beds of Oolite, and are severally 400 to 450 feet above the sea. In one is a considerable fault, and in both, at times, is brought to light a close vertical fissure, the faces of which are scored *horizontally*. Denudation has carried away 12 beds of rock, together 28 feet in thickness, and the uppermost bed must be that on which