

a microscope. The plate became uniaxial at 95° C.—A. Hutchinson : On a total-reflection diagram. From this diagram the refractive index of a substance is graphically determined when given the angle of total reflection with respect to a known substance of higher refractive index. By taking the sine of the angle as co-ordinate the curves are straight lines.—T. Crook : The occurrence of Ankerite in Coal. The white crystalline layers often found as infillings of the vertical joints in British coal are ankerite. Dolomite was not found and calcite occurs sparingly as compared with ankerite in the specimens examined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEALDEN FISHES OF BERNISSART.

SIR,—I greatly regret that the names of new species described by me in my recently published work on the *Wealden Fishes of Bernissart* (Mém. du Musée. roy. hist. nat. Belgique, May, 1911) have been antedated by three years.

The cause of this was that the plates, which contain the explanation of the figures as well as the figures themselves, were printed off in 1908, it being expected that the work would be published in the same year. Unfortunately my MS. was not ready in time, and publication was delayed until last year, and then, in going over the proofs, I ought to have corrected the dates in the letterpress, inserting a note of explanation of the matter. Here I committed the mistake of imagining that the date 1911 on the title-page cancelled the date 1908 in the text and on the plates, never thinking that the reader would thereby be led to suppose that these new specific names had already been published in a preliminary Note, which is not the case, and the proper date of publication of the names in question is May, 1911.

RAMSAY H. TRAQUAIR.

COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN.

HUMAN ART IN THE RED CRAG.

SIR,—In his recent communication¹ to the Royal Society Sir E. Ray Lankester gives an account of the discovery, *below* the Red Crag of Suffolk and the Coralline Crag, of human tools—flint implements. If there were tool-using men living while the basal deposits of the Red and Norwich Crag were being laid down, we should not find it hard to believe that there were men living while the mass of the Red Crag was deposited! Consequently the position taken up by the late Henry Stopes as early as 1881 is vindicated. In that year he read a short paper before the British Association, giving an account of a remarkable shell, engraved with a rude portrait of the human face, found in the stratified deposits of the Red Crag.² At that time

¹ See GEOL. MAG., December, 1911, p. 576.

² H. Stopes, "Traces of Man in the Crag": Brit. Assoc. Rep., 1881, p. 700.