

myself with quoting the following passage, from a letter by Mr. D. Forbes in the last number of your Magazine, the sentiments of which I heartily endorse.

“No man in Europe can expect to retain any portion of the field of science exclusively for himself, or to travel alone on any of the many different roads which lead to one and the same scientific truth. If real progress is to be made in science, the student must reason for himself, and not be content with accepting, merely on authority, opinions which are inconsistent with his own deductions and experiments; nor should he be deterred by the opposition to be expected from those already in office or authority, who are sure to be jealous of intruders on what they imagine to be their own domain, and, doubtless, dislike having their peace of mind disturbed by innovations.”

HENRY ALLEYNE NICHOLSON.

QUEEN STREET, KEIGHLEY, *February 10th*, 1868.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BOHEMIA.

SIR,—I send you a short extract from the Report of our Geological Surveyors in Bohemia. A reference to the map shows that these labours have been very little disturbed by the late war.

The Orographical section (Prof. Koristka) completed, in the year 1865–6, 5,000 trigonometrical measures over a surface of 123 German square miles.

The Geological section (Prof. Krejci) have continued the examination of the Chalk formation, which will be very valuable when the large collection of fossils made by me shall be determined.

During the past three years I have placed 3,536 chalk fossils from 65 different localities in the Museum. One locality alone, called Korycan, has supplied 70 species.

The most important discoveries consist in (1) the finding of fresh-water shells in the Upper Greensand, and (2) of a large deposit of Radiolites, near the city of Kuttenberg, where a celebrated Gothic Church is entirely built of these curious shells.

In 1867, 1,500 chalk fossils have been added to the Museum from 17 localities.

A new locality for *Eozoön* has been met with in the Gneiss, near Skuc, in S.E. Bohemia.

And, lastly, we have discovered reindeers' horns in the diluvial Loëss, near Prague.

MED. DR. ANTON FRITSCH.

ROYAL BOHEMIAN MUSEUM, PRAGUE, 26th Dec., 1867.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

AWARD OF THE WOLLASTON GOLD MEDAL AND DONATION-FUND.—At the Anniversary meeting of the Geological Society held Feb. 21, 1868, the President announced the Award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to DR. CARL FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, Foreign Member of the Geological Society, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Leipzig, etc., in recognition of his labours, extending over nearly half a century, in the departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Crystallography, etc. The President also stated that the Balance of the Proceeds of the Wollaston Donation-fund had been awarded to MONS. J. BOSQUET, of Maestricht, in aid of the valuable researches on the Tertiary and Cretaceous Mollusca, Entomostraca, and other fossils, of Holland and Belgium, on which he had been so long and successfully engaged.