

Similar contortions may often be seen in glacial gravels and sands and beneath boulder-clays. Near Spendon, Derbyshire, a mass of Boulder-clay was contorted into the Keuper Marl and masses of marl were enclosed in the Boulder-clay; there were also striated boulders of Mountain Limestone deeply embedded in the red marl.

6. Many of the disturbances in the Chalky Clay seem to have been formed by the direct pressure of the ice front, others as at Cromer by the overriding of the Boulder-clay by the ice.

I agree with the Rev. O. Fisher that the subject is worth investigation, and feel sure that the question of how the disturbances and folds were produced can be ascertained by studying the details of the phenomena. One generally finds the subject dismissed with the remark 'surface creep'.

R. M. DEELEY.

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May 23, 1911.

GEOLOGY OF PADSTOW AND CAMELFORD.

SIR,—Referring to the letter signed "Reviewer" which appeared in the April number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE concerning the memoir on the Geology of Padstow and Camelford, I should be obliged if you would allow me to say that I entirely agree with the statements contained therein as to Mr. Ussher's priority in representing on a map the three main divisions of the Devonian Rocks in the area in question, and also to express my regret that no reference was made to this fact in the memoir.

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May 26, 1911.

DREIKANTER.

SIR,—With reference to the discussion in your columns on the use of the word Dreikante, I should like to point out, as I have already done elsewhere, that the term is more appropriately employed for the comparatively common form with three long, nearly parallel edges, than for the rarer type which is roughly tetrahedral and has typically six instead of three edges.

If a stone lies on a sandy tract, the wind may, by means of the sand that it carries with it, bevel the upper portion of the side turned towards it, and at the same time gradually remove the sand beneath till the stone falls, turning over towards the wind on to its abraded surface. A new plane of abrasion will then be formed on the stone, making an angle of about 60° (a crystallographer would call it 120°) with the first, and, under favourable circumstances, by the repetition of the same movement a trigonal prismatic form with three parallel sides and edges will be more and more distinctly developed.

The tetrahedral or 'tripyramidal' form and other more irregular shapes would appear to be due to the stone falling over obliquely