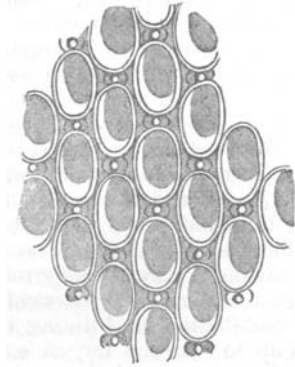


Mr. Macconochie obtained, some short time since, numerous specimens of a *Membranipora* from the Post-Tertiary beds (Carse Series) of the River Forth above Stirling. An examination showed that it was closely related to *M. Lacroixii*, but not quite identical. Examples were forwarded to Prof. Busk, F.R.S., who considers it a new species, and has done me the honour to name it after me. The following is his description:—*Membranipora Etheridgei*, n. sp.—



“Zoæcia disposed in regular quincuncial order. Apertures entire, oval or oblong. Border thin, finely granular, unarmed. Each aperture surmounted by a blunt tubercle. At first sight resembles *M. Lacroixii*, but differs in the perfectly regular disposition of the zoæcia and the presence of the single tubercle above each aperture. This tubercle does not appear ever to present the appearance of an opening. The growth forms lace-like expansions on the surface of shells.” *Loc. and Horizon*, Goodie Water, near its junction with the

Forth, etc.; River Forth near Mid Frew, and other localities in the neighbourhood of Kippen, Perthshire, in Carse shelly clays of the Raised Beach series. R. ETHERIDGE, Jun.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 11, 1876.

THE “SARSEN STONES.”

SIR,—With reference to the fact of the Sarsden or Sarsen Stones of Berkshire being perforated here and there with numerous vertical root-marks, as mentioned in No. 138 of *GEOL. MAG.*, December, 1875, p. 589, permit me to add that I have seen other such specimens since that date, and especially near Marlborough, and at Avebury in Wiltshire. Among the “Grey Wethers” on the Chalk Down, near the former place, I lately saw some good examples; and on a visit to Avebury, I particularly noticed that one of the enormous upright Sarsens, standing among the ricks of the farms, abounds with these once perpendicular rootlet-holes, together with numerous horizontal casts of stems and other plants-remains. T. RUPERT JONES.

YORKTOWN, Sept. 20, 1876.

FORMATION OF ROCK-BASINS.

SIR,—In respect to the challenge thrown down to me in your last Number by my friend Mr. Hugh Miller, I should have been very well contented to have left my defence in the hands of so able a champion as Mr. Bonney. But lest my silence should be interpreted as indicating a lack of courtesy as well as of courage, I respond to the personal appeal which is now made to me.

If Mr. Miller’s article is rightly understood by me, I gather, that while prepared to admit the overwhelming probabilities in favour of the view that the formation of the great Alpine lakes is due to the