

THE PEA-GRIT OF LECKHAMPTON HILL.

SIR,—In the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society just issued, there is a paper by my friend, Mr. Witchell, of Stroud, on “The Basement Beds of the Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire.”<sup>1</sup> The reasons for writing the paper are given under two heads, but I am only now concerned with the first. Mr. Witchell says:<sup>2</sup> 1. “That the beds called ‘Pea-grit’ in the Leckhampton section by Hugh Strickland, which name was adopted by Dr. Wright and the Geological Surveyors, included in that term—erroneously as I think—all the beds occurring between the Pea-grit proper, and the Cephalopoda bed of the sands, which beds are shown in some sections to be more than thirty feet in thickness.”

Further on Mr. Witchell tells us that the “Pea-grit” and Basement Beds at Leckhampton Hill “are described as Pea-grit in the published works referring to them. Now, if Mr. Witchell will refer to the late Dr. Wright’s paper,<sup>3</sup> “On the Palæontological and Stratigraphical Relations of the so-called Sands of the Inferior Oolite,” he will find that in the section of Leckhampton Hill the lower beds of the Inferior Oolite are referred to as Pea-grit and ferruginous oolite.” That Dr. Wright was fully aware of beds of oolitic structure beneath the “Pea-grit,” and which he recognized as distinct from the particular bed bearing that name, is shown by his section of Cleeve Hill,<sup>4</sup> in which he gives the following:—

	ft. in.
Pea-grit ... ..	21 30
Coarse ferruginous oolite ... ..	22 5

EDWARD WETHERED.

NOTIDANUS AMALTHEI, OPPEL.

SIR,—During a recent examination of the fossil Vertebrates in the Whitby Museum, which I have been enabled to make through the kindness of Mr. Martin Simpson, I have been fortunate enough to meet with the Liassic tooth mentioned by Tate and Blake as referable to *Notidanus Amalthei*. This specimen, it will be remembered, was not forthcoming at the time of publication of my contribution to the Palæontology of the Notidanidæ (*antea*, p. 208), and it may therefore be interesting to add a brief note upon the features it presents.

The fossil consists merely of a single laterally-compressed cone, scarcely two millimetres in height, with a very minute denticulation at the base of one edge, and fixed upon a fragment of a root. The cone has an enamelled surface, and the one side is almost plane, while the other is strongly convex; and the appearance of the tooth is certainly suggestive of other cones having been broken away from the one that remains. There can be scarcely any doubt, indeed, that the specimen belongs to a Selachian genus, and it bears much

<sup>1</sup> Q. J. G. S. vol. xlii. part 3, No. 167, pp. 264—270.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 264.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* vol. xii. p. 295, 1856.

<sup>4</sup> Proc. Cotteswold Club, 1869, “Correlation of the Jurassic Rocks of the Côte d’Or and the Cotteswold Hills.”