

the temperature is accurately recorded both immediately before and after passing the crystal, the authors have been able to prove definitely that the temperature at which gypsum becomes uniaxial is for sodium light 91° , for red C and greenish-blue F hydrogen light 89° , and for the violet hydrogen line near G 87° . These temperatures agree precisely with those observed for the exact superposition of the pair of images of the spectrometer slit, afforded by a 60° prism cut to give the α and β refractive indices. Owing to the large correction necessary for conduction of the crystal holder when the ordinary Fuess air-bath heating apparatus was employed, and to the difficulty in determining it, former determinations of the temperature at which a section-plate of gypsum becomes uniaxial were too high, and did not agree with the prism observations.—Dr. G. F. H. Smith: Note on a large Crystal of Anatase from the Binnental. The crystal exhibits a combination of the forms a (100), τ (313), and z (113), and the others not prominent, and it is remarkable for the fact that the faces τ have been entirely replaced by numberless tiny crystals with the forms z (113), k (112), p (111), and e (101), and the same orientation as the large crystal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRAWING ON A RED CRAG SHELL.

SIR,—I think we shall do well to be cautious in recognizing a “long-lost brother” in the Red Crag, though his credentials have been accepted by no less an authority than Sir E. Ray Lankester. At any rate I doubt whether the carving on a shell of *Pectunculus glycimervis*, cited in your last number by Dr. M. C. Stopes, strengthens the evidence in favour of his existence. I had the opportunity of examining this a few years ago and possess a photograph, which Mrs. Stopes kindly gave me at that time. The design and execution of the engraving reminded me rather of a piece of grotesque, dating from the nineteenth century, than of the efforts of Palæolithic man, as displayed on the walls of caves or in other relics of his handywork. That, however, is a matter of opinion, but what weighed even more with me when I examined the specimen was the state of the shell and the carvings. The former, especially its hinge-teeth, showed the very slight corrosion usual in Crag specimens of this *Pectunculus*, while the surface of the carved parts was smooth and comparatively fresh-looking. I do not doubt that the late Mr. Stopes was convinced that he had obtained possession of a genuine relic of Red Crag Man, but, if we could trace out the history of the specimen before it came into his hands, I think we should find this another instance of an “old friend with a new face”.

T. G. BONNEY.

STRATIGRAPHICAL NAMES.

SIR,—It is probable that few geologists whose studies are limited to a single country, or even to a single continent, have any adequate conception of the large number of names that have been proposed either for geological formations or for periods of geological time.