

3. Purple grey grits and slates—Morta Bay, etc. (Upper Devonian ? no fossils).

4. Marwood sandstones and *Pilton* and Barnstaple group (Uppermost Devonian).

5. Dark soft Carboniferous shales—Barnstaple and Fremington (Carboniferous slate).

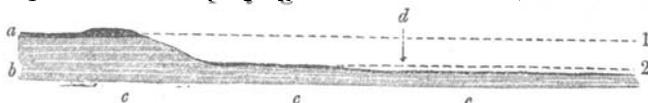
6. Limestones and Culm Measures (Mountain Limestone, Millstone-grit (and Lower Coal ?).

Now this succession has been made out by De la Beche, Sedgwick, Murchison, Phillips, and others; and I have verified a good deal of it myself. Let us understand each other. I am glad to see that Professor Jukes has lately covered more of the ground; and I am sure, if he spends more time in both North and South Devon, he will end by agreeing with his geological brethren. Already he perceives the resemblance in what we call the Lower beds (No. 1), and in No. 3, to the Old Red, as he knows it so well in the South of Ireland. And if he will remember that, in S.W. Ireland, the Upper beds of the Old Red Sandstone lie unconformably on its mass, just as they do in Scotland (Geikie), and through Wales, right away into Pembrokeshire, he will see the importance and extent of the duplex formation which he is endeavouring to supplant. If, indeed, he can find us true Carboniferous fossils in the three lower divisions, we may yield the point to him. Hitherto they have only yielded Lower and Middle Devonian species. No. 4, as he well knows, is the representative of his own "Coomhola grits," which in Ireland lie, at all events, at the base of the Carboniferous slate, and which I have proved to be of the same age as the conglomerate beds (or part of them) of the Upper Old Red in Pembrokeshire. And I have also shown that No. 5 contains Carboniferous fossils only. If, therefore, the uppermost members of the Old Red are equal to the uppermost member of the Devonian, why not make room for the lower, which cover the Silurians?—I am, yours truly, J. W. SALTER.

FLINT CORES FROM THE INDUS.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—With reference to my letter in the October number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE (Vol. III. p. 433), on some Flint Cores found by my Son, Lieut. Edward D'Oyly Twemlow, of the Royal Bombay Engineers. When he wrote last, about 20 feet of water covered the place, but he has from memory defined the exact spot and depth in the accompanying sketch.



Section on the River Indus, near Sukkur Pass, Upper Scinde.

The lower limestone rock is not seen in the above section, but crops up about 400 yards away from the river, with an upward inclination. The upper 30 feet (c) is found in layers of one and a-half to two

feet in thickness. Above this occurs a band, six inches to one foot in thickness, of nummulitic limestone in loose slabs. Again, above this occurs (*b*) a mass of flints, packed together, in layers of from one and a-half to two feet in thickness. This is covered by (*a*) a recent silt deposit (alluvium) of the river, exactly similar to what lies over the whole of Scinde. In the deposit (*b*) at the point (*d*), the flint-cores were found, four feet beneath the surface, and 20 feet below the dotted line (1), the level of the highest flood: (2) is the line of lowest flood level.

I enclose a specimen of the limestone,¹ and also some granular bodies, found with the flint-cores.²

My Son is sending home several more examples of flints from this deposit.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE TWEMLOW, Major General.

POYLE LODGE, GUILDFORD, 1866.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND THE NATURAL HISTORY FIELD-CLUBS AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—I wish to call the attention of your readers to a rather important subject. How is it that the authorities of some of our Field-Clubs fix their meetings for the week of the British Association meeting? It can hardly be intentionally done; but common sense would dictate, that when such a mistake has been made, it should be rectified as soon as discovered by altering the day. Now both the Malvern and the Woolhope Clubs held their meetings this year during the British Association week, to the annoyance of those members who wished to enjoy both. What most surprises me, however, is, that my friend the able President of the Malvern Club, who is such an enthusiastic man of science, should have made such a "faux pas."

I trust you will insert this in order to guard against similar carelessness next year.—I remain, Sir, your constant reader,

LUDLOW, 19th Nov., 1866.

ROBERT LIGHTBODY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK, the occupant for nearly fifty years of the chair of Geology at Cambridge, in commencing his annual course of lectures,³ stated that he should not be able to deliver his lecture on the following Friday, having to meet his oculist, his sight being very much impaired; nor was it, he said, surprising, that one so far advanced in life should be infirm, for this, if it pleased God to spare him to complete it, would be the forty-ninth course of lectures which he had delivered as Woodwardian Professor. Reviewing the history of his professorship, founded in 1734, he said that practically

¹ The Limestone is true Nummulitic Limestone full of *N. laevigata*.—Ed.

² The granular bodies are pisolitic grains of Iron-ore. They have since been presented to the British Museum.—Ed.

³ October 21st, 1866.