

nidad," being Part I. of the West Indian Survey. The salses above-mentioned are also described in this most useful work.

Believe me, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. LECHMERE GUPPY.

*Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 2, 1862.*

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*Archæology and Geology.*

DEAR SIR,—Three articles in the 'Geologist' of June, 1862, have so far interested me as to induce a few remarks, if I do not obtrude upon your space, viz. that of J. Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S., that of T. R. Jones, Esq., F.G.S., and that of your foreign correspondent, S. J. M. The two former discuss the orbitolina; the latter writes on the trenching of geologists in their investigations on the domains of the archæologist and the historian. The illustrations given by J. Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S., coincide exactly with specimens in my collection which I have obtained from the Chalk in different localities of this Island. My specimens include varieties which range in a graduated scale from the orbitolina, with a small indentation, to those with a perfect and natural hole, smoothly perforating these foraminifera, without the intervention of artificial boring. In addition to these geological specimens, I possess also antiquarian specimens of the orbitolina, obtained from tumuli or barrows examined by me—indeed, one at least, was obtained from among the beads of a necklace found upon an Anglo-Saxon skeleton, which convinced me that it had been strung as a bead among those of amber, glass, and terra-cotta, which ornamented the person of our exhumed ancestor. There can be little doubt that these ancient people appropriated both natural as well as artificial perforated objects for their personal adornment. From the same barrow from which I obtained my perforated orbitolina, I procured a naturally-perforated pebble, and an artificially-perforated lump of lead, while the amber beads consisted of natural lumps of unshaped amber, simply perforated for suspension. S. J. M. gives ample reasons which prove that the geologist, if he trenches upon the domains of the antiquarian, does not do so without much advantage to the latter, especially in these days of Drift discoveries, which, by the bye, have carried the antiquarian back to a human period of which he formerly had no conception. It is to be hoped that the geologist and the antiquarian may pursue these interesting modern discoveries in a spirit of wholesome rivalry, inasmuch as their so doing will conduce much to the elucidation of an obscure period, both historically and geologically.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST P. WILKINS, F.G.S.

*Newport, Isle of Wight.*

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*Mammalia from Maccagnone Cave.*

SIR,—In the table professing to show "the association of the earliest evidences of the human race with remains of extinct and recent Mammalia," p. 228 of the June number of the 'Geologist,' I observe that the following species are attributed to the Grotto of Maccagnone, in Sicily, for the original description of the contents of which I am responsible:—1. *Felis*