

Had they been given me, as stated by Mr. Tylor, I should not have committed myself by publishing the list without first obtaining Mr. Skertchly's permission, and without due acknowledgment. I must ask you, therefore, to insert this, in correction of Mr. Tylor's statement, which is erroneous.

GEORGE J. SMITH.

ISLINGTON, September 5, 1868.

ORMEROD'S GEOLOGICAL INDEX.

A Second Edition of this work, including the papers contained in the Quarterly Journal for 1868, will shortly be published. Geologists are requested to communicate notices of any errors or omissions that exist in the first edition to the author, at the following address,

G. W. ORMEROD, Esq.,
Chagford, Exeter.

FOSSILS FROM THE COAL-MEASURES.

SIR,—I have recently collected, or had forwarded to me, thousands of specimens of fossil jaws, teeth, scales, spines, ribs, vertebræ, and other fish-remains from the Low Main Coal Shales of Northumberland.

As a matter of course, several of the specimens are duplicates, and are not required for the cabinet. I shall therefore have great pleasure in forwarding a tooth or scale to any of your readers who will send me a stamped and addressed parchment luggage label.

The fossils collected are for the most part of the following genera:—*Rhizodus*, *Megalichthys*, *Rhizodopsis*, *Ctenodus*, *Ctenoptychius*, *Pleuracanthus*, *Gyracanthus*, *Strepsodus*, *Acanthodopsis*, etc., myriads of *Entomostraca*, and a few reptile remains.

T. P. BARKAS.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, September 8, 1868.

DISCOVERY OF *BOS PRIMIGENIUS* IN THE LOWER BOULDER-CLAY OF SCOTLAND.

SIR,—In my humble opinion, it is doubtful if Mr. Geikie is correct in placing the discovery of the above fossil in the true Till or Lower Boulder-clay of Scotland.¹ He says that "the fossil was imbedded some few feet deep, in a soft clay or mud, interlaminated with lines and beds of sand, and occasional layers of fine gravel." Mr. Geikie takes this bed as being intercalated, with the Lower Boulder-clay, whereas the Lower Boulder-clay rises up through this stratified bed, (if I may so speak), throwing it out altogether, for more than one hundred yards in the cutting,—a fact that Mr. Geikie has overlooked, both in his sketch section, Fig. 1, and in the letterpress description. This has led him to consider the clay that underlies the stratified bed as identical with that which overlies it. They are certainly distinct. The clay that is seen rising from under the stratified bed is the true Till; and consists of a tough dark blue clay, full of stones and quite free of sand. It is seen rising from under the stratified bed, near the place where the fossil was found, and occupying the

¹ See Mr. James Geikie's article in the September Number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, p. 393 (with two woodcut sections).