

discolouration. Kent has also lately yielded a number of specimens to the careful search of Mr. W. Whitaker, F.G.S.; some of these are from the neighbourhood of Dover and Sandwich.

Yours truly,

GEORGE DOWKER.

STOURMOUTH HOUSE, *June 11th*, 1866.

#### QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE BED.

*To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.*

SIR,—There is at present on the shore at Cushendun in the County of Antrim, a mass of extremely hard Conglomerate, some scores of yards in length and breadth, and from thirty to fifty feet above the sea. This is composed of round pebbles of quartz rock, from two to four inches in diameter; and they occur so closely packed, that every one is in contact with another, and no room left, except for the sand which cements them, and which fills the openings between the pebbles, when originally heaped together.

These pebbles, as just stated, are of quartz rock and therefore all of one kind. There is no actual rock of the same kind, on the shore, nearer than—1. Malin Head, or Culdaff, in Donegal; 2. Belderg, east of Belmullet in Mayo, where it occupies the shore for fourteen miles; and 3. in the twelve bins, near Clifden, in Connemara, where it forms bands interstratified with Mica Slate.

This mass is backed by a hill of brown Devonian grits and shales interstratified, which extends from Cushendun to Cushindall. In both those rocks are a few round pebbles of quartz rock, similar to those in the mass on the shore, but in the rocks of the hill they are thinly disseminated, perhaps six or ten of them to a cubic yard.

Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents would have the kindness to explain how the pebbles of this mass were brought together, unmixed with pieces of rock of any other kind.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc., very truly,

JOHN KELLY.

38, MOUNT PLEASANT SQUARE, DUBLIN, 22th May, 1866.

Probably all the other pebbles were of softer materials than quartz and were consequently converted into mud and sand by the grinding motion imparted to the mass by the sea, when the Conglomerate formed the shingle-bank of the ancient coast.—*Edit.*

#### OBITUARY.

HENRY DARWIN ROGERS, LL.D., F.R.S.L. & E., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, died on Tuesday, May 29th, 1866. Though a native of the United States, he was of Scotch extraction, and the member of a family traditionally devoted to the culture of the exact sciences. At the early age of twenty-one he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and