

described the matrix as a fine chalky marl, full of Foraminifera, and minute fragments of organisms, with a considerable mixture of mud, insoluble in hydrochloric acid. The composition of the green grains (commonly called Glauconite) was then discussed, and it was shown that they differed considerably from the typical mineral of that name; he had not satisfied himself that any were casts of Foraminifera. After a few words on the phosphatic nodules and some erratic rocks in the bed, he gave a sketch of the palæontology of the deposits; calling attention to the condition of the various fossil remains, and to the number and size of the Pterodactyles and Turtles. He then gave his reasons for considering this deposit as formed during the Upper Greensand Epoch, but as containing many fossils which had been derived from the Upper Gault by slow denudation. The nodules he considered as mainly of concretionary origin; for they were too pure to be regarded as clay saturated by phosphate. He concluded by sketching out his conception of the physical geography of the East Anglian district in the Neocomian and lower part of the Cretaceous epoch.—Professor Morris, after some remarks on the value of the paper, spoke of the composition of the green grains, and then traced the range of the deposit, which he agreed with Mr. Bonney in thinking was the formation of a very long period of time.—Mr. Lobley remarked upon the mineralogical and palæontological differences existing between the Cambridge deposit and the Chloritic Marl of Dorsetshire.—Mr. Bonney, in his reply, having referred to the great scarcity of fossils in the Gault of Cambridge, the Rev. T. Wiltshire stated that the Gault of Kent was in some places devoid of organisms.—At the next meeting of the Association, Friday, 1st March, a paper will be read “On the Geology of Hampstead, Middlesex,” by Caleb Evans, Esq., F.G.S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRITISH CRUSTACEAN.

SIR,—Will you allow me to record the occurrence of *Gastrosacus Wetzeleri*, which I have found in the so-called Coral Rag of Upware, Cambridgeshire. This, the only species of its genus, is found in the White Jura of Bavaria, and has not hitherto been met with in Britain.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
27th December, 1871.

W. JOHNSON SOLLAS.

CALCAREOUSLY-INCORUSTED STONES IN DRIFT.

SIR,—As your obliging statement, at the close of my last article, relative to the inorganic origin of incrustations on stones found in the Upper Boulder-clay of Cheshire, might by some readers be regarded as bearing on the general arguments contained in the article, would you allow me to say that my reference to these stones (on which I did not venture to express a *decided* opinion) was extraneous to the main subject of the article, and that my object in making it was not to prove the marine origin of the Upper-clay (which is now admitted by all geologists), but to try to discover some resemblance between this clay and the brick-clay of Scotland, in which, in some places, organically-incrusted stones are common, according to Mr. Jamieson. I hope Mr. James Geikie will soon be able to correlate the Scotch and English drifts. I have no doubt that my *Pinel* is the equivalent of his *Tull*.

D. MACKINTOSH.