

of Karaklews, and at Coverack this is the case. Serpentine is a decidedly brittle rock. Any one who knows the Alps is familiar with its pressure-modifications. Yet the serpentine at all these three places, as a rule, is singularly perfect in its structure, free from all indications of serious mechanical disturbance. There are, I am well aware, serpentines at the Lizard which might be quoted as evidencing 'pressure-structure,' but, as it happens, these do not occur at any one of the three localities where the foliated gabbros exist. At all three the serpentines are perfectly normal in their characters. But it might be asserted that, at the epoch of the pressure, the serpentine existed as a peridotite, and this very possibly would be true; still I think I know what is the effect of pressure on a peridotite, and could conjecture what the results would be when it was converted into a serpentine, and of these also I find no signs at the above-named places.

But it may be argued that this foliation in the gabbro is the result not so much of a general compression of the district, as of local strains, thrusting, and shearing in the gabbro-mass itself, due to local disturbances; that it is a structure resulting from *faulting* rather than from *folding*—from dislocation-strains rather than compression-thrusts. So far as the minor cases at the Balk and Coverack are concerned, this explanation would seem feasible, but it is difficult to apply it to such an enormous mass as that of Karaklews, where the differentiation and parallel ordering of the minerals have an extraordinary development. Moreover, as Mr. Teall justly says, this mass sends out veins into the neighbouring serpentine, and that rock to the north has been repeatedly pierced by small gabbro veins, so that we cannot suppose the main mass to have been thrust far away from its original position.

There are then, as it seems to me, some serious difficulties in applying the theory of pressure-foliation to the Lizard gabbros, if it be assumed that the structure was produced in a solid rock. Mr. Teall's solution of the difficulty *may* be the right one, but it is always well to look at all sides of a question. A new answer to one of Nature's greater riddles is often rather a first approximation to the truth, than the actual truth, and stands in need of subsequent modification. As at present advised, I am disposed to think this the case in regard to the Lizard gabbro, though further study may remove my difficulties. Still I think we shall do well to proceed cautiously in regard to this new hypothesis of pressure-metamorphism. It has come to many, like myself, almost as a revelation, pouring a flood of light upon a number of dark enigmas; but for all that we must not allow it to dazzle our eyes. In this, as in so many other things, reason should go hand in hand with faith. T. G. BONNEY.

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NECROLOGY.—We have to record with deep regret the recent losses by death of Dr. H. Abich, F.M.G.S. (Vienna); Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., F.G.S.; Rev. W. Downes, B.A., F.G.S.; the Earl of Enniskillen, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Mr. Caleb Evans, F.G.S.; and Prof. F. Guthrie, F.R.S., F.G.S.

ERRATUM.—GEOL. MAG. November Number, p. 492, line 10, delete "difficult."