

vast masses of igneous rock previously cooled and denuded. The author has identified and visited the sections, and finds in one that, although there is a step-like junction between the sediments and the igneous rocks, it is the result of intrusion of diabase, and not of the deposition of sediment. The sediment, which is fossiliferous, is converted into an intensely hard whitish marble, and the associated shale bands into chert. The diabase, which is ordinarily an ophitic rock, acquires at the junction a finely crystalline-granular structure. Jukes's second section also gives undoubted evidence of intrusion.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON: MEDALS AND AWARDS,
January 10th, 1900.

The Council of this Society has decided to give the Medals and Awards on February 16th, 1900, as follows:—

- The "Wollaston Gold Medal" to the American Geologist, Professor G. K. Gilbert, For. Memb. Geol. Soc., of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- The "Murchison Medal" to Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, Ph.D., For. Memb. Geol. Soc., of Stockholm.
- The "Lyell Medal" to Mr. J. E. Marr, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., of Cambridge (for many years Secretary of the Geological Society of London), Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
- The Wollaston Fund to Mr. George Thurland Prior, M.A., F.G.S., of the Mineralogical Department, British Museum (Natural History), S.W.
- The Murchison Fund to Mr. A. Vaughan Jennings, F.L.S., F.G.S., Assoc. R.S.M., etc.
- The Lyell Fund to Miss G. L. Elles, Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge.
- The Barlow-Jameson Fund (1) to Mr. G. C. Crick, Assoc. R.S.M., F.G.S., Geological Department, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.; (2) to Professor T. T. Groom, M.A., D.Sc. Lond., F.G.S., of the College, Reading.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLOUR OF GLASLYN AND OF LLYN LLYDAW.

SIR,—Glaslyn and Llydaw are the names of the two chief Snowdonian lakes. Glaslyn has from time immemorial been noted, as its name implies, for the greenish colour of its water; but until this year, 1899, there has not been anything peculiar about the colour of Llydaw. Last summer, however, for the first time within at least the last fifty years, the water of Llydaw has become as green as that of Glaslyn. The cause of this change of colour is not far to seek, for last spring the company that works the Snowdon copper-mine commenced crushing and washing their ore on the bank of Llydaw, so that a large quantity of greenish débris is daily carried into the lake, whose water has thus become turbid and greenish in colour. The rock excavated along the copper veins is of a greenish hue, as anyone may see by looking at the tips at the mouths of the

adit levels. The change of colour in Llydaw explains the colour of Glaslyn, about the cause of which there has hitherto been some doubt, for it must now be obvious that Glaslyn owes its green colour to the detritus of green rock washed into it from the adit levels of the mine.

J. R. DAKYNS.

PAN-Y-GWRYD, Nov. 14, 1899.

CATALOGUE OF THE FOSSIL CEPHALOPODA IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY), PART III: A CORRECTION.

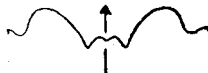
SIR,—The woodblocks used in illustrating Part iii of the "Catalogue of the Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History)," by Dr. A. H. Foord and myself, have just passed through my hands, and on comparing them with the figures in the book I find that there has been a very unfortunate transposition of the figures of the suture-lines of some of the species of *Gephyroceras*. The blocks themselves are numbered correctly, but owing to a printer's error they do not appear in their proper places in the volume. The following corrections are necessary:—For Fig. 33 (suture-line of *Gephyroceras affine*) see Fig. 34; for Fig. 34 (suture-line of *Gephyroceras calculiforme*) see Fig. 36; for Fig. 35 (suture-line of *Gephyroceras æquabile*) see Fig. 33; and for Fig. 36 (suture-line of *Gephyroceras serratum*) see Fig. 35. These four figures, then, with their descriptions, should have been as follows:—

FIG. 33.



Suture-line of *Gephyroceras affine* (Steininger). Copied from Holzapfel and completed.

FIG. 34.



Suture-line of *Gephyroceras calculiforme* (Beyrich), enlarged. After Sandberger.

FIG. 35.



Suture-line of *Gephyroceras æquabile* (Beyrich). After Sandberger.

FIG. 36.



Suture-line of *Gephyroceras serratum* (Steininger). After Sandberger.

GEO. C. CRICK.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).
December 22, 1899.