SQUALODONTIDÆ.

Squalodon antverpiensis, van Beneden.

DELPHINIDÆ.

Orca citoniensis, Capellini.
Globicephalus uncidens (Lankester).
Delphinoid genus, *non det.*

3. "On a Jaw of *Hyotherium* from the Pliocene of India." By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., etc.

Colonel Watson, the Political Resident in Kattiawar, had recently sent to the author a fragment of a left maxilla with the three true molars from Perim Island, in the Gulf of Cambay. The specimen belonged to *Hyotherium*, and apparently to an undescribed species, the differences between which and the several forms previously known from various European and Asiatic beds, were pointed out. The author also called attention to the peculiar association of types found in the beds of Perim Island, and to the affinities of the genus *Hyotherium* with the recent *Sus* and *Dicotyles* on the one hand, and with the Upper Eocene *Chœropotamus* on the other.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FACETTED BLOCKS FROM THE PUNJAB SALT RANGE.

SIR,—Had I been aware that the abstract of my remarks "On a Smoothed and Striated Boulder from a Pretertiary Deposit in the Punjab Salt Range" would appear in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, together with Mr. Wynne's notes on another facetted fragment from the same bed, I would have asked permission to add a few observations.

The great difficulty in accounting for the origin of these facetted blocks is that whilst the smoothed surfaces are in every respect similar to those on stones worn by glacial action, no fragments from moraines, from boulder-clay, or from other glacial deposits are known to exhibit the peculiar facetting characteristic of the present specimens. I have heard of something similar, but have not seen an example. Other geologists who have a wide experience of smoothed and striated boulders are equally puzzled.

At the British Association meeting two suggestions were offered as to the cause of the markings—the first was soil cap action; this, however, could not have produced the facets, nor, unless it acted in two or more directions at the same time, could it have caused the striation. The other suggestion was wind and sand action, by which similarly facetted blocks are said to have been produced in Australia. My objections to this view are that wind and sand action never, so far as I have seen, produce plane surfaces, that the striation (or rather grooving) on wind-worn surfaces is of a different character, and that the wind-worn fragments sent from New Zealand by Mr. Enys, and figured in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. for 1878 (xxxiv. p. 86), as well as some described in the American Naturalist (occurring, I think, in Maine), have no resemblance to the Punjab specimens. Further and very cogent arguments are supplied by Mr. Oldham in a paper which I trust will shortly be published in this MAGAZINE.

Before concluding, may I point out that felspar-porphyry on p. 494 is a misprint for felsite-porphyry.

Nov. 8th, 1886. W. T. BLANFORD.