

The rock then clearly was not very rare in this part of Anglesey. These exhibited some varietal differences. The author gave some details of their microscopic structure, and an analysis of one identical with the Pen-y-carnisiog rock, kindly made for him by Mr. J. A. Phillips, F.R.S., from which it appeared that this British picrite corresponds fairly well with the picrite of Schriesheim in the Odenwald, to which in other respects it bears so close a resemblance. Mr. J. J. H. Teall recently called the author's attention to a rock which he had collected on Little Knott, east of Bassenthwaite, which appeared to him to resemble the description of the Anglesey picrite. The author had examined a series of specimens from that locality, and found that macroscopically and microscopically there was a marked resemblance, while the per-centages of silica and magnesia were not very different. He thought, then, it was very probable that the Anglesey boulders came from the Little-Knott district.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M. GAUDRY ON THE CLIMATE OF THE QUATERNARY PERIOD.

SIR.—I beg to call your attention to M. Albert Gaudry's valuable contribution to geological science.¹ It appears to me to establish the correlation between the Glacial and Interglacial formations of this country and near Paris. The reappearance of the Hippopotamus, and the return of warm period in both, if true, are of the highest interest.

JOHN GUNN.

All geologists know that in England there is, above the Forest-bed, the Boulder-clay, which represents that which is called the great Glacial epoch. We cannot study the Cliffs of Norfolk, near Cromer or Happisburgh, without being impressed with the importance of the deposits of Boulder-clay. We were ignorant up to the present time of what had passed at Paris during the continuance of the Glacial phenomena, which English savants have so well described in Norfolk, in Wales and Scotland.

To this day, I conceive that the bed on the summit of Montreuil, about 100 mètres high, is one of the representatives of the great Glacial Epoch of the Boulder-clay. The presence of the Reindeer ought not to cause astonishment, for that animal is pointed out in Scotland beneath the Boulder-clay.

If my supposition be correct, with these palæontological data, the history also of the Quaternary period may be traced in the Paris basin.

1. Phase Warm—the deposits of St. Prest—*Elephas meridionalis*—transition between the Tertiary and the Quaternary Periods.
2. Great Glacial Phase—deposit on the summit of Montreuil, at the height of 100 mètres—herds of Reindeer, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*.
3. Phase Warm—diluvium below Montreuil at the height of 53 mètres—*Hippopotami*, *Cervus*, *Rhinoceros Merckii*, *Elephas antiquus*. Possibly the Fig-trees and the Laurels of La Celle, near Moret, pointed out by MM. Chouquet, de Saporta, and Tournouër, belong to the same phase.
4. Phase Temperate—Diluvium of the low levels of Grenette and of Levallois-Perrots, at the height of 30 mètres—*Elephas primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and the Reindeer have returned. A mixture of warm and cold species.
5. A sudden return of cold—age of the Reindeer; the *Rhinoceri* have disappeared.
6. Present age—age of the "Polished stones."

¹ "Sur un gisement de Rennes auprès de Paris," par M. A. Gaudry.