

localities pass through my hands, and the similarity is beyond all question. Now these plants are found in the Grès "*supérieurs aux lignites*." The Lignites themselves rest in the neighbourhood of Paris on mottled clay, absolutely identical with that of our Reading beds, and are the undoubted equivalents of the Woolwich series, consisting of stiff bluish clay with blackish bands and some fossil wood, exactly as in the Croydon cutting. Immediately on their eroded surface we find the calcareous Bracklesham beds with *Nummulites lævigata*, so that there is a hiatus in the Paris area represented in our series by the Oldhaven, London Clay, and Lower and Middle Bagshot.

We may place the Grès de Belleu anywhere in this interval, and the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn is that they do not belong to the Soissonnais series at all, but lie on it unconformably, or only apparently conformably on it, just as our Lower Bagshots lie on the London Clay at Alum Bay. In this case, while Prof. Prestwich's correlation of the "London sands" or marine so-called Lower Bagshot with the sands of Cuise-la-Motte and the Upper Ypresian is unaffected, the totally distinct fresh-water and true Lower Bagshot will also have its equivalent in the Paris Basin.

The suspected connection between the Floras of Alum Bay and Sheppey is strengthened by the flora of these Grès, for I have recognized quite a number of casts of fruits in them which are identical with Sheppey forms.

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#### LARGE IRISH BOULDERS.

SIR,—In the Co. Galway, as mentioned in my Geology of Ireland, p. 248, also in the Geol. Survey Memoirs, the boulders are larger and more numerous than elsewhere in Ireland, much larger than any I have seen in the Co. Wicklow. The Ballagh Stone, a few miles N.W. of Galway, is about  $21 \times 24 \times 20$  feet. Clogh Currill is as large, and very like one of the ancient castles, while many others are much larger than the ordinary cabins of the country; they are all granite blocks. Huge limestone blocks once existed on the sandstone ridge near Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, but I am afraid that now they are all quarried away and burnt into lime (Geol. Survey Mem.). In the Co. Waterford Du Noyer drew attention to the huge conglomerate blocks, some of which he figured (Geol. Survey Mem.). The largest I saw was Clogh-na-Kilcluney, to the S.E. of the Comeragh Mts. One nearly as large is Clough-lowrish, figured by Du Noyer. In the Co. Wicklow, Wyley seemed to consider the largest to be that of Boleynass, near the Devil's Glen. Kath boulder, near the Bush Railway Station, Co. Louth, is  $32 \times 20 \times 9$  feet (Geol. Survey Mem.). In this district there are many whinstone blocks of large dimensions. S. W. of Ballina there are many erratics referred to years ago by Sir R. Griffith and Archdeacon Verschoyle. One granite block N.W. of Carrowmore has been calculated to exceed 415 tons in weight (Geol. Survey Mem.).

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