

of a glacier is declining, it becomes in its lower course only a transporting, not an eroding agent, and this would facilitate for a time irregular erosion. Professor Davis discusses the origin of Corrie Basins, and concludes with a review of previous writings on the subject of glacial erosion. This and the previously mentioned paper are illustrated by excellent photographic plates.

Professor Davis gives a graphic account of a fault scarp in the Lepini Mountains of Italy (*Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, vol. xi, April, 1900). The region, as described by Signor Viola, consists of Cretaceous limestone, capped here and there with Eocene beds, uplifted and separated from the Eocene of the Sacco Valley by a fault of considerable magnitude. Extinct Quaternary volcanoes occur on the southern part of the fault line. The fault scarp may be seen from Morolo station to occur along the mountain base. If the original uplift of the mountain mass ever produced a great fault cliff all traces of it are now destroyed, for the front is carved into a succession of buttressing-spurs and ravines. 'Rock-fans' or débris due to the retrogression of the escarpment are described. The fault scarp, in Professor Davis' opinion, is much more recent than the great dislocation which upraised the mass of the mountain front, and was probably due rather to an irregular depression of the Piedmont Eocene mass than to a further elevation of the Cretaceous mountain block.

In an article on the Fresh-water Tertiary Formations of the Rocky Mountain Region (*Proc. Amer. Acad.*, vol. xxxv, March, 1900), Professor Davis maintains that sufficient attention has not been given to the fact that rivers deposit as well as erode, and that in consequence the probable fluvial origin of most Piedmont plains has not been generally realized. He gives reasons for believing that mere continuity of even-bedded deposits, such as occur in the Tertiary formations of Western America, even if occupying many square miles, should not alone be taken as conclusive evidence of lacustrine origin. The object of his paper is to promote consideration of the subject.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### A FELSTONE DYKE ON LLECHOG.

SIR,—In my paper published in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* under the title "Firstfruits of a Geological Examination of Snowdon,"<sup>1</sup> I said that the Felstone Dyke on Llechog might possibly be the same as are seen in Cwm Clogwyn at the foot of Llechog. I have now satisfied myself that such is the case, and I give a diagram (not drawn to scale) showing how the dyke rises through the cleaved felsitic rocks of the mountain, and a sketch-map of the area where it occurs. The dyke is from 15 to 20 yards wide where

<sup>1</sup> *GEOL. MAG.*, 1900, June, p. 267.

the section is drawn, but on the top of the cliff it rapidly thins away towards the south-east. In the cwm below it can be traced for about two hundred yards till it is lost to sight under débris.

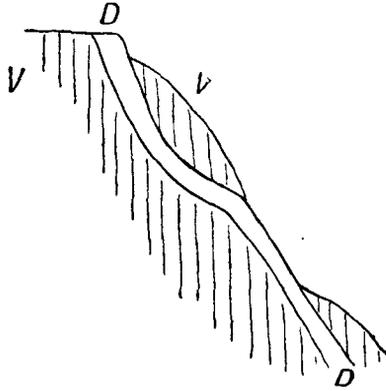
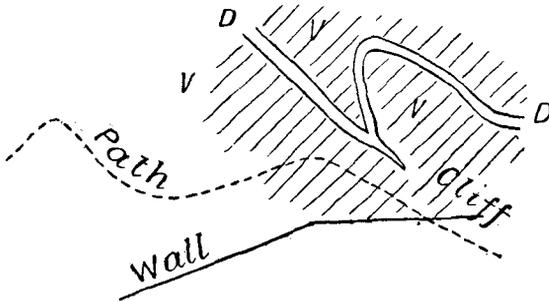


DIAGRAM.

D, dyke ; V, cleaved volcanic rocks.



SKETCH-MAP.

D, dyke ; V ///, cleaved volcanic rocks. Strike of cleavage, N.E.

This arm of Snowdon called Llechog must not be confused with that overlooking the Pass of Llanberis. The word Llechog means a 'slaty place,' and is applied to more than one such place.

J. R. DAKYNS.

RHYD-DDU, CARNARVON.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—At a special general meeting of the Victoria Institute held at Adelphi Terrace on Monday, 5th November, Sir G. Gabriel Stokes, President, in the chair, Professor Edward Hull, F.R.S., was unanimously elected Secretary to the Institute, in the room of the late Captain Francis Petrie.