

tracts. I understand that Captain Lyons intends to visit England early in the ensuing summer in order to select a staff of young geologists to work under him in Egypt. Ample provision has been made in the estimates for equipment, tents, camels, and attendance. It will of course only be possible to carry on outdoor work during six months in the year; but the geological structure of the country is of great interest, though on the whole, simple; and the formations are distributed on a large scale. For young geologists who wish to extend their knowledge of other countries the work ought to prove attractive, and with due care, will be healthy. Camping in tents in the desert is, as I can state from experience, exceedingly enjoyable, and when to this is added the delight of riding on camels and donkeys, there is nothing more to be said in order to secure numerous volunteers for the work!

EDWARD HULL.

ERRATUM AND NOTE TO ARTICLES ON EOZOÖN.

SIR,—I observe in the beginning of the second paragraph of my Article in December 1895, p. 545, an error which may puzzle some readers. The words "*old calcite and serpentine lagoons*" should be "*calcite and serpentine layers*." A less important error is the substitution of the name "*Lorne*" for "*Lowe*" in the description of Fig. 2 in my first Article in October 1895, p. 447.

In the second Article I should perhaps have mentioned that in the Glauconite Limestone of Levis (Ordovician), and in that of Kempfen, Bavaria (Eocene), as well as in Cretaceous and Modern greensands, while some grains of glauconite fill cavities of fossils, others, and often the great majority, are independent and amorphous. Thus in mode of occurrence the hydrous silicates of later limestones do not differ from that in the Grenville Limestone.

January 3, 1896.

WM. DAWSON.

ON THE TRUE MEANING OF THE TERM BOLDERIAN.

SIR,—Professor Dewalque, of Liège, in a letter you have lately published (1st December, 1895), criticizes the use I made of the term "Bolderien," established by Dumont, for some beds of the Belgian Tertiary formation. But this courteous censure seems to me without sound ground, and I think he has misunderstood Dumont's statements.

If we turn to the Journal of the Royal Academy of Brussels, for 1849, where Dumont created the term "Bolderian," we read: "The Bolderian system is divided into two stages; one is a marine stage in which the lower part consists of glauconiferous sands, and the upper part is composed of yellow sands, in these come, in order, the fossiliferous sands of the Bolderberg; the other stage is a fresh-water formation, consisting of sands and lignite, of which traces are found under the Campinian deposit."

There is no doubt about this, the type of the Bolderian system, in its lower part, is indicated as composed of marine fossiliferous sands found in the hill of Bolderberg, near Hasselt, and includes the fossiliferous bed so well known in that locality.