

—too modest. A large number of forms found outside Florida are figured and described. In many respects Dr. Dall's work may be regarded as a species of text-book on the Tertiary Mollusca of the United States, having especial reference to Florida. In several instances all the known fossils of a genus occurring in America are alluded to under the description of that genus; and a good deal of critical revision is effected in almost every branch. It is the work of a thorough master of the subject, and we look forward with considerable interest to the appearance of Part III. in which the author hopes to begin and conclude the description of the bivalves, and to give a general summary and tables. G. F. H.

---

CORRESPONDENCE.

---

THE PEBBLE-RIDGE AT WESTWARD HO.

SIR,—The Pebble Ridge at Westward Ho has often been noticed by geologists, and was the subject of a paper by Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., so long ago as 1868.<sup>1</sup> During a recent visit my attention was attracted to a peculiarity in the "pebbles," which, although not referred to by Mr. Pengelly, can scarcely have escaped observation. So far as I am aware, however, the said peculiarity has not been recorded. The feature referred to is the concentric lamination often induced in "pebbles" above a few inches in diameter. An outside coat about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in thickness peels off, and often underneath the first a second layer comes away. Thus the "pebbles" exhibit all the appearance of a concentric concretionary structure. But as the "pebbles" can be traced to their origin in rhomboidal or rectangular blocks of the local grits, the concentric structure, following the varying curves of the rounded "pebbles," must necessarily be induced and not original. Although this structure is very common I could not find a single instance in a "pebble" sufficiently small and light to carry away in my pocket. It is confined entirely to weighty stones. It would almost seem as though we had in these rounded "pebbles" a sort of pseudo-concentric cleavage caused by percussion, and if so we may possibly find in these "pebbles" a clue to the concentric concretionary structure often noticed by geologists, and which in certain cases may be due not so much to crystallization as to pressure acting equably on the surface of a nodule enclosed in softer strata. However, my object in writing is to call attention to a significant fact rather than to attempt to explain it.

A. R. HUNT.

TORQUAY.

---

THE RELATIVE AGE OF FLINTS.

SIR,—I have to thank Mr. Jukes-Browne for his article on the Relative Age of Flints in your July issue. His paper is a valuable contribution, and will materially assist the workers in this most difficult subject by directing their attention to those points which most require elucidation.

I gather that, as regards tabular flint, he believes it was formed in

<sup>1</sup> Trans. Dev. Assoc. 1868, p. 415.