

on the angle of the whorls, become obsolete at the shallow suture, and are twisted at the base: coarse spiral threads cross the longitudinal grooves and ridges, rising on the latter into low scarcely noticeable tubercles. Whorls about nine, increasing very gradually, slightly angulated, the last forming more than one-half the length of the shell. Aperture rather narrow. Columella twisted, bearing one spiral plait. Outer lip simple, having 12–15 entering grooves, and furnished with a small sinus near the anterior canal; joined posteriorly with the body-whorl by a callus. Length about 21, breadth about 10 mm.

Columbella peculiaris, Pl. XVIII. Fig. 20.

Cylindric-suboval, often a little distorted; whorls six, slowly increasing, the last forming about $\frac{1}{2}$; spire obtuse; suture somewhat irregular or dentate; aperture small, pointed above, peristome simple, columella simple, truncate.

Pliocene, Trinidad. Perhaps allied to *C. clausiliformis*, Kien., but of shorter and more ventricose figure.

Planaxis crassilabrum, n. sp., Pl. XVIII. Fig. 13.

Conic-oblong, somewhat flattened, smooth; spire conic; outer lip dentate, much thickened and somewhat everted; columella flattened, boldly truncate, spirally striate; anterior canal short, open; posterior canal narrow, separated from the body-whorl by one or two stout teeth.

Pliocene, Trinidad.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

LA RECHERCHE GÉOLOGIQUE DE LA SUÈDE.—“Description de la formation Carbonifère de la Scanie.” By EDVARD ERDMANN. With a geological map and 4 plates of plans and sections. 1874.

THIS Memoir is published in a bilingual form, the French translation, which precedes the Swedish text, being somewhat abridged. This Coal-bearing formation in Scanie is said to be of Liassic age, the true “Carboniferous” being entirely absent. The other rocks of the district are, crystalline rocks, gneiss, etc.; the Cambrian formation, to which are referred certain quartzites; Lower Silurian, which include alum-shales, Orthoceratite limestone, and argillaceous schists. The Upper Silurian is also represented by limestones and schists, the former rich in fossils, but the schists so like those of the Lower division that they are represented by one colour on the map. The next following beds are Red Sandstones and shales, probably of Triassic age, but no unconformability to the Upper Silurian has been detected as yet; in fact some of these Red Sandstones were referred by Murchison and Angelin to the Upper Silurian; no fossils have been found in them. On these red beds follow directly the Coal-bearing (Jurassic) strata. But probably the Hör sandstone should be intercalated here, although not found in direct relation to any of the former stratified beds, for, from the

fossils which it contains (Cycads, Ferns, etc.), it is supposed of the age of the commencement of the Lias, and hence to come between the Coal-beds and the Red Sandstone: petrologically, much of the Hör Sandstone is indistinguishable from some of the grits of the Coal-bearing strata. Above these latter come the Cretaceous beds.

The Coal-bearing beds contain clay-iron-ore and some very good refractory clays. The beds of Coal themselves vary from less than a foot to three or four feet. There are several beds in the section, but denudation seems to have removed some of them in different localities, so that few are worked in any one place. The thickness of the formation varies much; in one place they bored 600 feet without getting out of the Coal-beds. The shafts are mostly shallow, and the beds much interrupted by small faults.

The most important locality in a Coal-producing point of view is Höganäs; only two seams, however, are much worked there, viz. the two lowest in the formation; higher up the beds get poorer. The dip of the Coal-strata is mostly at a very low angle, or nearly horizontal. The quality of the Coal seems to differ much; even in the same bed there may be two or three kinds separated by thin partings; the better sorts are said to be quite as good as English Coal for most economic purposes. The method of working has been by *pillar and stall*, but of late the *long wall* system has been introduced. In 1871 the output from the four chief localities was 1,992,590 cubic feet.

The precise age of these Coal-beds is not quite settled. Prof. Hébert considers them of the age of the Lias. Among its fossils are, *Amphidesma donaciforme*, Phill.; *Avicula inequivalvis*, Sow.; *Pecopteris Beckii*, Brongn.; and Cycadé. Prof. Torell notices the affinity of the flora to that of the Yorkshire Jurassic beds, and mentions the occurrence of *Solenites Murrayana*, L. and H.

REVIEWS.

I.—UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

1. Reports of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories for the Years 1867–69. Reprint, 1873.
2. Report of the Geological Survey of Wyoming and Portions of Contiguous Territories. 1871.
3. Final Report of the Geological Survey of Nebraska and Portions of the Adjacent Territories. 1872.
4. Sixth Report of the Geological Survey of the Territories, embracing Portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. Washington, 1873.
5. Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories. By Joseph Leidy. Washington, 1873.

THE above volumes form only a portion of the results of the Survey under the direction of Prof. F. V. Hayden, but they fully attest the energy and zealous co-operation which has been brought to bear on the Survey by himself and his able colleagues, since its commencement in the present form in 1867. We have previously noticed