

such is the case at Halesfield. Should it be so, it would establish the fact of there being two systems of faults in point of age affecting the Coal-measures in this Coal-field, which has not, I think, been pointed out by any previous writer upon the subject. I had not supposed that my conclusions were different from those of most other geologists; but I have fallen into the error of supposing that Mr. Randall thought in any way differently on the general subject. The reference, however, to a local exception, is equally new to me; and therefore I should be obliged for information on the subject. It will be necessary to show that there are faults in that neighbourhood which affect the older Coal-measures, without affecting the younger, which fill the denuded valley. I take this opportunity of saying that I am indebted entirely to Mr. Scott for the lines showing the denudation of the several groups of Coal-seams from near the Hem pit northwards.

DANIEL JONES, F.G.S.

#### ON THE SUBMERGENCE OF THE WEST COAST OF BRITANNY.

SIR,—In connexion with Mr. Lebour's paper on the submergence of the western coast of Brittany (see above, p. 300), and the Rev. T. G. Bonney's reference to M. Quenault's book treating of the subsidence of the coast of Normandy (see above, p. 384), I beg to call your attention to the elaborate and conscientious collection of "physical and historical evidences of vast sinkings of land on the north and west coasts of France and south-western coasts of England within the historical period," by Mr. R. A. Peacock, C.E. (8vo., Spon, London, 1868.) Although the western coasts of Brittany (comprising Is) are not specially treated of, yet a vast amount of relative information is afforded by Mr. Peacock's work, and some of M. Quenault's labours, alluded to by Mr. Bonney, are given in detail at pages 131–133.

Mr. Peacock's "collected evidences prove that within the last nineteen centuries, and even so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, large tracts of land and sea-bottom have sunk, even more than a hundred feet at some places, along the coasts of Western Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, from the Elbe to near Nieuport; along the coasts of North Somerset, and of Devon and Cornwall, north and south; in the bed of the English Channel; amongst the Channel Islands; along the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, from the Seine to Portrieux; on the north coast of Brittany, from about Lannion to the north-west angle of Brittany; around the Isle of Sein, on the west of Brittany; and probably also along the French coast in the Bay of Biscay. Whilst possibly the land around Rochelle has risen a few feet since the commencement of the twelfth century." (Phil. Mag. for May, 1869.)—Yours, etc.,

RUSTICUS.

#### TERRACES OF NORWAY.<sup>1</sup>

SIR,—I have endeavoured to follow Mr. Marshall Hall's advice (GEOL. MAG., July). But I found that there were many Aardals in Norway. I have been to that a little north of Stavanger. I found plenty of terraces, and my walk up the valley ended at a magnificent

<sup>1</sup> See GEOL. MAG., 1871, Vol. VIII., p. 75.