

years ago the late Prof. James Nicol, of Aberdeen, in his "Geological Map of Scotland," had indicated two limited areas of granite in that region, but the later maps of Murchison (1861) and Geikie (1874) contained no such indications. On a recent visit to St. Catherine's, opposite Inveraray, he had been struck by the enormous number of granite boulders, quite resembling those under notice, which lay strewn at that point along the eastern shore of Lochfyne, and it seemed impossible that these could have come across the loch, all the evidences of glaciation being strongly southward. He had, therefore, been convinced that the parent locality of these boulders was not far distant, probably in the upper part of Glenfyne. Though he had not as yet found leisure to make a personal exploration, he thought the conclusions he had arrived at were confirmed, indeed proved by the officers of the Geological Survey, who had lately described a granitic tract of about ten square miles on the eastern side of the northern part of Glenfyne, extending to, and slightly beyond, the water-shed between it and Glen Falloch. He further pointed out how from this locality, by Loch Eck and the Holy Loch, by Loch Long, and partly by Lochlomond, land-ice bearing the boulders in question could have reached the various points at which they had been found. At the close of the paper some discussion took place, the speakers generally agreeing with Mr. Bell in the conclusion at which he had arrived.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAMMOTH AND THE GLACIAL DRIFT.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to amend the sentence "Mammoth from the Lower Glacial Gravel at Finchley" in my letter in the last Number of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, by substituting *Elephas* for Mammoth as being more correct, as the specimens are not such as would enable us to identify the species. In the other cases cited the bones were undoubtedly those of the Mammoth.

HENRY HICKS.

HELDON, Feb. 10, 1893.

THE ROCKS OF SOUTH DEVON.

SIR,—The issues raised by Professor Bonney's recent letters on the South Devon Rocks are so important and multifarious, that to deal with them adequately would require a far longer article than the limits of the *MAGAZINE* could admit. For instance, without going further, I find in my copy of the Professor's original Devon paper (*Q.J.G.S.* vol. xl.), no less than 113 separate points noted and numbered for comment and criticism.

I hope on some future occasion to find both time and opportunity for a careful analysis and collation of several of Professor Bonney's papers, with especial reference to his position with regard to the Devonshire schists. In the meantime I venture to deprecate the

constant introduction, by so distinguished a petrologist, of personalities, which are quite unworthy of a man of science, which are sure to revert upon himself, and which may even reflect indirectly on the British School of Petrology, of which for so many years Professor Bonney has been a prominent exponent.

SOUTHWOOD, TORQUAY, 18th February, 1893.

A. R. HUNT.

SCANDINAVIAN ROCKS IN THE ENGLISH BOULDER-CLAYS.

SIR,—In connection with the subject raised by Herr Madsen's recently published paper on "Scandinavian Boulders at Cromer,"¹ it may be of interest to give a list, brought up to date, of the Norwegian rocks which I have examined from the Boulder-clays of Holderness.

- (i). Augite-syenite ('laurvikite' of Brögger) from the neighbourhood of Laurvig.
- (ii). 'Rhombenporphyr' of Kjerulf and others, from the Christiania district.
- (iii). 'Saussurite-gabbro,' as described by Möhl and Reusch from the west coast of Norway; two or three varieties.
- (iv). A rather coarse red granite with much microcline and microperthite and subordinate dark mica. This agrees well with the rock described by Brögger from the Christiania district, but I have no specimens for comparison.
- (v). Various grey granites with dark or with both dark and white micas, corresponding to those largely developed in the 'Grundfjeld' of Norway. These, unlike the preceding, always show cataclastic structures, strained quartz, etc.
- (vi). Well-banded gneisses, the coarser ones hornblendic, the finer micaceous.
- (vii). Various hornblende-schists and mica-schists, the latter often garnetiferous. These and the gneisses it would be impossible to refer to precise localities, but their Scandinavian origin cannot be doubted.

ALFRED HARKER.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,—There is a curious error, which by some oversight has crept into my letter in the February Number of this MAGAZINE. The sentence—"Creditably again is so variable a factor," etc. (which makes nonsense) should read "Credibility," as it stands in the rough MS. which I have by me. Most readers of the GEOL. MAG. have probably made the correction for themselves. A. IRVING.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, BERKS, 4 Feb. 1893.

TITLES OF SEPARATE COPIES OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

SIR,—A few years ago I advocated in your pages a reform in regard to the titles of separate copies of scientific papers: its adoption encourages me to venture further suggestions on the same lines in regard to the volumes themselves. My suggestions are:—

¹ Q.J.G.S. vol. xlix. p. 114, 1893.