

oppose a mere unsupported recollection to an opinion formed upon the spot by, probably, a more competent judge. I therefore gave Mr. Hall's figures, stating that the thickness assigned was "unusual."

I think these are the only points in Mr. De Rance's communication requiring a reply. The rest of his letter appears to refer to the paper regarding the authorship of which I have made so unfortunate a mistake.

CHARLOTTE EYTON.

BIDDULPH, CONGLETON, January 5th, 1871.

#### ON THE SUPPOSED PHOLAS-BORINGS IN MILLER'S DALE.

Notwithstanding the statement we inserted in our last number (p. 40), that Mr. Bonney had submitted to us his specimen from Miller's Dale, which is *beyond doubt limestone*, and perforated in the way described, we have received another letter from Mr. Edwin Brown on the subject. He is still firm in the belief that no such borings exist in the limestone where indicated in Mr. Bonney's diagram, and he states that the roadway in question has been cut in a bed of *toadstone*, and at so recent a date as not to be laid down in the Ordnance Maps. He invites geologists to visit the spot and to judge for themselves. We think it will be better not to discuss this subject further. The specimen is still in our possession, and those who feel interested may examine it at any time. The locality described is of course equally open to those who may have the opportunity of visiting Miller's Dale (see Mr. Bonney's paper, *GEOL. MAG.*, Vol. VII., 1870, p. 267).—*EDIT. GEOL. MAG.*

#### A NEW LOCALITY FOR *LEAIA*.

SIR,—At page 219 of No. 71 of the *GEOL. MAG.* are some notes on the little bivalved Entomostracan *Leaia*, and its distribution, South Wales having then (May, 1870) yielded numerous individuals of this rare genus to the researches of Mr. Wm. Adams, F.G.S.

Thanks to Mr. C. W. Peach, the veteran geologist, of Edinburgh, I am enabled to add another locality, and the most northern yet known, for this genus, as I have had the opportunity of examining an easily determined, though somewhat crushed, pair of valves in a piece of ironstone from near Edinburgh. They do not offer any new specific characters. Like the others already met with (excepting a Lower Permian form from Neunkirchen, in Germany), Mr. Peach's specimen is from the Carboniferous formation.

Mr. Peach tells me that "the clay-ironstone nodule containing this *Leaia* is from the Lower Carboniferous Shales of Wardie, on the Forth, near Edinburgh. The nodules from these shales (flatish in shape, with rounded outlines) contain coprolites, fishes, plants, etc. The shales also contain similar organisms; in fact, they are very rich indeed, and have been a famed hunting-ground for palæontologists. Agassiz long ago described six species of fish from these beds; and since then others have been discovered. Full particulars may be found in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain: the Geology of Edinburgh; Map 32 of Scotland*, 1861, pages 30 and 31."

T. RUFERT JONES.