

lived to the present day. Since their time a new chapter of the geological record has been opened. In the Midland Counties large formations have been discovered that bear a much closer relation to the Charnwood rocks than do the Lower Cambrians of North Wales. Professor Hull states that the publication of these results has not led him to alter his opinion. But has he examined the new evidence? Has he studied the Uriconian slates and grits of Shropshire? Does he know the slaty rocks of the Herefordshire Beacon, near Malvern, which in 1880 I correlated with the Salopian pre-Cambrians? Professor Bonney and the Rev. E. Hill have demonstrated that the Charnwood clastics are of volcanic origin, and Mr. Allport has done the same for the Uriconian of Shropshire. Both in hand-specimens and in microscopic slides the rocks of Charnwood and of Shropshire evince the most marked similarity. The slates and grits of the Lower Cambrian of North Wales, on the other hand, are ordinary sediments. Macroscopically, they are somewhat like the Charnwood clastics; microscopically, they are widely different. As Sedgwick and Jukes did not study these rocks under the microscope, they were naturally unaware of this difference. Professor Hull has survived to a happier epoch, and he can judge for himself. He would also find it an interesting task to study the basal Cambrian strata that Professor Lapworth has discovered in Warwickshire, and the volcanic rocks that underlie them. After he has done so, he will find it hard to believe that the shales and quartzites of Nuneaton are the equivalents of the ash-beds and agglomerates of Charnwood. Why Professor Hull should go 90 miles off to correlate the Charnwood clastics with rocks which but superficially resemble them, when he can find formations that really do resemble them within half that distance, is a problem that I must leave the Professor himself to solve.

C. CALLAWAY.

SANDORE, WELLINGTON, SALOP, 8th February, 1895.

DESTRUCTION OF ECCLES CHURCH, ON THE NORFOLK COAST.

SIR,—An ancient landmark on the coast of Norfolk, one well known to readers of Lyell's "Principles of Geology," has been destroyed by the breakers during a severe storm, on January 23rd of this year. The old tower of Eccles church has for many years remained as a witness to the destruction of our shores. Since the Conquest, the greater part of the village of Eccles, between Happisburgh and Winterton, has been destroyed. The church itself was abandoned nearly three hundred years ago. In 1833, as noted by Samuel Woodward, its remains were still to be seen partially buried, as it were, within the "Marram Hills" or sand-dunes. In 1862 the hillocks of sand were drifted further inland, and the tower of the church was left standing on the foreshore, several yards below high water-mark, with the basement portion of the nave still showing in places amid the beach sand and shingle. Now the sea has beaten down the tower. It fell in a north-westerly direction in the very teeth of the gale, the sea breaking furiously against the

edifice, and the spray at times going over its summit before the final catastrophe. Huge masses of masonry now lie about in strange confusion to mark the spot where once stood this famous church; but ere long probably every vestige of it will be obliterated.

NORWICH.

A GLACIAL COMMITTEE FOR NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SIR.—The following are the names of members of the International Glacial Committee created at Zurich last summer. The list is to be completed by representatives of Russia and Italy.

COUNTRIES.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
United States, N. America	Prof. Dr. F. Reid	Baltimore.
Austria	Prof. Dr. Richter	Graz.
Germany	Prof. Finsterwalder	Munich.
France	Prince Roland Bonaparte	Paris.
Switzerland	Prof. F. A. Forel and Dr. Leon du Pasquier (as Secretary).....	Morges.
Denmark	Dr. K. I. V. Steenstrup...	Copenhagen
Norway.....	Dr. A. Ojen	Christiania
Sweden	Dr. Svenonius.....	Stockholm
Great Britain	Capt. Marshall Hall	Easterton Lodge, Park- stone, Dorset.

The committee has powers to adopt its own organization, and is to report to the General Committee of the Congress, which was invited by the late Tsar to meet at St. Petersburg. Prof. Forel is the Organizing Secretary.

MARSHALL HALL.

EASTERTON LODGE, PARKSTONE, DORSET.

MR. ROBERT ETHERIDGE, Jun., formerly of the Geological Department in the British Museum (Natural History), and who for the last few years has occupied the position of Palæontologist to the Museum and the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney, was appointed on the 1st of January to the office of Curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W., in the place of Mr. E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S., F.G.S., who has retired, having been in failing health for some years. Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., has distinguished himself both in this country and in Australia by his scientific researches, and has just been awarded the Clarke Medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales for his contributions to Australian geology.

With deep regret we have to record the death of Mr. J. W. HULKE, F.R.S., Foreign Secretary of the Geological Society of London, which took place on February 19th, after a brief illness. In addition to his great scientific abilities, and his distinguished position as a surgeon, he had endeared himself to a wide circle of friends by his amiable personal qualities. We hope to give a suitable notice of his scientific work in the April Number.