

however, of the late Samuel Woodward, who may truly be said to be the Father of Geology in the eastern counties, and whose memory I honour as my preceptor; of Sir C. Lyell and Mr. Symonds, late of Cromer; of R. Taylor, author of "The Geology of East Norfolk;" and of the Rev. Charles Green, author of "The Geology of Bacton" (page 69), is so direct that it would be a waste of time to add more. As a question has been raised by Mr. Norton as to the validity of the evidence of Sir C. Lyell, and also of Mr. Symonds, I will mention an incident which occurred at Cromer in 1862. I had the gratification to accompany Sir Charles, together with Sir J. D. Hooker and the late Mr. King, of Saxlingham Rectory, to the Hotel des Bains at Cromer; and in the evening Sir Charles requested Mr. Symonds to join our party. The conversation turned on the Forest-bed, and Mr. Symonds mentioned that he had observed Sir Charles to pay particular attention to the annual rings of growth on the stumps or stools of the forest. I do not remember the precise place where, or the year when, this took place; but it is indelibly fixed in my memory that both Sir Charles and Mr. Symonds said they had seen the stools *in situ*.

I will mention one corroborative fact, which convinces me that the trees must have grown on the spot at Happisburgh, namely, the finding a large quantity of leaves imbedded there in a muddy ooze. These were seen by Dr. Falconer, by whose advice I had a large quantity conveyed to Irstead, and they were identified by Dr. R. H. Nathorst, an eminent Swedish naturalist, as the leaves of two varieties of willow. They must have fallen from trees which grew on the spot. The same may be said of the immense quantity of fir-cones which must have dropped from the trees. Dr. Falconer, with his characteristic sagacity, picked from the interspaces of the teeth of the *Rhinoceros Etruscus* some remnants of coniferous wood, observing that this showed what the Rhinoceros of the Forest-bed lived upon. Whether the animals and the trees of the forest lived and grew upon the spot where their remains are now found, and whether they are imported from some other unknown regions, I must leave to the judgment of the dispassionate reader.

10, CATHEDRAL STREET, NORWICH,
June 11th, 1877.

JOHN GUNN.

GEOLOGY AND SCENERY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir,—When my friend Prof. Milne told me of the unfossiliferous character and monotonous aspect of the rocks of Newfoundland, the involuntary "shudder" of which he speaks was occasioned by feelings of commiseration for the geologist who should have his lot cast there, and not, as Mr. Murray seems to suppose, from any opinion concerning the absence of agricultural capabilities or picturesque features in the country. Since, however, I have had the opportunity of reading the valuable notes in your last Number, and studying Mr. Murray's valuable map, the sentiment of horror has been replaced by one of pride in the science which can manage to extract so much of interest even out of the "marshes, thickets, and swamps" of Newfoundland.

JOHN W. JUDD.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, 18th June, 1877.