grit, mountain limestone (Derbyshire), North Stafford coal-fields with
millstone grit, mountain limestone near Congleton, and the Permian and
Triassic systems of Cheshire and Staffordshire. This survey has been
long looked forward to, and will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction
when published.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. D. SAINTE.

Macclesfield, April 8th, 1863.

[The bones referred to as from the gravel, which have been sent to us for examination,
are, 1, metacarpal of ruminant (Bos longifrons); 2, calcaneum of ditto; 3, fragment of
mammalian bone; 4, upper molar of ruminant (Bos of small size); 5, base of shed
antler of red deer (Cervus Elaphus). This last specimen, which is but a mere fragment,
seems to have the remains of a hole that had been drilled or worked in it previous to its
embedding, possibly for the insertion of a Celt or other instrument to which this deer's
horn served as a handle. All the bones are in a porous condition, and not in any way
petrified.—Ed. Geol.]

Glyptolepis.—Upper Ludlow Fossils.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to an error in the last
number of the 'Geologist,' at page 134. I know nothing of the claims of
Mr. T. Walker as having made known the fact that Soloptychius Fle-
mingi is in reality a Glyptolepis.* My communication to you referred sim­
ply to the detection of Keuper fossils at Ripple, near Tewkesbury.

It may be useful to some collectors if you will make it known, in a future
number of the 'Geologist,' that Samuel Sturge, shoemaker, of Ledbury,
has discovered a highly fossiliferous band of the Upper Ludlow bone-bed,
within a few miles of Ledbury. This bed is remarkably rich in spines of
fish (Onchus), and the earliest known traces of terrestrial vegetation,
which are small seeds of a plant allied to the Lycopodiaceae.

Yours very truly,

W. S. SYMONDS.

Pendock Rectory, Tewkesbury, April 4th, 1863.

Human Remains in Brick-Earth at Luton, Kent.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a few weeks ago two ske­
etons were found in a brick-field near here. The soil is brick-earth, the
top part for about 4 feet mingled with flint, below that the pure clay. The
skeletons were found between 6 and 7 feet from the surface, one lying on
the back, the other on the side, with their heads towards the north; near
them was found a triangular stone weapon, rudely formed to be wielded
with the two hands, its weight is 14 lbs. The skulls exhibit a very debased
form, the foreheads very low and receding, the back part very large; in
one the bone of the nose turns up in a very peculiar manner. They are
evidently of great antiquity, and have been undisturbed for very many
years, for above them were the decayed roots of very large trees. The
site was a large forest and hunting-ground in the reign of Elizabeth, who
had a hunting-lodge in the neighbourhood, remains of which are still in
existence. The skeletons were exhibited at a meeting of the Anthropolo­
gical Society, held on April 7th; and the stone implement will be shown
at their next meeting on the 21st. I remain, yours sincerely,

N. F. RIVERS.

Sidney Villa, Luton, Chatham, April 16th, 1863.

* The passage referred to was, by a singular error of the printer, inserted in Mr. Sy­
mond's letter instead of in "Notes and Queries." It was a note sent by Mr. James
Powrie, of Reswallie.—Ed. Geol.