it was supposed to have died out, or to have been overlapped by the Woolwich Beds.

We have prepared some interesting new sections in the Lower Tertiaries around Epsom, which we hope to publish shortly.

CARSHALTON, SURREY, *May 10th*, 1886. SYDNEY B. J. SKERTCHLY.

MEMORANDUM FOR GEOLOGISTS VISITING WEYMOUTH.

SIR,—Driving from Weymouth the other day, I noticed some magnificent blocks of the cherty flint of Bincombe Down,[1] placed to be broken up for mending the road. This shows that the part of the Lower Eocene bed there is now open which contains these blocks. I would strongly advise any geologist visiting Weymouth, who is conversant with the Cretaceous series, to examine these blocks. If I am not mistaken, they represent some horizon which has entirely disappeared from the area. It does not seem to me quite certain whether they are flints, altered in texture, or whether they are chert. In shape and size they are like those which are and have been worked for implements at Brandon; but in texture they are quite different, being grey throughout and opaque, with many casts of fossils. Similar flints, containing similar fossils, occur in the extraordinary flint bed resting upon the Greensand of Haldon Hill, near Exeter: and there is a collection of the fossils in the Exeter Museum; as there is also a small collection of the Bincombe fossils at Dorchester.

The observer must not be deceived by certain flints to be seen in walls, etc., along the Weymouth road, which are not chalk flints, but come out of the Portland beds at Bincombe. They are usually nearly spherical in shape, and black inside. O. FISHER.

DOES *TEREDO* INHABIT FRESH WATER?

SIR,—I have found an account by Dr. E. P. Wright of a new *Teredo* which he names *Nausitoria* from the Ganges, in the Linnean Soc. Trans. 1864, p. 451. It is found in the river Comer, a loop which runs separately from the Ganges for 80 miles, when it rejoins the main river at Mandarapore, 70 miles from the sea. The water for 30 miles below Mandarapore is perfectly fresh, when it becomes slightly brackish at full tide; but in the Comer it is always quite fresh and soft and used for drinking, washing, etc. Trees and boats are however attacked by a *Teredo* in it, and hence Dr. Wright believes that at all events this species does live in perfectly fresh water. J. S. GARDNER.

[1] See Damon's Geology of Weymouth and Portland, 2nd edition, p. 143.
