

A considerable portion of the existing sea-embankment at Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe is not Roman, but modern, requiring constant attention. One of the hand-brick beds passes under this sea-embankment, and crops out upon the shore near to a house (formerly a public-house) now occupied by Mr. Waller. This spot cannot always be found, owing to the sands moving about with the state of the weather and tides, being sometimes covered for weeks and months, and sometimes left bare and exposed for like periods. The marsh in the time of the Romans, or rather the Roman level, is thus proved to have extended out into the sea, or what is now sea. At this spot the submarine forest is visible at low water (spring tides), and cannot, I think, be more than from twelve to sixteen or twenty feet below the level on which the hand-bricks rest, and may be much less. At this part of the coast there is, as Mr. Clarke says, a complete interlacing of archæology and geology. At low water you have the marine forest, admitted on all hands to have undergone geological depression, standing, as I believe, on a blue clay. What intervenes between the forest and the level of the hand-bricks I cannot say, but I believe it also is blue clay; whatever it is, on it rest the hand-bricks; and finally, over them is deposited the sea-warp, forming the marsh-land of East Lincolnshire.

I fear I am trespassing too much on your columns. I will only add that the bricks picked up upon the seashore are indifferent specimens, having always suffered from the action of the sea; if more is required to be known about them than their use and date, which I think are clear, it must be obtained from diggings made between Orby and the sea.

In writing to you, my object is to support Mr. Clarke's views. I feel confident that whoever will make researches in the district of Orby, Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe, will find much that is curious, whether he is an antiquarian or a geologist, and very likely contribute his mite to the common fund of knowledge.

Yours obediently,
G. S. D.

Lincoln, April 23rd, 1863.

New Species of Olenus.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing your readers that a new species of *Olenus*, named *O. pecten* by Mr. J. W. Salter, has been found in the Black Shales (*Lingula* flags) of Malvern by a village schoolmaster, Mr. Turner, of Pauntley, near Newent. Mr. Turner was so good as to present me with his newly-discovered treasure, and I have given this beautiful little trilobite to the museum at Jermyn Street, and the cast to the museum at Worcester; so at either of these places the student of Silurian geology may see the specimen. I may also mention that I was presented last month with some well-preserved bones—the humeri, I imagine, of the *Labyrinthodon*—by Henry Brooks, shoemaker, of Ledbury. This specimen I have also sent to the Worcester Museum.

I mention these facts, as they are encouraging to those geologists and naturalists who are engaged in such constant occupations as day-school keeping and shoemaking, and who have little leisure or time at their disposal.

Yours very truly,
W. S. SYMONDS.

Pendock Rectory, Tewkesbury, May 6, 1863.