

under a broken shelf of the same, we found a portion of a human lower jaw, together with a human calcaneum. These latter remains from their position *may be* of the date of the worked flints, or they may be of any date greater or less than a few hundred years since.

The determination of the bones is due to Mr. Sanford.

TENBY: August 22, 1865.

H. H. WINWOOD.

GLACIATION IN DEVON AND ITS BORDERS.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—I do not know whether anything has been published about ice-marks on the rocks of Exmoor, Dartmoor, or the other hills of the West of England. Perhaps, therefore, you will allow me to put on record a case of glaciation which I met with yesterday, as striking as any in the Killarney or Glengariff country in the south-west of Ireland. It is on the banks of the river Exe, about a mile and a half north-east of this little town, and about a quarter of a mile north of the ruins of Barlynch Abbey. The Exe runs rapidly down a beautifully wooded glen some 400 feet deep, and makes a sharp turn at the point indicated, where a mass of hard grits in the upper part of the true Old Red Sandstone juts out to the west, dipping south, and showing a steep little escarpment looking north up the valley. At the extreme point of this crag, where the valley is contracted to a quarter of its usual width, part of the face of the rock, 20 yards long and 20 feet high, looking up the river, is grooved, polished and scratched in parallel lines, nearly horizontal, but slightly inclined towards the bed of the river. It looks like a gigantic cornice-moulding, some of the more prominent ribs about 2 or 3 feet apart, others only 6 or 8 inches, but all undercut with a sharp symmetrically-rounded fluting to a depth of from 3 to 4 inches. The surfaces between the most prominent cornices are more slightly fluted, with lesser ribs, and the whole smoothed over with parallel rubbing-marks, exactly as may be seen at the sides of a modern glacier wherever a projecting crag intrudes itself into its course.

The absence of anything like boulder-clay, and the rarity of far-transported boulders, are circumstances in which this district also resembles the Killarney and Glengariff country, as well as in the identity of the rocks and character of the scenery.

DULVERTON: Sept. 19.

J. BEETE JUKES.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GLACIAL STRIÆ.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—It is rather remarkable that none of the writers on Glacial Phenomena have mentioned *Primary* and *Secondary* sets of Striæ as having been observed in the localities of which they have given descriptions; and that they do not occur would appear to me rather remarkable, as in all the places in Ireland that I have *carefully* examined I found them.

The *Primary Striæ* and *Grooves* in this country have a general