

NORFOLK AND NORWICH NATURALISTS' SOCIETY. — On Tuesday, Jan. 30th, a paper was communicated by Mr. C. Reid, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, on a species of *Lithoglyphus* from the Weybourn Crag. Among the mollusca recently found in the Weybourn Crag, near Cromer, Mr. Reid discovered several specimens of a shell, which, when compared with *Lithoglyphus fuscus* in the British Museum, was found to correspond exactly with it. Mr. Reid said that the two Danubian species, *L. fuscus* and *L. naticoides*, were closely allied, but though one was figured in Woodward's Mollusca, they were neither of them included in any monograph on British shells. He considered the discovery of this freshwater shell associated with *Corbicula fluminalis* in England to be of special interest. *Lithoglyphus fuscus* is only found living in Europe in the present day in the river Danube; it is also said to be found in South America.—*Eastern Daily Press*, Feb. 5, 1883.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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REPLY TO MR. MELLARD READE.

SIR,—The point near Aylmerton which Mr. T. M. Reade writes you (apropos of my objection to his view of the source of the masses transported into the Contorted Drift of North-east Norfolk), is the highest to which the Ordnance Survey has levelled in Norfolk, is near the Cromer Coast, and about two miles and a half from Cromer Lighthouse hill, mentioned by me as not much exceeded in elevation by any point in Norfolk. The whole (or very nearly so) of this 331 feet is, like Cromer Lighthouse hill, made up of the bed of the sea into which the ice in grounding thrust the masses of reconstructed, *i.e.* morainic, chalk which appear in the cliff section, and are worked in numerous pits inland (at Aylmerton among the rest); and the position of these masses show that their grounding took place up to the point when all, save the very uppermost part, of this sea-bed had accumulated.

The English Encyclopædia notwithstanding, West Norfolk is all below, and most of it much below this. How, therefore, could cliffs there, as Mr. Reade supposes, have furnished these masses to the transporting ice?

Great banks of the material of which these masses are composed, formed by extrusion from the land-ice where it at this time terminated at the sea, occur near (and in one place flush with and up to the top of) the west side of the Chalk Wold, in Central Lincolnshire; and it is there, and there only, that the conditions are to be found which answer to the source of these masses.

SEARLES V. WOOD.

March 22nd, 1883.

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