

aerial or submarine deposit of prior age to the higher Limestones in the series, which elsewhere rest upon this bed.

I may mention that I possess some exceedingly beautiful specimens of miniature basaltic-like columns in common brick-clay, that were picked up by a friend in a field where clay had been burnt for agricultural purposes. These resemble very closely the columnar clay in the Tideswell quarry.

In reference to another subject, I may remark that in going to and from the quarry in question, I passed, on each occasion, through that part of Millers Dale where the Rev. T. G. Bonney (see *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, Vol. VII., p. 267) says he found apparent burrowings in Limestone. I sought carefully for these hollowed Limestones, but found none; and I am driven to the belief that Mr. Bonney, in his hurried visit, mistook a bed of Toadstone—a trap-bed much lower in the series than the one above mentioned and which runs along the valley at the road-level for a great distance—for Limestone, and that the vesicular cavities which abound therein were mistaken for the borings of animals. This error could of course only have arisen from a very hasty examination of the locality.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, 14 Nov., 1870.

EDWIN BROWN, F.G.S.

BURIED SEA-CLIFFS *v.* FAULTS.

SIR,—In your number for April, at page 192, is a paragraph headed “Buried Sea-cliffs *versus* Faults.” This met a reply by Mr. H. B. Woodward in the Magazine for May, with whose remarks I fully concur. I wish to add, that in the year 1846, at the Meeting of the British Association at Southampton, I showed a section of the railway between Bristol and Taunton. At four places the sections were enlarged, one of which represented, on the scale of 40 feet to the inch, the Uphill cutting. An abstract of my communication appears at page 59 of “Reports of Sections,” vol. for 1846, and in it occurs the following paragraph:—“At the Uphill section, not only are violent dislocations of the Red Marls and Lias produced, so that the Lias-beds dip at an angle of 70° or more towards the plane of intersection between the Lias and the Limestone, which plane itself dips in the same direction, but in addition, the igneous rock appears in full force; and it clearly bears relation, not only to the fault which brings into juxtaposition the Limestone and Lias, but to an extensive fault in the Limestone itself, by which the whole series of beds on one side differs from that on the other.”

My principal object in writing this is to state that these sections were deposited in the Jermyn Street Museum, and may be seen on application. An examination of the Uphill cutting will satisfy any person that it cannot be adduced in evidence of the theory of “Buried Sea-cliffs *versus* Faults.”

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