The specimen to which the Author's attention was obligingly drawn by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S., is in the Museum of the Geological Society, and was obtained by Major Newbold, and named in 1846 in MS. by the late Mr. J. de Carle Sowerby, *Calaïs Newboldii*, who added on the label:—"Ceph. Octopoda. Genus ineditum. Abdomen alis triangularibus instructum. E. strato calcareo (*tertiario*) Montis Libani a (D.) Newbold effossum.—1846. J. de Carle Sowerby."

The Author described the specimen in detail, and retained for it the genus and species proposed by Mr. Sowerby.

4. "On Transported Boulder-clay." By the Rev. Edwin Hill, M.A., F.G.S.

The 'mid-glacial' sands of the cliffs between Yarmouth and Lowestoft are overlain at Corton by Chalky Boulder-clay. But further north than Corton some masses of the same clay occur in the interior of the cliffs, surrounded by the sands in undisturbed stratification, but passing into them by strings and patches such as suggest the melting off of enveloping ice. They have probably been floated and dropped there.

Again, gravels lying in a valley of Chalky Boulder-clay in West Suffolk (Cockfield, etc.), and indicating considerable denudation of the Clay, yet have some patches and sheets of that Clay overlying them as if carried down or slipped down from higher ground.

This may explain some anomalous positions of Boulder-clay noted by writers. The Lowestoft observations suggest that Chalky Boulder-clay was being manufactured in one locality simultaneously with 'mid-glacial' sands in another.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EGYPT.

Sir,—When passing recently through Cairo, I was informed by Lord Cromer of the intention of the Egyptian Government to undertake a Geological Survey of that country, and a few details of the proposed work may not be without interest to your readers. I may state in the first place that this survey is to be undertaken independently of any anticipation of the discovery of valuable minerals; in fact, quite independently of any utilitarian object, but with a desire to advance the interest of science in Egypt, and to put that country in line with other civilized States. At the same time should the survey result in the development of mineral substances, this will be so much gain. The first chief of this new department will be Captain Lyons, R.E., F.G.S., who, as your readers will recollect, recently read a suggestive paper before the Geological Society of London on Egyptian Geology,[1] and who, while carrying out the duties of his position as an officer of the Egyptian army, has taken advantage of every opportunity to extend his knowledge of the geological structure of the Nile Valley and the adjoining desert

[1] "On the Stratigraphy and Physiography of the Libyan Desert of Egypt," Q.J.G.S., No. 200 (Nov., 1894).

tracts. I understand that Captain Lyons intends to visit England early in the ensuing summer in order to select a staff of young geologists to work under him in Egypt. Ample provision has been made in the estimates for equipment, tents, camels, and attendance. It will of course only be possible to carry on outdoor work during six months in the year; but the geological structure of the country is of great interest, though on the whole, simple; and the formations are distributed on a large scale. For young geologists who wish to extend their knowledge of other countries the work ought to prove attractive, and with due care, will be healthy. Camping in tents in the desert is, as I can state from experience, exceedingly enjoyable, and when to this is added the delight of riding on camels and donkeys, there is nothing more to be said in order to secure numerous volunteers for the work! EDWARD HULL.

ERRATUM AND NOTE TO ARTICLES ON EOZOÖN.

SIR,—I observe in the beginning of the second paragraph of my Article in December 1895, p. 545, an error which may puzzle some readers. The words "*old calcite and serpentine lagoons*" should be "calcite and serpentine layers." A less important error is the substitution of the name "Lorne" for "Lowe" in the description of Fig. 2 in my first Article in October 1895, p. 447.

In the second Article I should perhaps have mentioned that in the Glauconite Limestone of Levis (Ordovician), and in that of Kempfen, Bavaria (Eocene), as well as in Cretaceous and Modern greensands, while some grains of glauconite fill cavities of fossils, others, and often the great majority, are independent and amorphous. Thus in mode of occurrence the hydrous silicates of later limestones do not differ from that in the Grenville Limestone.

January 3, 1896. WM. DAWSON.

ON THE TRUE MEANING OF THE TERM BOLDERIAN.

SIR,—Professor Dewalque, of Liége, in a letter you have lately published (1st December, 1895), criticizes the use I made of the term "Bolderien," established by Dumont, for some beds of the Belgian Tertiary formation. But this courteous censure seems to me without sound ground, and I think he has misunderstood Dumont's statements.

If we turn to the Journal of the Royal Academy of Brussels, for 1849, where Dumont created the term "Bolderian," we read: "The Bolderian system is divided into two stages; one is a marine stage in which the lower part consists of glauconiferous sands, and the upper part is composed of yellow sands, in these come, in order, the fossiliferous sands of the Bolderberg; the other stage is a fresh-water formation, consisting of sands and lignite, of which traces are found under the Campinian deposit."

There is no doubt about this, the type of the Bolderian system, in its lower part, is indicated as composed of marine fossiliferous sands found in the hill of Bolderberg, near Hasselt, and includes the fossiliferous bed so well known in that locality.