like a mirror. But that this Glacial condition is constant, and maintained by conditions unaffected by the revolution or rotation of the Moon, is evident, because no important visible change of colour takes place either at the bases or summits of the mountains or plains which lie, like our polar regions, wrapped in eternal snow. To the geologist, as an analogous condition to the Glacial period of the earth, this condition of the Moon is of the highest interest.

Some of these Glacial appearances have not escaped the notice of observers. Professor Frankland, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution,[1] states that, after long observations of the lunar surface, he thinks he has detected evidences of former glacial action and the presence of moraines in the Moon. In 1842, on an occasion of a lunar eclipse, Arago saw at Perpignan, on the edge of the Moon's black disk, a fiery protuberance like "an Alpine Glacier" illumined by the setting sun.

S. BIRCH.

BRITISH MUSEUM, January 19, 1866.

CARBONIFEROUS FOSSILS FOR EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—On the part of the Bolton Scientific Students' Association, who are about forming a small collection of Geological Fossils, I wish to ask your assistance in enabling our Society to exchange fossils of the Carboniferous system for characteristic fossils of other formations. By this means, collectors who have, it may be, a superabundance of fossils from their own immediate neighbourhood, but who have no facilities for obtaining Carboniferous specimens, by making a mutual exchange, will be conferring a favour, at the same time they receive a consideration in return. I shall be glad to correspond with any collector on the subject, if, by means of your MAGAZINE, we can be put in communication.—Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WALCH, *Hon. Sec.*

29, HEATON TERRACE, ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, BOLTON, *Jan.* 6, 1866.

THE EARLY APPEARANCE OF MAN IN THE EAST.

WE have just received (January 19th) a most interesting letter from Mr. Henry F. Blanford, F.G.S., Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Geological Survey of India, dated Calcutta, 22nd December, 1865, in which, after referring to the recently-published discoveries of Stone Implements in Lateritic Formations in various parts of the Madras and North Arcot Districts, by Messrs. R. Bruce Foote and William King, jun., he proceeds to say: "Poor Lieut. Irwing discovered worked agates shortly afterwards, in the alluvial deposits of the Nerbudda. Mr. Canne sent a couple of specimens to the Asiatic Society, and they turn out to be 'cores,' very small, but identical in form with that shown in Pl. I., fig. 6, of Sir J. Lubbock's work.[2] At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society it was announced

[1] See Chemical News, 1864, p. 116.

[2] Pre-historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By J. Lubbock, F.R.S. London: Williams and Norgate. 8vo. 1865.