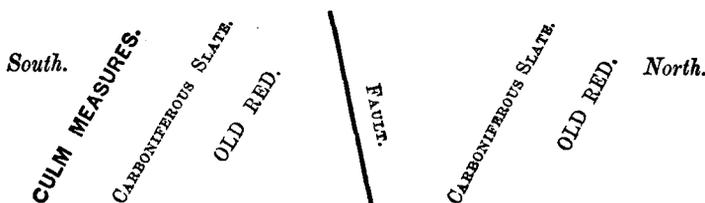


PROFESSOR JUKES ON THE DEVONIAN ROCKS..

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—In his recent communication to the Geological Society, on November 7th, Professor Jukes argues that the rocks of North Devon are identical with the Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone rocks of the South of Ireland. His conclusions seem to be mainly based upon great lithological similarity, and are strongly contested by English Geologists, chiefly upon palæontological grounds. It is admitted by both sides that the Devonshire rocks from the Culm Measures northwards, dip steadily to the south, but the large thickness thus represented is, according to Professor Jukes' view, reduced by a great east and west fault along the strike allowing the northern portion of the rocks to sink upon that side, and causing a belt of Old Red Sandstone to make its appearance crossing the country along with it, and producing the following order of succession:—



His opponents deny the existence of the fault, and look upon the whole as a regular sequence of Devonian (or Old Red) rocks, with successive fossiliferous zones passing upwards into the Culm Measures.

Mr. Jukes' idea, if we mistake not, has been to a certain extent, in one way or another, long since advocated by some Irish Geologists, who have held that plant-bearing beds in North Devon had representatives in the Irish Old Red Sandstone, or at least that the Devonian rocks of that district, and a large portion of the Irish Old Red, both belonged to the obsolete Greywacke formation. At all events, whether the difference between the fossils of these English and Irish areas be sufficient to establish a difference in their Geological nomenclature, or not, it must be remembered that the rocks of both districts having a somewhat similar general strike, and a strong lithological resemblance, are geographically so situated as to have been apparently once connected, although the organic remains on each side of the Channel differ more than might have been expected from the aspect of the rocks.—Yours truly,

LONDON, Nov, 9, 1866.

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GLACIATION IN DEVON AND ITS BORDERS.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—The Rev. O. Fisher, in his article on "The Probable Glacial Origin of Certain Phenomena of Denudation," which appears

in your current number, says, "Mr. Jukes has described Glacial Striæ in Devonshire;" referring, of course, to the letter by that Geologist, which appeared in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* in October, 1865.

Being quite inclined to believe in "the existence of land-ice at comparatively recent geological periods, even in the south of England," and delighted at the prospect of a fact so confirmatory, I took an early opportunity, in company with Mr. W. Vicary, F.G.S., of Exeter, of visiting the valley of the Exe, for the purpose of carefully studying the mouldings and striæ alluded to.

We found that, so far as it goes, Mr. Jukes' description is very correct and, indeed, graphic; but we found also that he could not have seen anything like all the facts. In short, we were fully satisfied that the mouldings were not produced by any kind of ice action.

Yours, &c.,

WM. PENGELLY.

TORQUAY, *November 8th*, 1866.

ICE-MARKS ON THE MENDIP HILLS.

To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—While lately comparing the forms of cliffs and rocks among the Mendip Hills with phenomena now produced by oceanic waves and currents, I saw, in the midst of an assemblage of perforated rocks, two stones, one of which (Fig. 1) did not seem altogether like any rock-surface I have yet noticed on the sea-coast. This stone is between two and three feet in diameter, and appears to be a looser and somewhat displaced portion of the underlying Mountain-limestone strata.

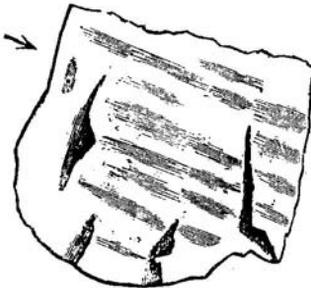


FIG. 1.

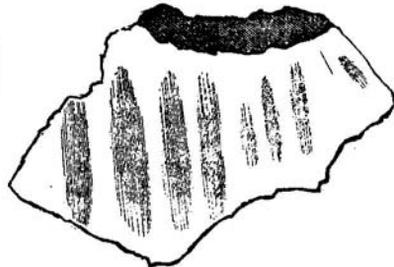


FIG. 2.

The marks seem as if they had been forcibly grooved out in the direction of the arrow by a cause preserving a nearly uniform level and direction. The face of the stone now dips in the direction of the darker marks, which look like shallow cracks enlarged by water. The spot is near the summit of the hill to the north of Axbridge; and from the Shute-shelf road several footpaths lead to it through a wood. Considering the great interest ice-marks