

The second portion of the paper was devoted to a revision of the genera and species of *Diplograptiæ* found in the Moffat shale, and the following new species were described:—

<i>Orthograptus aculeatus</i>	<i>Climacograptus stylaidens.</i>
” <i>Carruthersi.</i>	” <i>tubulifans.</i>
” <i>basilicus.</i>	” <i>longicandatus.</i>
” <i>Pageanus.</i>	” <i>Wilsoni.</i>
” <i>explanatus.</i>	” <i>antiquus.</i>
” <i>compactus.</i>	” <i>brevicornis.</i>
<i>Glyptograptus gregarius.</i>	” <i>mirabilis.</i>
” <i>per-excavatus.</i>	
” <i>modestus.</i>	

---



---

## CORRESPONDENCE.

---

### NUMMULITES IN JAVA.

SIR,—In the GEOL. MAG., No. 102, p. 561, Herr Verbeek is quoted as expressing a belief that the Nummulitic Formation would probably be found in Java and in most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as in Borneo, where he found both known and new species of *Nummulina* and *Orbitoides*. In a flint implement from Java I have lately seen several small *Nummulinæ*, probably the same as *N. Pengaronensis*, Verbeek; thus realizing Herr Verbeek's expectation.

T. R. J.

---

### THE DIVINING-ROD.

SIR,—May I add to what has already been said concerning the divining-rod, that belief in its powers is not confined in Cornwall to the ordinary miner. Men whose scientific merits are generally acknowledged have in some cases more than a bias in its favour. I found it the other day in use in the North of Devon, for the purpose of tracing iron lodes. According to Pryce—“*Mineralogia Cornubiensis*”—it was first introduced into Cornwall by Cookworthy, the founder of the China clay trade, who learnt its use from a Spaniard, then in command of the garrison at Plymouth, named Riviera.

3, PATNA PLACE, PLYMOUTH.

R. U. WORTH.

---

### GEOLOGISING ON THE COTTSWOLDS.

SIR,—During the last two years I have been supplied by quarry men with fossils from two quarries worked in the upper beds of the Great Oolite, and the finds have been so numerous and remarkable that I thought Geologists generally, and especially those located on the Oolites, would like to know the results. I only propose to give a general description of the fossils, some of which appear to be new, especially the corals, very few of which have been drawn or described. The quarries are located near Cirencester, and contain similar beds of Oolite, and are severally 400 to 450 feet above the sea. In one is a considerable fault, and in both, at times, is brought to light a close vertical fissure, the faces of which are scored *horizontally*. Denudation has carried away 12 beds of rock, together 28 feet in thickness, and the uppermost bed must be that on which

the Forest Marble reposes. The quarries have been excavated about 15 feet below the surface, and are composed of 4 feet soil and moved rock; then one bed, 3 to 4 feet thick, of exceedingly hard stone, the surface of which is flat, and on it large oyster-shells; next, three beds of stone; and lastly, a coral bed of about 4 feet in thickness. The coral bed has been disturbed, but in its recent state must have been a beautiful sight, from the number, variety, and beauty of forms and colours. I have already had upwards of 40 species brought me, and such as might supply materials for a complete local coral history. After the depression of the reef below the warm surf of the Oolitic Sea, it was flooded with Oolitic matter, and the corals have to be extracted from the mass, and much work required to clean them, and specimen after specimen examined, before the characteristic form of the species can be determined. I have already *sixteen* species whose growth was by stems, varying from 3 to 60 on an inch square of surface; the calices on which number from 40 to 140 on an inch; *ten* that are superficial corals, and once formed the coats of mollusks, the body of which has been decomposed, and a cavity left, more or less filled with crystals of carbonate of lime; I have *also twelve* corals which formed a solid mass of coral marble, on which life existed only on the surface; and *four* that show a growth in bands of coral marble; one of these retains its purple colour. The reef formed by these corals must have extended many miles; upon it was drifted fruits, as nuts and stems, and after its depression a great variety of univalves, bivalves, saurian vertebræ, and eggs, and teeth, and teeth of fish, and portions of crabs. Although I have known one of the quarries for many years, yet at most I only obtained three or four corals from it; but now that I depend on workmen who break up the bed, it is impossible to say how many more new species may be brought to me.

THOS. C. BROWN.

FURTHER BARTON, CIRENCESTER,  
6th January, 1873.

#### THE OLDEST KNOWN BRITISH TRIGONIA.<sup>1</sup>

SIR,—Having read some time ago, Mr. Ralph Tate's notice about the oldest known species of *Trigonia*, in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for July last (see p. 306), and the reference to a specimen from Marske (not *Maroke*, as there printed in error), in the York Museum, I desire to say that the latter is not from the Marlstone at all, but is an undoubted Inferior Oolite Fossil, the matrix being in all respects similar lithologically to the Dogger of the Peak, near Scarborough.

This leads me to doubt the whole affair, and to contend for the ancestral honour so long awarded to *Trigonia literata* (or *littorata*?) of the Upper Lias.

JOHN LECKENBY.

SCARBOROUGH, January 18, 1872.

#### PRINCIPAL DAWSON AND OTHERS ON MORAINES.

SIR,—As the reviewer of Dr. Dawson's *Post-Pliocene Geology of Canada* in your January Number scarcely did justice to the author on some points, you would oblige by finding space for a few remarks.

<sup>1</sup> This letter was accidentally omitted last month.—EDIT. GEOL. MAG.