in the part with which we are now concerned is about that of the other country in lat. 64° N., and its watershed (though the snow-parting may have been somewhat east of this) is roughly 80 miles from the west coast. In the Antarctic during that 300 miles journey southwards from Mount Erebus, Captain Scott's party was travelling almost parallel with a mountainous region (generally within a few leagues) ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height, and their view to the south when they turned back was blocked by a snowy mass nearly as high as Monte Rosa. The mean temperature also in the Antarctic is much lower than we are entitled to assume for Scandinavia in the Glacial Epoch (*Ice Work*, pt. iii, ch. i; the probable minimum limit may be inferred from the statements on p. 237). There are other difficulties, such as the relative sizes of Scandinavian and British ice-sheets, the transport and distribution of boulders, the materials of British drifts and their arrangement, which will have to be considered; but the main one for our present purpose is the inadequate 'ramming' power of the ice from the Scandinavian upland, because by far the greater part of the journey to England would have been over land, not by floating on water. Assuming a lower strand-line increases our difficulties, and a materially higher one will submerge more or less of England.

T. G. Bonney.

Cambridge.
March 15, 1909.

THE TRIMINGHAM CHALK—SOUTH BLUFF.

Sir,—I have recently been convinced that the northern part of the bluff is continuous under the sand with the southern part, and in fact offers a section of the greater part of the 'sponge beds' and of some of the succeeding beds. This was first suggested by the presence of the four-angled variety of *Serpula canteriata*, whose known range is otherwise so rigidly restricted to the 'sponge beds' and immediately succeeding beds. Following up this clue, I saw that the very ill-defined lower flint lines of the northern part could be read into accurate correspondence with the flint lines which even in the admirable horizontal section of the 'sponge beds' afforded by the foreshore are not over well defined, while one of the principal hardened beds on the foreshore could be identified in the bluff. I also saw that the main face of the northern part gave a section practically along the axis of the main fold, while the dips in the southern part, from which I argued in 1900 that if the two parts were continuous *Ostrea lunata* chalk must appear within reach in the northern part, were taken from sections parallel with the axis of the fold but some way down its side. This and a local increase in the rate at which the fold rises, which was shown by the recently cleared end of the southern part, would carry the *O. lunata* chalk of the southern part well out of reach in the northern part, but I judged from the upper flint lines that if I was correctly identifying the 'sponge beds', *O. lunata* chalk should come in at the highest point, and I was able to get near enough to the highest point to scoop away a little chalk in which I found

O. lunata. (The single specimen of *O. lunata* recorded from the lower beds in 1906 was found in a detached piece of chalk lying on a ledge about 5 feet up, which I then felt bound to assume against my own views to have been detached from the chalk against which it actually lay, but it is now obvious that it must have slipped down from above.)

I have also discovered that 4 inches above the highest flint band figured on the southern part there is a sudden but apparently conformable change from white chalk with *O. lunata* to grey chalk without *O. lunata.* Of this grey chalk a maximum of 18 inches is preserved, containing one definite line of very curious flints. It is a reasonable supposition that this grey chalk is the lowest part of that grey chalk which is the lowest member of the other main series, and that it supplies the hitherto missing link between the two series.

R. M. Brydone.

27, Twyford Mansions, W.
March 13, 1909.

THE DISCUSSIONS AT THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sir,—I write to strongly express the hope that the suggestion of Dr. Charles Davison, in the February Geological Magazine, that the reports of discussions of papers read before the Geological Society should be printed exclusively in the Proceedings will *not* be adopted. Personally I find it very difficult to keep track of and insure the complete collection and preservation of the Proceedings, which I regard as of an ephemeral character and do not consider worth binding. If the discussions are omitted from the Quarterly Journal the report will be incomplete, and many valuable suggestions may be either lost entirely or only preserved by those paragons of method who bind the Proceedings. I would suggest that those who take part in the discussion should be requested, when proofs of the report of their remarks are submitted to them, to eliminate from them everything except what they believe, on mature reflection, to be of value, and that as far as possible the official reporters of the Society should act on the same principle. Then the discussion may be printed in the Quarterly Journal. I think a paper which when printed *in extenso* is materially damaged by the report of the disoussion cannot be worth much. I have so great a respect for the views of Dr. Davison on most subjects that I regret to differ from him in this case.

Bernard Hobson.

Thornton Didsbury, near Manchester.

OBITUARY.

PERCEVAL DE LORIOL LE FORT.

Born July 24, 1828. Died 1908.

We regret to record the death (which took place last year at Geneva) of the eminent Swiss Palæontologist, de Loriol, President of the Swiss Palæontological Society, an indefatigable worker for