

of *Calcareous Grit*, the *Cornbrash* and *Forest Marble*, and the *Fullers' Earth*, and *Inferior Oolite* are all left out.

I could point out many other mistakes; but I think that the above are enough to show that Professor King's Table needs to be a little more "revised and corrected" before it can be said to be "up to the present time." I would however remark that the good notion of giving separate columns for marine and freshwater types is in great measure marred by the formations in one column being printed on the same line with those in the other, as if they were exactly of the same age; whereas such is not always the case. Thus, the Eocene Series (in which, by the way, the main divisions of *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower* are not given) should stand as follows,—classing the *Hempstead Beds* with it, and not with the Miocene:—

	Marine Types.	Fresh- and Brackish-water Types.
Upper Eocene .	{ Parts of the Fluvio-marine series of } { the Isle of Wight . . . . . }	Hempstead Beds } Bembridge Beds } Fluvio-marine Osborne Beds } series of the Headon Beds } Isle of Wight.
Middle Eocene		
	Upper Bagshot Sand } Middle { Barton Clay } Bagshot Bagshot { Bracklesham Beds } Beds. Lower Bagshot Sand }	
Lower Eocene .	London Clay. Woolwich and Reading Beds (part of) . Thanet Sand.	{ Shell-beds of Woolwich, etc., { Pebble-beds of Bronley, etc.

In this form the table shows, at a glance, that there are no purely marine formations of Upper Eocene age in Britain; but that there are beds of that age that are mainly of freshwater origin, etc.

I am, yours truly,  
W. W.

### *The Trinidad Pitch Lakes.*

SIR,—I observe in a paper "On the Torbane Mineral Field," by Mr. Taylor, in the February number of the 'Geologist,' a statement to the effect that the Pitch Lake of Trinidad stands in close proximity to a volcano. As this statement has been repeated in various works, and has apparently led to some false generalizations, it may perhaps be well to make the true state of the case a little better known.

No volcanic substances or erupted rocks have been found to exist near the Pitch Lake; and not only is there no volcano in Trinidad, but, so far as I am aware, no traces have been discovered either of ancient or of recent volcanos in the island. What may perhaps have given rise to the statement above alluded to, is the existence of several so-called *mud volcanos*, or salses, which eject only mud and water, and do not possess a temperature above that of the air, and certainly do not appear to have any connection with what is usually understood by volcanic action. The neighbouring parts of South America are equally free from evidences of volcanic disturbance.

What I have stated may suffice to call attention to the subject; and for details, including an excellent and lucid account of the bituminous deposits in Trinidad and their probable origin, I would beg to refer those desirous of knowing more on the subject to the "Report on the Geology of Tri-

nidad," being Part I. of the West Indian Survey. The salses above-mentioned are also described in this most useful work.

Believe me, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. LECHMERE GUPPY.

*Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 2, 1862.*

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*Archæology and Geology.*

DEAR SIR,—Three articles in the 'Geologist' of June, 1862, have so far interested me as to induce a few remarks, if I do not obtrude upon your space, viz. that of J. Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S., that of T. R. Jones, Esq., F.G.S., and that of your foreign correspondent, S. J. M. The two former discuss the orbitolina; the latter writes on the trenching of geologists in their investigations on the domains of the archæologist and the historian. The illustrations given by J. Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S., coincide exactly with specimens in my collection which I have obtained from the Chalk in different localities of this Island. My specimens include varieties which range in a graduated scale from the orbitolina, with a small indentation, to those with a perfect and natural hole, smoothly perforating these foraminifera, without the intervention of artificial boring. In addition to these geological specimens, I possess also antiquarian specimens of the orbitolina, obtained from tumuli or barrows examined by me—indeed, one at least, was obtained from among the beads of a necklace found upon an Anglo-Saxon skeleton, which convinced me that it had been strung as a bead among those of amber, glass, and terra-cotta, which ornamented the person of our exhumed ancestor. There can be little doubt that these ancient people appropriated both natural as well as artificial perforated objects for their personal adornment. From the same barrow from which I obtained my perforated orbitolina, I procured a naturally-perforated pebble, and an artificially-perforated lump of lead, while the amber beads consisted of natural lumps of unshaped amber, simply perforated for suspension. S. J. M. gives ample reasons which prove that the geologist, if he trenches upon the domains of the antiquarian, does not do so without much advantage to the latter, especially in these days of Drift discoveries, which, by the bye, have carried the antiquarian back to a human period of which he formerly had no conception. It is to be hoped that the geologist and the antiquarian may pursue these interesting modern discoveries in a spirit of wholesome rivalry, inasmuch as their so doing will conduce much to the elucidation of an obscure period, both historically and geologically.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST P. WILKINS, F.G.S.

*Newport, Isle of Wight.*

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*Mammalia from Maccagnone Cave.*

SIR,—In the table professing to show "the association of the earliest evidences of the human race with remains of extinct and recent Mammalia," p. 228 of the June number of the 'Geologist,' I observe that the following species are attributed to the Grotto of Maccagnone, in Sicily, for the original description of the contents of which I am responsible:—1. *Felis*