

been found in the heap of rubbish near the Wych, which was thrown out in the construction of the tunnel through the hills. Three of these specimens are in my own possession, and there are at least two others in the collection of Dr. Grindrod, of Malvern; besides which, if I have not been misinformed, there is a specimen from the same locality in the cabinet either of Mr. Fletcher or of Mr. Gray, of Hagley. The most fully grown of these Malvern specimens corresponds to Mr. Lindström's fig. 2 in size, but they are all of them more depressed in form than his fig. 1, and have the point more curved upwards. Moreover, most of the specimens have grown up in a somewhat spiral manner, giving a slight twist to the body of the coral. (See *GEOL. MAG.*, Vol. III., pp. 356 and 406, Plate XIV.)

The species first appears in the flaggy beds of the May Hill Sandstone in the Gullet Wood, near Eastnor Obelisk, above the purple sandstones, as a mould, and in this condition appears to be identical with the *Petraia quadrata*, McCoy, from the Upper Silurian rocks of Ireland (*Sil. Foss.* t. 4, f. 18). The tunnel specimens are from the shales interbedded with the Woolhope limestone, or base of the Wenlock Shale; but the specimen referred to in Mr. Davidson's note appears to belong to a higher position in the series, for if by "Upper Wenlock Shales" it is intended to indicate the shales above the limestones, these shales, notwithstanding the Wenlock aspect of their fossil fauna, are considered on good authority to belong to the base of the Ludlow series.

There is nothing like an operculum to any of the Malvern specimens. Believe me, dear sir, yours very truly,

HARVEY B. HOLL.

WORCESTER, August 4th.

EOZOÏN IN BOHEMIA AND BAVARIA.

DEAR SIR,—IN YOUR MAGAZINE for July there is, in the article "EOZOÏN IN BOHEMIA AND IN BAVARIA," the following passage:—"Dr. A. Fritsch has found Annelid-marks in this Grauwacke at Przibram; and Dr. Reuss has detected Crinoidal and Foraminiferal remains in a limestone equivalent to the above near Reichenstein."

This remark contains several errors,¹ which I beg leave to correct.

1. The Annelid-marks are not found at Przibram, but in the dark blue "Kieselschiefer" at Labkovitz, at Skrej, and in the Scharka valley, near Prague. This Kieselschiefer belongs to the Przibram schists. (*Barrande's Etage B.*)

2. The Crinoidal and Foraminiferal (?) remains are not detected by Professor Reuss, and not found near Reichenstein, but I found them myself in September, 1864 and August, 1865 in the black limestone at Pankratz near Reichenberg. This black limestone, which belongs to the range of the "Teschkengebirge," lies between Phillits, and its age is still very doubtful, its external appearance most resembles Mountain Limestone. The Crinoids have a nice

¹ Introduced partly by Gümbel, partly by T. R. J., translator.—A. F.

5-radiate star in the centre, some have only a round spot. The second kind of fossil is a snail-like irregular spiral of 1" diameter, and its foraminiferal character is still very doubtful. Both will be very soon figured and described.

Yours truly,

ANTON : FRITSCH, M.D.

ROYAL BOHEMIAN MUSEUM,
PRAGUE, July, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLOROPAL IN CORNWALL.—Professor A. H. Church announces in the *Chemical News* (August 10th), that "Chloropal occurs abundantly in a granite quarry close to an old tin-mine known as Carclase. This mine (Wheal Ludcote), now worked mainly for China-stone and China-clay, is not far from St. Austell, in Cornwall. The Chloropal occurs with fluor in the fissures of the granite, and resembles that variety of Chloropal which has been termed "gramenite," from Menzenberg, near Bonn."

CRYSTALLIZED STEPHANITE AND ARGENTITE FROM CORNWALL.—On a specimen of indistinctly crystallized Argentite associated with filiform Native Silver, from an abandoned mine, the Wheal Ludcott, near Liskeard, Cornwall, I have observed some very characteristic crystals of Stephanite, the Melan-glanz of the Germans. The crystals are very brilliant and in short prisms about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long by 1 thick. Colour black, like Iron-glance; streak black; before the blowpipe, on charcoal, yields no perceptible trace of Arsenic, but deposits a sublimate of Oxide of Antimony; and with borax, yields a globule of Silver. Though found in comparative abundance in some countries, it has not hitherto been recorded as occurring in a crystallized state in the British Isles, but is said to have been found massive and pulverulent at Wheal Duchy and Herland, in Cornwall.

In the same locality specimens of Argentite have been found crystallized in well-defined cubo-octahedrons, nearly half an inch in thickness. These are by far the largest crystals of this mineral yet discovered in Britain. T. D.

DR. GREVILLE'S DIATOMACEÆ.—The extensive collection of *Diatomaceæ*, belonging to the late Dr. Greville, together with all his notes and drawings, has become the property of the Botanical Department of the British Museum. It includes the specimens of the Recent and Post-tertiary species described by the late Professor Gregory, many of which are very obscure. Added to the type-collection of Professor Smith, the original monographer of this tribe of British plants now in the Museum, it will make the National collection invaluable to every student of the *Diatomaceæ*.