

Mr. Shone. Possibly I may have overlooked some similar section, but I do not remember reading of any such subsidence in older formations. It is very remarkable that such an active agent has not been observed in the Tertiary formations of the South of England, where the beds of clay and sand are similar, and occur under the same conditions.

G. H. MORTON.

209, EDGE LANE, LIVERPOOL.
July 16th, 1892.

“CONE-IN-CONE” STRUCTURE.

SIR,—Observing that the “Cone-in-Cone” controversy still goes on in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, I beg you will permit me to remark in this connection, that the question whether this puzzling formation occurs on both sides of slabs and nodular masses of calcareous rocks, clay-ironstone, etc., *i.e.* whether the apices of the layers of cones point upwards as well as downwards or not, was set at rest long since, at all events to *my* entire satisfaction [See *GEOL. MAG.* for January, 1887, p. 17]. It seems to me that Fig. 5 therein entirely upsets Mr. Jno. Young’s theory of how this rock was formed.

Since I resided in U.S.A. my attention has repeatedly been called to double cone-in-cone (one layer over another, with the cones set in opposite directions) occurring in a certain bed of limestone in the Lower Productive Coal-measures of Western Pennsylvania, as well as in the Portage-beds of the Devonian series, upon which the place I write from is built; but as yet I have not had an opportunity of demonstrating that the said *double cone-in-cone* exists, by making a photograph of same *in situ*, which I mean to do as soon as possible, and send you a copy of. I may, however, say here, that this variety of cone-rock occurs both in flat irregular-shaped nodules or cakes, and also in beds, whenever or generally when the limestone-bed it runs in thins down to only a few inches. I do not imagine that the cone-in-cone *coal*, spoken of by Mr. Garwood in this month’s *GEOL. MAG.* (July, 1892, p. 334) can be of similar origin to that so often seen in clay-ironstones, limestones, etc. I think Mr. Garwood’s cone-formation in coal is what miners sometimes call “cockscorb coal;” a structure commonly met with in the smokeless coal-beds of Glamorganshire, and more rarely in anthracite in Pembrokeshire. The “Hard mine” seam of N. Staffordshire sometimes exhibits a somewhat similar fracture, and I once detected cone-coal in the ordinary pit-coal (bituminous) of the “main” seam in Leicestershire. It runs in the semi-bituminous coals of Liege, Belgium. I look at it in coal as a kind of crystallization.

ERIE, PENNA., U.S.A.,
14th July, 1892.

W. S. GRESLEY, F.G.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division); to be K.C.B., PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.