

the evidence for his deductions was discussed, it being thought improbable that these would be at once or entirely accepted. The expanding field of geological investigation as the science progressed, was alluded to, fresh and important discoveries ever rewarding those who laboured to complete the history of the earth.

A vote of thanks for the Address was proposed by Dr. Hull and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, who observed that for thirty years he had taught the geology of the past, and now contemplating the geology of the present, he shrunk from conjecturing what might be that of the future. He was glad to find the discoveries of the late Prof. Tresca, of Turin, as to viscous fluidity from pressure, occurring in the case of solids and metals like silver, lead and gold, applied in explanation of geological structure. And in this connexion he was reminded of the deposit of gypsum cut through in forming the St. Gothard tunnel, which under great pressure flowed into the tunnel and stopped the works. The Carboniferous Ice-age possessed considerable interest to him from his having been the first to record glacial boulders of that period. He was much pleased with the Address and felicitated the Society upon the election which had taken place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DYKE IN THE LIZARD SERPENTINE.¹

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Somervail's answer (last month) to my letter indicating two inaccuracies in his article on a dyke in the Lizard Serpentine, permit me to state that I did not mistake the south for the north end of Pentreath Beach, or the locality of which he wrote. It is not my custom to criticise without using all pains to ascertain what an author has said or (if possible) what he means. As to this dyke, I believe (though to be quite sure I should have to revisit the locality) that in my diary I have a sketch of and a note on part of it; but at any rate I know its situation. On the theoretical and hypothetical views put forward in the article and the letter I do not presume to comment. Mr. Somervail has doubtless discovered some quicker and surer way to a conclusion than the laborious route on which I have been obliged to plod.

23, DENNING ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.,
February 2, 1889.

T. G. BONNEY.

SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.¹

SIR,—All workers will most cordially endorse the remarks of Mr. S. S. Buckman (*GEOL. MAG.* N.S. Dec. III. Vol. VI. No. II. p. 94. London, Feb. 1889). But surely the Societies are not to blame for sins of omission in "Authors' Copies." It is always open to the author of a paper, when ordering his separate copies, to order at the same time a title-page or printed cover which shall give all necessary details. It is not to the advantage of a Society to permit an author to issue his paper as though it were an independent publication:

¹ The Editor regrets that Prof. Bonney's and Mr. Bather's letters were omitted from the last number of the Magazine from want of space. — EDIT. G.M.

this however is the effect produced when no reference to the Society is made when the pagination is altered, and the type partially reset. All parties would be benefited if the Society would prohibit such unnecessary and confusing changes. But there is no inducement to a Society to consult the wishes of those who break up odd volumes of their Proceedings, while a careful worker or a good bookseller will take care to copy the information before the original covers are destroyed. Should public-spirit ever lead a Society to move in this matter in the direction of convenience to specialists, then the suggestions of Mr. Buckman would be admirable. One might further suggest that a fresh paper should always begin on a fresh leaf; the extra expense would be small, the convenience to book-breakers great. In some German and American magazines each paper begins a fresh "Section": so excellent an arrangement might well be adopted by our leading Societies.

As to authors, they would further benefit their readers by attention to two points. First, by giving definite and descriptive instead of vague and unsatisfying titles to their papers. Secondly, by publishing some address at which letters or papers would find them: one often wishes to communicate with a fellow-worker in one's special field, but is deterred by the absence of any information as to his whereabouts, and one often hesitates to make the hardworked Editor a general postman. The chief gainers by this would, however, be the authors themselves.

In referring to a paper it is very advisable to give its title, as well as that of the publication in which it appeared: for the possessors of a separate copy are often unable to recognize it when merely referred to by a string of letters and figures, especially when the proper information has not been given with the authors' copies.

BRIT. MUS. (NAT. HIST.), S.W.

F. A. BATHER.

THE OLENELLUS ZONE IN N. W. EUROPE.

SIR,—It has been pointed out to me that the original discovery of the *Olenellus zone* on the European side of the Atlantic was not made by the late Dr. Linnarsson, as indicated in my recent "*Note on the Discovery of the Olenellus Fauna in Britain*,"¹ but was the work of my friend Dr. A. G. Nathorst, of Stockholm. In the year 1868 Dr. Nathorst detected and described a new and distinct horizon below the "*Paradoxides Beds*" at Andrarum (Scania), containing annelide trails and examples of *Lingula*.² In the following year he discovered in the same horizon a *Paradoxides-like* form, together with examples of *Ellipsocephalus*, and a species of *Arionellus*. Dr. Torell, to whom he communicated this discovery, gave the *Paradoxides*-form the provisional title of "*Paradoxides Wahlenbergi*," and named the containing beds the "*Paradoxides Wahlenbergi strata*;"³ but he did not describe or figure the new form.

Linnarsson made his own discovery of *Olenellus (Paradoxides)*

¹ GEOL. MAG., Nov. 1888. p. 484.

² Öfvers. Kongl. Vetens. Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, 1869, p. 64.

³ Torell, Petrefacta suecana Formationis Cambria, 1869-70.