

after which they became finally extinct. The author, in conclusion, referred to the various localities from which he had obtained "cone-in-cone," and stated that in the Scottish coalfield the structure seems to be always associated with strata in which the contained organisms indicate a freshwater and lacustrine origin for the beds, and that the deposits were therefore probably formed within the areas of wide and shallow lakes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENSTATITIC LAVAS OF EYCOTT HILL.

SIR,—With reference to the interesting paper by Prof. Bonney on the Enstatitic Lavas of Eycott Hill, which appeared in the last Number of this MAGAZINE, I venture to make the following remarks.

At the time when Mr. Ward wrote his memoir on the Geology of the northern part of the Lake District, the term andesite was not in use, except as a synonym for andesine felspar. At that period the rocks now termed andesite were called basalt or dolerite.

The determination of rhombic pyroxene in rocks of this class had not then been made, at all events in this country, and the researches of Whitman Cross, Iddings and Teall have been published long since Mr. Ward's death. Although, therefore, enstatite exists in the Eycott Hill Lavas, as now shown by Prof. Bonney, it is not surprising that Mr. Ward did not suspect its presence. This is the less to be wondered at when we consider that he laboured under the great disadvantage of working with a microscope which had no rotating stage or appliances for determining the precise directions of extinction in crystals.

It is, I think, only justice to a departed friend and colleague to offer these explanations.

FRANK RUTLEY.

93, EDITH ROAD, WEST KENSINGTON.

THEORY OF FAULTS.

SIR,—I have referred to Captain Hutton's note on Malta, and quite agree with him that the explanation he gives of downward ending faults may be the right one. What I inquired was, if any geologists knew of *upward*-ending faults in one set of strata?

While I am writing on this subject, will you allow me to add that as some of my friends have expressed disapproval of the tone of my criticisms on Mr. Fisher's paper, I regret that I was led to adopt it. I had no intention of being either personal or offensive.

Doubtless we all have our weaknesses, and if each were to be attacked in a similar manner, harmony would soon be at an end.

NOTTINGHAM, April 29, 1885.

J. F. BLAKE.

HOMALONOTUS CRASSICAUDA, SANDB., FROM SOUTH DEVON.

SIR,—The remains of *Homaloti* from British Devonian beds, which were known at the time, having been described by yourself in the GEOL. MAG. for November, 1881, and April, 1882, it appears to

me worth while to place upon record the occurrence of another species from the New Cut, Lincombe Hill, Torquay.

I have a pygidium in fair preservation, not excessively distorted, but without the shell, which I feel no hesitation in referring to *H. crassicauda*, Sandberger, from the Lower Devonian of the Eifel and Nassau. My specimen is rather larger than the one figured by the Sandbergers.¹ Owing to transverse pressure it has bulged to the left of the axis, giving the latter the appearance of too great width for the species, but this impression is corrected when the pleural portion (somewhat doubled under the bulge) is examined. The right pleural portion is rather imperfect, and a small piece of the flattened extremity is missing; but notwithstanding these defects, the profile closely corresponds with Sandberger's figure (7a).

To refigure a well-known species seems unnecessary, but I send the specimen for your examination.

A. CHAMPERNOWNE.

I am happy, after examination of the specimen, to be able fully to endorse Mr. Champernowne's determination of the species.—H. W.

METHYLOSIS AND PARAMORPHOSIS.

Sir,—The statement as it appears in my paper in reference to the above is incorrect. *Methylosis* is chemical change from without, while *Paramorphosis* is a molecular re-arrangement without any chemical change.

G. HENRY KINAHAN.

April 3rd, 1885.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE JURASSIC SYSTEM.

Correction of typographical error in Dr. Blanford's letter.

The Editor regrets that by a most unfortunate oversight on his part, the word CALLOVIAN, in Dr. Blanford's letter (on the third line from the top of p. 240, in the May Number of the MAGAZINE) was by error printed "Calcarian." The passage should read thus:—

"I did not attempt to enter into the classification of minor subdivisions like the Lower Calcareous Grit. But when Mr. Jukes-Browne calls attention to my omission to mention this band, he must have overlooked the circumstance that he has forgotten to notice the far more important *Callovian*, which intervenes between the Oxfordian and the Cornbrash, and which is one of the best known and most widely-spread subdivisions of the Jurassic system."

EDIT. GEOL. MAG.

OBITUARY.

JOHN WATSON LAIDLAY.

JOHN WATSON LAIDLAY, son of John Laidlay, Esq., of Fleetwood, was born at Glasgow on the 27th March, 1808. He commenced his education at a private school at Blackheath, and soon afterwards became a pupil of the illustrious Faraday, with whom he studied practical Chemistry, the enthusiastic pursuit of which had a great influence on all his after life.

¹ "Die Versteinerungen des Rheinisches Schichten,"—"Systems in Nassau." Atlas, pl. ii. figs. 7, 7a, 7b.