

This was found at the bottom of a four-foot bed of peat overlying boulder clay, with a thin layer of blue estuarine clay intervening. Since then a large collection of human artefacts has been obtained, mostly from what appears to be undisturbed boulder clay, at a depth of about six feet from the surface. The implements are of primitive type, and are fashioned of flint, chert, and other stones. Among them, circular and leaf-shaped scrapers are very common, but a classification has not yet been attempted, as they are probably representative of different periods. In the opinion of the author there are points of resemblance between them and those of Penmaenmawr discovered by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren. The investigations are being actively continued, and it is hoped that it will be possible to give more definite results at an early date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GEOLOGY OF YORKSHIRE.

SIR,—We regret to find that on p. 31 of “The Geology of Yorkshire”, a communication that Dr. Elles was good enough to make to us in 1917 of her views on the zoning of the Older Palaeozoic rocks of N.W. Yorkshire, was summarized more succinctly than would perhaps accurately convey her opinions. Dr. Elles assures us that her views support rather than detract from the strength of the classification which Professor Marr has put forward. A further small correction is necessary in the table where the line dividing the Wenlock from the Ludlow should be drawn between the zones of *Cyrtograptus lundgreni* and *Monograptus nilssoni*, and therefore between the Moughton Flagstones and the Coldwell Beds of the table. It should also be noted that Dr. Elles is unable to recognize any Lower Llandovery in this area.

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