

contour. From their resemblance in shape to an elliptical convex lens, Professor Hitchcock has called them *lenticular hills*. The trend of their longer axis is always approximately parallel with the stræ marked upon the bed-rocks of the same region. These accumulations are scattered without any apparent order quite abundantly upon areas five to ten miles wide, and ten to twenty-five miles long. One of these areas includes Boston and its harbour, and extends five to fifteen miles on all sides of that city; while North-eastern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire have three belts of territory upon which these lenticular hills abound. These areas are separated by others of equal extent, which are entirely destitute of such accumulations of till, or show only occasionally one, quite typical and prominent, but isolated from all others of its kind.

These hills, like the valleys and the whole of New England, are overspread by the nearly universal mantle of the upper till, which is commonly between one and five feet in depth, but sometimes reaches to ten or twenty feet.

As this MAGAZINE has formerly presented instructive comparisons of the superficial deposits in Great Britain and in America, I would like to inquire through its pages whether British geologists have noted accumulations of till like our lenticular hills.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, *April* 14, 1879.

WARREN UPHAM.

THE GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

SIR,—I am requested by an eminent foreign geologist to make the following additions and corrections with regard to the article on the International Geological Congress signed "A. L.," which appeared in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for this month.

The Committee on Nomenclature included Professor Dewalque of Liège as Secretary, Professor Hébert being its President. Since then, Professor Ferdinand Römer, of Breslau, has occupied the office of German representative.

Professor Hughes, of Cambridge, is entered as member of both Committees; this double appointment has been made since the Congress, and is contrary (as I am informed by the eminent geologist aforesaid) to the principles of the Congress. The complete absence of non-colonial Englishmen at the Congress was much discussed at the time, and the fact that a country like England should be unable to provide *two* geologists to join in the Universal Congress augurs but poorly for the success of the meeting at Bologna. F. G. S.

April 28th, 1879.

BEEKITE FROM THE PUNJAB, INDIA.

SIR,—In a paper read before the Geological Section of the British Association held at Cheltenham, in 1856, Mr. W. Pengelly brought to notice a very remarkable and somewhat unique form of chalcedony, found plentifully in Torbay among the Triassic conglomerates, to which the name of Beekite has been given from Dr. Beeke, a former Dean of Bristol, by whom they were first publicly noticed. These Beekites consist of calcareous nuclei in a more or less advanced