

owing to omissions in the last volume necessarily made up in this. Several improvements have been made, notably in the attempt to give bibliographic exactness to authors' names and in having a more definite plan in the Index. It is not too much to say that the publication reflects the highest credit on the new Librarian, Mr. C. P. Chatwin. Few people realize the incredible labour it is for one man to compile such a book, with the pressing duties of a library and its visitors to contend with, even when assisted by a competent junior, and we must all feel profoundly thankful that in this volume we recognize that the most valuable publication of the Geological Society of London has entered on a new lease of life with renewed vigour. It is by far the best Record of Geological Literature that is published, and is as useful to the amateur as to the professional.

VII.—BRIEF NOTICES.

1. **THE CRUST OF THE EARTH.**—The crust of the earth comes in for a good deal of study in the *Journal of Geology*, vol. xxii, No. 2, 1914. W. H. Hobbs continues his papers on the mechanics of formation of Arcuate Mountains, Joseph Barrell continues his on the strength of the earth's crust by writing on "The Regional Distribution of Isostatic Compensation", and T. C. Chamberlin continues the diastrophism and the formative processes by "The Testimony of the Deep-sea Deposits". Important preliminary results of measurements of the Rigidity of the Earth are contributed by A. A. Michelson. The first and last papers are well illustrated and can be easily followed.

2. **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.**—The Proceedings of the Liverpool Geological Society, vol. xi (4), 1913, contain papers of markedly local interest. Excavations at Liverpool and Birkenhead have been watched and recorded by C. B. Travis and T. A. Jones, and plants and other remains are recorded from Seaforth. W. T. Walker writes on the Boulder-clay of North Wirral, and H. C. Beasley describes the Storeton find of 1912 and reproduces Morton's map of the faults in the Storeton area. Numerous references occur throughout to the variety of rocks found in the Lancashire-Cheshire Boulder-clay, but we do not remember any special paper dealing with the subject which would probably be worth working up.

3. **CHALK OF SUFFOLK.**—Mr. P. G. H. Boswell has given a sketch of the Chalk of Suffolk in the *Journ. Ipswich Field Club*, vol. iv, 1913. He records the successive zones from that of *Belemnitella mucronata* to *Holaster planus*, and although he does not give a list of his fossils, the few he quotes are sufficiently convincing. The thickness of Eocene beds to the east and south of the county may hinder the publication of a zonal sketch-map of the county, but Mr. Boswell's paper is based on field work and personal observation and will be a sufficient guide to any one familiar with the Chalk and its fauna, especially when read in conjunction with his paper "On the Age of the Suffolk Valleys" issued in vol. lxix of the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1913 (1914).