

Mr. Godwin-Austen, is, that the Coralline Crag was not contemporaneous with the Black Crag. The Black Crag is an older deposit of the Crag sea, which had its representative in Suffolk, and from which first the Coralline (in but very small numbers), and then the Red Crag, has derived its sharks' teeth and Cetacean bones, as have also the Yellow and Grey Craggs of Antwerp. Though the conditions of the deposition of the Coralline Crag differ greatly from those of the Red Crag, it does not follow, without further evidence, that they were conditions contemporaneous with those under which the Black Crag of Belgium was deposited.

I have ventured to make these few observations, in relation to the views of so eminent a geologist, chiefly with the desire that some one may offer a better answer to my questions.

Very truly yours,

E. RAY LANKESTER.

CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD, *January 11, 1866.*

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#### THE LOWER CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS OF NORTH WALES.

*To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.*

DEAR SIR,—In connection with this subject, it may interest Mr. Green and others of your readers if I subjoin an extract from a paper on the "Mountain Limestone of North Wales," read by me before the Oswestry Field-club, on June 4, 1861, and published in the proceedings of that Society.

"The Yoredale series, which, in Yorkshire, presents an alternation of beds of shale, limestone, sandstone, and coal, is not represented in North Wales. unless we regard the uppermost beds of limestone and shale and the lowest fossiliferous layers of Millstone-grit in our neighbourhood as occupying the same horizon, viz., lying between the limestone proper and the coarse and unfossiliferous grits."

Such was the suggestion I offered nearly six years ago, still I think it would be unwise to interfere with the nomenclature of the "Survey" in this respect, especially since the change in North Wales from calcareous to arenaceous matter is much more sudden and permanent than it is further north, and also while some Mountain Limestone fossils extend from the base of that formation to the top of the grit, yet at varying horizons along the belt these become associated with plants and other fossils of the Coal-measures. I would also observe that the top coarse beds of Mr. Green's section are very local in their occurrence, and give place in the neighbourhood to those of a much finer texture.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

D. C. DAVIES.

CONEYGREEN HOUSE, OSWESTRY, *January 11, 1867.*