

marine fauna of the north-east of Ireland agree in the main points with those which I arrived at from an independent inquiry into the origin of the terrestrial fauna of that island.

“From the careful study of terrestrial faunas, has been gained not only the knowledge of the changes of climate which have passed over the world, but, in the main, those geographical revolutions which have been produced in North Europe in recent geological times. I trust that I have succeeded in strengthening the old Lyellian theory on the origin of the Glacial period, which has received such strong support from no less an authority than Lord Kelvin.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRINUCLEUS SETICORNIS.

SIR,—It is interesting to read two remarks occurring in successive numbers of your Magazine. In the August number (p. 379) I wrote: “If Mr. Reed will turn to my Sedgwick Essay (published in 1883) he will find *Trinucleus seticornis* recorded as a Middle Bala fossil in North Wales, the Lake District, and Scandinavia, and nowhere recorded in the Upper Bala list.”

In the September number (p. 427) Mr. F. R. C. Reed writes: “He [Mr. Marr] mentions in his criticism of my remarks that in 1883 he had stated that this species was nowhere found in the Upper Bala.”

I nowhere mention that I have made this statement, and I never did make it. In 1883 *Trinucleus seticornis* had not been discovered in beds recognized as Upper Bala, and naturally I could not record it, but made no statement concerning its absence in Upper Bala rocks. In 1885 it had been discovered, and the discovery was then mentioned by Mr. Roberts and myself. Mr. Reed accuses me of a mistake, because in 1883 I did not record an undiscovered fossil! He ignores the essential point of my letter that *Trinucleus seticornis*, which he states (Q.J.G.S., vol. liii, p. 90) to be a characteristic Upper Bala fossil, is abundant in the Middle Bala beds. J. E. MARR.

CAMBRIDGE, September 23, 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOREST-BED OF THE NORFOLK COAST. — This interesting deposit, so rich in organic remains, has been carefully worked for more than twenty years by Mr. A. C. Savin, of Cromer, who during that period had accumulated about 1,900 specimens of Vertebrata, many of which had been described and figured by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., Prof. Leith Adams, Prof. Lankester, F.R.S., and others. Mr. Savin's collection has just been acquired by the British Museum (Natural History), where it will be preserved for all time, and form a most unique and valuable addition to our National Museum, as well as add greatly to our knowledge of the fauna of this old Pliocene land-surface.