

observed by myself, and such is the stress laid on this that, although Dr. Verbeek kindly suggests a sharp anticline as an explanation, I felt, on reading the passage, misgivings as to the accuracy of my own statement. I have to-day re-examined the hill, and find that the section is more luminous than in 1906. Not only has much of the base been removed, exposing fresh rock, but a deep cutting has been made through the hill, cutting about N.N.W.—S.S.E., that is, parallel to the strike of the beds. The place where I observed the dip in 1906 was recognizable, and my observation was correct. The general dip is to the W.S.W., and this obtains at both ends of the cutting. There is, however, some evidence in the section (about 150 feet long) of apparently local but sharp folding and of faulting, such as is frequently seen in a disturbed area, but not of a distinct anticline affecting any considerable portion of the section. As a result of these folds and faults there are local dips to the E.N.E. in four places, while in four places the beds are vertical. The small quarry mentioned by Dr. Verbeek on the south side of the hill, which, but for the cutting, is now covered with grass, doubtless showed a local variation of dip. The matter seems to me to be of no great importance and not worth a figure of the section, but this explanation is due as much to Dr. Verbeek as to myself.

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SINGAPORE.

May 8, 1909.

CULM INCLUSION IN COARSE GRANITE.

SIR,—Although sedimentary inclusions in the granites of the Western Counties have often been described, the following occurrence may be worth a note. In the course of a walk from Lustleigh station to Foxworthy Mrs. Hunt called my attention to a fragment of rock protruding from a mass of granite lying by the roadside for road-metal. The roadmen then were clearing rocks in a neighbouring field, distant about two-thirds of a mile from the nearest granite boundary. The enclosing granite was of very coarse matrix with large orthoclases. The inclusion was a rhomboidal fragment of what seemed to have been a culm grit with planes of sedimentation, and with ordinary surfaces of fracture in the usual joint planes; weight about 1½ lb. The points of interest are that, though the fragment is completely crystallized, the boundaries are not dissolved or distorted. Before this very coarse enclosing granite was consolidated the fracture of the culm rocks was much as it is at present. Dr. Flett kindly confirmed my recognition of the fragment as sedimentary. Having seen much granite broken in the neighbourhood during the past twenty-five years for building and road-making, this particular specimen is unique of its kind in my experience. I have since noticed a triangular fragment in the same heap of stones, which I may possibly succeed in getting hold of.

A. R. HUNT.

May 6, 1909.
