

of that country. Some of these old sands and gravels have been made to do duty for the "middle sands and gravels," while in other places the so-called "Upper Boulder-clay" is a glacialoid drift, a meteoric drift, or an aqueous drift, in which a few blocks or fragments of stone can be found, still retaining some ice-scratches.

WEXFORD, October 5, 1875.

G. HENRY KINAHAN.

FORMATION OF A MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—An effort is being made for the establishment of a Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Will you permit me to call the attention of your readers to this fact, and to say that I shall be happy to give information on the subject to any persons who may desire to become members.

The objects of the Society are—

To simplify Mineralogical Nomenclature.

To determine and define doubtful mineral species.

To study the *Paragenesis* of minerals.

To record instances and modes of pseudomorphism with their accompanying phenomena.

To measure, determine, and illustrate forms of crystallization, especially the irregularities and peculiarities of particular planes, or of crystals from particular localities.

To discuss systems of classification, and to establish a natural system.

To collect, record, and digest facts and statistics relating to economic mineralogy.

To promote the exchange of specimens; and, generally,

To advance the Science of mineralogy.

The rules and regulations to be ultimately adopted will be decided upon by the votes of probably the first 100 members.

57, LEMON STREET, TRURO,

September 17th, 1875.

J. H. COLLINS.

ORIGIN OF ESCARPMENTS AND CWMs.

SIR,—Several years ago you kindly published a number of articles by me on Denudation, and likewise the answers they elicited from several well-known geologists. The substance of these articles was afterwards incorporated with my work entitled "Scenery of England and Wales, its Character and Origin," in which, among other subjects, I entered into a detailed consideration of the origin of escarpments and cwms, especially the very typical cwms of North Wales. Since then Mr. Kinahan has written a work on the Surface-geology of Ireland, which to a great extent is a repetition in different words of the kind of arguments I adopted in reference to England and Wales; and Mr. Goodchild in several recent articles in the *GEOL. MAG* has (evidently without being aware of what I had written) not only used many of my arguments against Subaërialism in substance, but, in several cases, coincidentally expressed them in nearly the same words. This will be seen from a comparison of some portions of Mr. Goodchild's articles with the following quotations from my work on England and Wales:—"Carrying away the blocks and fragments, the removal of which must, in a general way, have kept pace with the recession of the cliffs. . . . the power of a moving crust of land-ice several thousand feet thick to excavate cwm-shaped