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'THE GEOLOGIST'

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NOTICES OF RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Discovery of a New Species of Plesiosaurus.—E. C. Hartsinck Day, Esq., F.G.S. (our local correspondent for Charmouth), has recently obtained the most perfect *Plesiosaurus* ever discovered upon the Dorsetshire coast. It was found between Charmouth and Lyme Regis, in a bed of marl, intercalated between two of the uppermost beds of the Lower Lias Limestone. It comes, therefore, from about the middle of the zone of *Ammonites Bucklandi*. The specimen, 13 ft. in length, exhibits the entire dorsal view of the skeleton, with very few bones displaced. With a large head is associated a beautifully-preserved lower jaw filled with long curved teeth; the cervical vertebræ exhibit well the characteristic pleurapophyses; the dorsal vertebræ and the ribs are, as well as the other parts, brought out into strong relief, and even the pelvic bones of the under side are partly shown *in situ*; the tail, though less well preserved, is, as a whole, in position; but the great perfection of the specimen lies in the completeness of the four limbs or paddles, of which not only are nearly all the numerous bones preserved, but they are all, excepting a few of the ultimate small ones, perfectly undisturbed from their original arrangement and relative position. It is gratifying to learn that this magnificent Enaliosaurian relic makes an addition to our knowledge of the Liassic fauna, as it is a new species of the genus, differing in important points from those hitherto known. This specimen has now, we understand, been purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, and will shortly be described by Professor Owen.

Organic Remains in the Laurentian Rocks of Canada.—Examinations by the Geological Surveyors of Canada during the past year have furnished additional evidence that the oldest known stratified rocks, constituting the great Laurentian system, are divided into two unconformable groups—the ‘Labrador series’ and the ‘Laurentian series,’ the former resting unconformably upon the latter or the true Laurentian rocks.

In 1852 there were discovered in the Laurentian limestone of the Ottawa an organic form resembling the coral *Stromatocerium*. Last year there were detected in the serpentine-limestone of Grenville, of true Laurentian age, an organism which Dr. Dawson describes as that of a Foraminifer growing in large sessile patches, after the manner of *Carpenteria*, but of much greater dimensions, and presenting minute points which reveal a structure resembling that of other foraminiferal forms, as for example *Calcarina* and *Nummulina*; and to which he has given the name of *Eozoön Canadense*.*

Large portions of the Laurentian limestone appear to be made up of these organisms, mixed with other fragments, which suggest com-

* Canad. Nat. and Geol., April 1864.

parisons with Crinoids and other calcareous fossils, but cannot be distinctly determined. Some of the limestones are more or less coloured by carbonaceous matter, exhibiting evidences of organic structure, probably vegetable. — *American Journal of Science*, March, 1864, p. 273.

NEW CORNISH MINERAL ('Langite').—Professor N. S. Maskelyne exhibited at the meeting of the Geological Society, on the 8th inst., some beautiful specimens of a new mineral recently discovered in Cornwall, which he proposes to name 'Langite,' in honour of Professor Victor von Lang, of the University of Gratz, and formerly of the Department of Mineralogy in the British Museum. It consists of a basic sulphate of copper, insoluble in water, and is disposed as an incrustation upon very soft 'Killas' slate in masses of a rich blue colour, accompanied by minute crystals belonging to the prismatic system. It was obtained from Mr. Talling, dealer in minerals, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

New Ironstone Deposits in Yorkshire.—Ironstone has been found recently in several localities on the North Yorkshire moors; for instance, at Blisdale, and in the whole of the valleys opening to the Vale of Pickering.—*Colliery Guardian*, May 28, 1864.

MEETINGS OF THE FIELD-CLUBS AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Field-meeting at Llangollen on the 13th and 14th of July. The members of the Manchester Geological Society are expected to attend. (The field-meeting at Bidston Hill will be held soon afterwards.) *

COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—On July 21st, Ross; August 17th, Cheltenham; September 14th, Bath.

TRIGN NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—July 22nd, Torquay, in conjunction with the Devon County Association and other scientific societies; August 16th, Buckland Woods and Holme Chase, near Ashburton; September 13th, Dunsford, Clifford Bridge, and Fulford Park.

MALVERN NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—July 21st, Ross, to meet the Cotteswold Club; August 17th, Cheltenham; September 14th, Bath.

TYNESIDE NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—July —, Fern Islands and North Sunderland; August 19th, Stanhope; September 14th, Rosehill; October 6th, Marsden.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—July 28th, Ancram; August 25th, Bamburgh; September 29th (annual meeting), Berwick.

DUDLEY AND MIDLAND GEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND FIELD-CLUB.—July 14th and 15th, Llangollen, to meet the Liverpool Geological Society, the Manchester Geological Society, and the Oswestry and North Wales Field-club; August 17th, Cheltenham, to meet the Cotteswold and Malvern Field-clubs; September 6th, Hagley and Halesowen; August 2nd (ordinary monthly meeting), Dudley; August 3rd, the Warwickshire Naturalists' Club will visit Dudley, and members of this society will be invited to meet them.

SEVERN VALLEY NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—Thursday, August 4th, Stiper Stones; Thursday, September 8th, Linley.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB.—August 3rd, Dudley, to meet the Dudley Geological Society.
