claim priority for the Blackdown type; and in case of non-identity, it is the Gault form rather to which the French author's name may be apportioned. However, I have little doubt but that they are one and the same species. The single specimen, imperfect as to the digits, from which J. Sowerby drew up his description, seems to me to agree precisely with the Folkestone forms, except that the keels are a little less pronounced; but this is evidently due to the somewhat toned-down state of the specimen; there are seven to eight threads above the keel, and four between the keels, of which the two central are a little stronger than the remaining two. The surface, instead of being "particularly smooth," as Sowerby says, I should describe as showing traces of oblique cross lines, which have become very obscure through abrasion. I regret that I am unable to compare it with the foreign descriptions, but the Museum is quite without the necessary books.

BRISTOL MUSEUM, February 18th, 1875.

E. B. TAWNEY.

## DEEP BORING IN PRUSSIA.

SIR,—The experimental boring at Sperenberg having revealed the existence of a deposit of rock-salt, greatly exceeding that of any previously known, I send you some further details, for which I am again indebted to Professor A. von Koenen, of Marburg.

The boring was begun in gypsum, probably belonging to the Muschelkalk. As the boring proceeded, the gypsum was found to become gradually mixed with Anhydrite, and then to pass into pure Anhydrite.

Still lower, a little rock-salt was met with; and afterwards at 88.8 metres (291½ English feet) pure rock-salt, in which the boring continued down to 1271.63 metres (4171 English feet); no other rocks besides gypsum and salt having been met with.

Two other borings, at some distance from the first, have reached the rock-salt at 120.6 and 115.8 metres respectively, or at  $395\frac{1}{3}$  and 380

English feet.

Prof. von Koenen recommends English geologists, who take an interest in the subject of the increase of the Earth's temperature in proportion to depth, to consult the papers of Obergrath Dunker in that volume of the "Zeitschrift für das Berg-Hütten- und Salinen-Wisen in dem Preussischen Staate," which contains an account of the boring, viz. vol. xx. (1872).

The reduction of Prussian into English feet being incorrect in my former letter, I avail myself of this opportunity of rectifying the mistake: 85, 100,  $363\frac{1}{2}$ , 956, 3095, and  $4051\cdot6$  Prussian feet are equal to  $87\frac{1}{2}$ , 103, 374,  $983\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $3184\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $4172\frac{1}{3}$  English feet respectively.

The average cost of sinking, therefore, amounted to about £2. 1s. 9d.

per foot English.

28, Jerman Street, February, 1875. H. W. Bristow.