

(3) The peculiar and original fashion of chipping the flint *perpendicularly through the thickness* so as to remove the natural edge (sharp and rough) of the stone, and the general absence of work on the sides of the tool. (4) The collective facies of the mass, unembarrassed by admixture of forms known as Palæolithic. And lastly to (5) a very decided declaration that after many years' study of stone implements from various countries and ages, he had never seen an eolith amongst palæoliths, or a palæolith amongst eoliths.

In conclusion, he declared his unhesitating concurrence with those more learned and skilful observers who believed that in the so-called Eolithic remains Mr. Harrison had revealed the fossil indications of the mind and purpose of a race of men long anterior to that of the Palæolithic record, and confirmed a precedent geological era for the habitation in this country of Man, actually qualified by invention, design, skill, purpose, and perseverance—still the fundamental characteristics of the race—which with the great development and inheritance of civilization, the arts, and literature, is now possessing the earth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAXE OR FAXOE.

SIR,—I recently saw it stated in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* that Faxe is the correct name of the well-known locality for fossils in Zealand, and that the name Faxoe used by Darwin and others is impossible, as the place is not an island. This is not conclusive. May not the place have formerly been an island, and may not Faxe be a modern corruption of an older name Faxoe? It is well known to philologists, and to all who have paid any attention to place-names, that there are many places which are proved by their names to have once been islands, though they are no longer so. The late Isaac Taylor, in his interesting book, "Words and Places," mentions several such names in the Valley of the Thames and in the Eastern Counties, as well as elsewhere.

J. R. DAKYNS.

SNOWDON VIEW, GWYNANT, BEDDGELERT.

FOSSILS WITH GARNETS.

SIR,—*Verbum sapientibus* contains in itself no proposition: it may equally be either *sat sap.* or sat upon *insip.*; in this style, "Words are worth nothing, therefore take mine." But certainly, in a case like the present, where statements of opposite import are both alike quotations from the "traditions of the elders," the old motto of the Royal Society, for those in a position to adopt it, *Nullius in verba*, is the best

VERBUM SAP.

THE CIRCULATION OF SALT.

SIR,—In connection with recent questions concerning the circulation of salt I would like to call attention to a curious phenomenon described by Messrs. F. W. and W. O. Crosby in the *Technology Quarterly* (U.S.A.), vol. ix, No. 1, March, 1896. I refer to the

"Sea mills of Cephalonia" (Greece). "The mills are driven by a current of sea-water which flows into the land for about fifty yards through an artificial channel, finally disappearing amid clefs and fissures in the limestone rock" (Baedeker). "The boundaries of this influx have never been definitely determined, but certainly extends along the coast for nearly half a mile" (loc. cit. Messrs. Crosby estimate the daily consumption of sea-water : 6,000,000 cubic feet. H. E. Strickland has also described the sea-mills (Proc. Geol. Soc., xi, pp. 220, 221).

A. K. COOMARA-SWAMY.

WORPLESDON.

SALTER'S UNDESCRIBED SPECIES.

SIR,—In my first paper on some of Salter's Undescribed Species (GEOL. MAG., 1900, Dec. IV, Vol. VII, p. 303, Pl. XII) there is an unaccountable omission, which has only within the last few days been brought to my notice. There is an absence of any reference to the specimen represented in Fig. 7 on the accompanying plate. In what manner the oversight occurred I am unable to discover, as a description was ready for publication with the rest of the paper. The specimen figured, which is referable to the species *Niobe solvensis* (Hicks), is of not a little interest, because it is the one mentioned by Salter (Cat. Camb. Sil. Foss. Woodwardian Mus., 1873, p. 23, a 469) under the name *Asaphus Menapiae*. The following description is given by him (loc. cit.): "*Asaphus Menapiae* Hicks (undescribed). A large species with smooth tail-piece. It comes from the Tremadoc rocks of Ramsey Island, and was presented to the Woodwardian Museum by Dr. Hicks. It occurs on the same piece of rock as the type-specimens of *Calymene vexata* (Salter) (? = *Neseuretus recurvatus*, Hicks) and *Calymene ultima* (Salter) (? = *Neseuretus quadratus*, Hicks), which I have described and figured in the paper above mentioned. The piece of rock bears Salter's label with these names; also a later label in Tawney's handwriting, with the inscription "Salter's MSS. name not adopted exactly by Hicks when he described the fossils." This remark is borne out also by the fact that this pygidium of *Asaphus Menapiae* does not agree with that of *Niobe menapiensis* (Hicks) as figured and described by Hicks (Q.J.G.S., vol. xxix, 1873 p. 46, pl. iv, figs. 1-9), but with that of *Niobe solvensis* (Hicks) described and illustrated at the same time. Hicks makes no mention of the name *Asaphus Menapiae*, and was apparently ignorant of its retention in the Cambridge Catalogue, which was then on the eve of being published. The specimen of *A. Menapiae* is a slightly distorted internal cast of the pygidium, measuring 26 mm wide and 16 mm. long, and it agrees in all its visible characters with Hicks' *Niobe solvensis*.

In my paper there is also an obvious misprint in the numbering of the figures on the plate (Pl. XII). *Neseuretus quadratus* is represented by Fig. 6, not by Fig. 5, which represents *Neseuretus*, sp.

F. R. COWPER REED.

WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.