

MESSRS. C. DAVIES SHERBORN AND B. B. WOODWARD are issuing a series of papers on the dates of publication of various French Voyages which appeared between 1800 and 1900. The papers will be found in the *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* for April, August, and October, and contain many notes on geological papers which have heretofore presented difficulties as to date.

NEW FORAMINIFERA.—R. J. Schubert has a paper on some Foraminifera from the Upper Chalk of East Galicia, in the *Jahrb. k.k. geol. Reichs.*, I (4), 1901. The chief novelty is a curious form to which he gives the name of *Karrerria cretacea*. J. Grzybowski writes on the Foraminifera of the *Inoceramus* beds of Gorlice. His paper appears in the *Bull. Internat. Ac. Sci. Cracovie* for April, 1901. Two plates, chiefly devoted to arenaceous forms, are given.

FROM THE REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE MANCHESTER MUSEUM we gather that the Geological Department has been enriched by the Barnes Collection of Carboniferous invertebrates, and some selections from the Jukes-Browne Collection. Fossil plants have received a good deal of attention, the types and figured specimens of Oolitic species, which were examined by Mr. Seward, having been labelled and displayed. Mr. R. D. Darbishire has presented the Museum with a specimen of the recent *Pleurotomaria adansoniana* from Barbados, an important and valuable acquisition to any collection.

NEW JERSEY GEOLOGY.—The annual report of the State Geologist of the Geological Survey of New Jersey for 1900 contains an administrative report; Report on the Palæozoic Formations, by Stuart Weller, consisting of Hardiston Quartzite, Kittatinny and Trenton Limestones, and Hudson River Beds; Report on the Portland Cement Industry, by H. B. Kümmel; Artesian Wells in New Jersey, by Lewis Woolman; Mineralogical Notes, by A. C. Chester; Chlorine in the Natural Waters of the State, by W. S. Myers; and the Mining Industry, by H. B. Kümmel.

PORTUGUESE GEOLOGY.—Paul Choffat has published in the *Bull. Soc. Belge Geol.*, xv, May, 1901, an important paper on the "Limite entre le Jurassique et le Crétacique en Portugal." From a careful study of the different exposures and the fossils contained in the beds, he comes to the conclusion that the limit between the two systems in Portugal must be regarded as only a conventional one. He finds that both the fauna and flora show an almost imperceptible passage between the two formations in certain places.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOSSILS AND GARNETS.

SIR,—If your correspondent "Verbum Sap." had signed his own name I would have endeavoured to explain to him my reasons for writing the paragraph which he quotes, though I knew that the "traditions of the elders" might be cited against me by dealers

in second-hand science. As it is, I content myself with remarking that the maxim "Verbum sat sapienti" has only a very limited application in scientific matters, for there a diet of words is both innutritious and flatulent. But as he evidently loves "wise saws" I will add another to his store, "Words are the counters of wise men and the money of fools."

T. G. BONNEY.

INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS IN IRELAND.

SIR,—With reference to the interesting paper on "Intrusive, Tuff-like, Igneous Rocks and Breccias in Ireland," by Messrs. Kilroe and M'Henry, published in the August number of the Q.J.G.S., it is noteworthy that there are in the neighbourhood of Snowdon several instances of intrusive rocks of so fragmentary and brecciated a character as to resemble volcanic agglomerates. Such is the case in part with the diabase occurring in Cwm Llan, S.S.E. from the summit of Snowdon. Other instances of this character that I have observed are a small boss of brecciated diabase at the base of the felstone of Cribiau, near Bwlch Ehediad, and another, also of a fragmentary character, amidst the felsitic rocks on the south-east side of Llyn Gwynant. Somewhat similar too is the greenstone on Glyder Fawr, which Ramsay in his memoir on North Wales describes as a "great vesicular, rubbly-looking patch."

J. R. DAKYNS.

SNOWDON VIEW, NANT GWYNANT, BRDDGELERT.

October 10, 1901.

EBBING AND FLOWING WELLS AND SPRINGS.

SIR,—Some time back you were good enough to print a communication from me on the ebbing and flowing well between Buxton and Castleton in Derbyshire. In the *Illustrazione Popolare* of August 18th of this year is a paper on a phenomenon of the Lago di Garda of kindred character, of which I submit a substantial translation.

"The Lago di Garda is one of the largest lakes in Italy, admired for the fertility of the country that surrounds and for the beauty of the gardens that adorn its shores. There happens in these days a phenomenon that impresses the surrounding population; a flux of thirty centimetres of height every forty minutes is observed, according to the boatmen. Many newspaper readers wish to explain it as a result of volcanic action.

"The phenomenon may have a volcanic origin, since from the beginning of 1800 Count Bettoni, a studious naturalist, had to verify in the lake a species of flux and reflux, not perilous but irregular and inconstant; and not only is it in the Lago di Garda observed, but in the lake of Geneva the water rises and falls in a notable manner.

"The phenomenon cannot be attributed to the action of the sun and moon, since the action of these two stars should produce a rise and fall regularly as in the level of the sea.