

mesial fold of generally three plaits. The hardness of the rock makes it difficult to obtain perfect specimens, but in those which he exhibited the beak appears to be more incurved than in the typical specimens. He proposed the name of *B. Crossii* for this variety. The specimens were obtained from the inferior Oolite of Appleby, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. F. Blake, M.A., F.G.S., communicated a paper on the "Red Chalk," sketching out its geographical range. Its most southerly appearance is near Hunstanton; from thence it is traced through Lincolnshire to South Ferriby, crossing to the north of the Humber (Mr. Blake had seen it at Welton Dale); thence it skirts the base of the Chalk to Elloughton, then a little to the north of South Cave, and several times in the hills between there and North Newbald, and at Sancton; it is said to occur at Bishop Wilton, and onwards to Grimston, and thence with a change of strike by Knapton eastwards to Speeton. He remarked that the palæontological evidence was almost irresistible for its Green-sand age.

The Hon. Payan Dawnay was elected President of the Club for 1870, and as Vice-Presidents Mr. J. Leckenby, F.G.S., and Mr. E. Wood, F.G.S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MINERAL-BEARING STRATA OF THE SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND.

SIR,—In the Supplement to the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for May, 1870, Mr. S. Hyde, writing on this subject, compares the mines on the Bear promontory with those on the Crookhaven and Sheep's-head promontories. To me, however, this does not seem to be a fair comparison, as Mr. Hyde, along with previous writers on the subject, neglects to mention one of the most important features in regard to the first-named locality, namely, the large development of ingenite rocks.

These rocks were intruded subsequent to the deposition of the "Coppery Zone" in the so-called Devonian rocks, and to the ingenite rock, I believe, is due the productiveness of the lodes at Allihies and thereabouts, while in the promontory of Crookhaven, where none of these ingenite rocks have been found, the lodes are, comparatively speaking, poor.

What seems to be in favour of this theory is the fact, that in most if not all the places where rocks of this age occur that have not been subsequently invaded by ingenite rocks, although minerals are common, they are not collected into the lode, but are disseminated through the beds, while in those places where the newer ingenite rocks now exist, the minerals principally occur in the lodes and are not disseminated through the rocks. This would account for the ores in lodes in Cornwall, Devon, Allihies, &c., while in other places, that apparently ought to be as good "ground," few or no paying lodes occur.

G. H. KINAHAN,

RECESS *viâ* GALWAY.

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ERRATA.—In Prof. T. Rupert Jones's article last month we notice the following Errata: p. 217, line 17, *for* Fig. 1, *read* Fig. 3; p. 218, line 26, *for* sharper, *read* blunter; p. 218, line 37, *for* larger, *read* smaller.