REPORT BY MR. W. F. GWINNELL.

SEPTEMBER 20TH.

The members left Broadford pier by boat at 8.20 a.m., landed at Mallaig at 11.20 a.m., and left by train at 1.15 p.m. for Fort William and the South. The weather conditions being somewhat improved the Director was able to point out some of the salient features of the grand scenery of Loch Alsh and the Sound of Sleat.

REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE CORONATION EXHIBITION, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1911.

BY DR. J. W. EVANS.

THE object of the visit was the inspection of the Geological Division of the Science Section. Dr. Evans to whom the organisation of this portion of the section had been entrusted had suggested that it should be formed entirely of contributions by members of the Geologists' Association illustrating its work. The idea was warmly taken up by the executive and members of the Association and the result has been a display of fossils, rock-specimens, prehistorics, photographs, maps, sections and models of which they may well be proud. The exhibits occupied the eastern side of a large gallery between the Uxbridge Road and Wood Lane entrances. The length of 175 ft. allotted to the Division was divided into seven "bays" by partitions which projected from the wall to a distance of 10 ft. In each bay were one or more glass cases, while the walls were covered by maps, sections and photographs, and shelves carrying specimens for which there was not room in the cases.

The following is a very condensed synopsis of the exhibits in the order in which they were examined, commencing at the southern end:

Bay No. 1.—Mainly devoted to Cretaceous specimens.

Fossil fish from the Chalk, including *Glyphea cretacea* (Mc Coy) and *Protospharena* Leidy (the President, W. Hill).

Chalk fossils, comprising characteristic species from the different zones, and specimens illustrating the mode of growth of flints (G. E. Dibley).

Fossils from the Lower Greensand and Chloritic Marl and Tertiary Beds of the Isle of Wight, and fossils in flints from a section of sands and clays at Highport near Ventnor (F. L. Watkins).

Gault fossils from Folkestone (W. F. Gwinnell).

Six-inch maps showing the outcrops of the different zones of the Upper Chalk in the Isle of Wight (C. Davies Sherborn).

Specimens of the publications of the Association and the volume of the "Geologist" for 1858, lent by A. L. Leach containing (pp. 356, 401, 446 and 449) correspondence which led to the formation of the Association.

Bay No. 2.—Further examples of the publications of the Association, including specimens of the illustrations.

Map of England showing the localities visited by the Association in the 53 years of its existence (G. W. Young).

Photographs of groups of the Members of the Association at Bovey Tracy, 1900 (enlarged from a negative lent by Dr. A. K. Coomáráswamy); Oswestry, 1908 (Miss Mary S. Johnston) and Tenby, 1909 (A. L. Leach).

Maps showing the localities in Dorset and Somerset examined by the Association in the Whitsuntide Excursion, 1911 (W. P. D. Stebbing).

Photographs illustrating the visit of the Association to the Yorkshire Dales in the summer of 1910 (Douglas Leighton).

Sponges and other fossils from the Faringdon Sands, and a typical series of Corallian fossils (Llewellyn Treacher).

Zone ammonites from the Lias of Yorks and Dorset (James Francis).

Concretions and photographs of concretionary structures from the Magnesian Limestone (Dr. George Abbott).

Geological lantern slides (W. P. Young).

Bay No. 3.—A typical series of rocks and fossils illustrating the visits of the Association to North Devon in the summer of 1896 and Easter, 1910, extending from the Foreland Grits to the Upper Culm and accompanied by a large scale section from north to south (J. G. Hamling).

Devonian fossils from the Eifel for comparison with those from Devonshire (F. Jänchen).

Fossils from the Bolland of the Mid-Pennine area illustrating the fauna of the "knoll" beds of the Carboniferous Limestone (Dr. Alfred Wilmore).

Photographs illustrating the geology of Tenby and the neighbourhood (A. L. Leach).

Bay No. 4.—Collection illustrating the zoning of the Carboniferous Limestone at the Avon Gorge, near Bristol. It included the typical zone fossils, and, in the case of the corals, thin sections illustrating their structure and variation in time (Dr. A. Vaughan).

The rest of the bay was devoted to the geology of the neighbourhood of St. David's, which was visited by the Association at Easter, 1911, under the direction of J. F. N. Green, who

showed his original 6 in. maps, a 1 in. map, indicating the localities examined by the Association, and numerous specimens from the Peibidian and Cambrian rocks, as well as enlargements of thin sections, photographs and a large-scale section across the area, prepared by W. Rupert Jones in accordance with his sketches. A. L. Leach showed diagrams and photographs, as well as specimens of the igneous rocks from the same region described by Dr. Elsdon, who exhibited lantern slides of microscopic sections of these rocks. Dr. F. L. Kitchin showed a series of fossils from the Cambrian Rocks; and other fossils, rock-specimens and photographs were shown by T. Whitehead, W. P. D. Stebbing, W. Saunders, A. M. McGregor, R. W. Pocock, E. W. Tunbridge, and Lady McRobert.

Bay No. 5.—A collection of fossils and petrological specimens, illustrating the visit of the Association to North Wales in the summer of 1909, with 6 in. geological maps (W. G. Fearnside).

Præ-Cambrian Rocks of the Midlands (E. W. Tunbridge).

Maps, photographs, and specimens to illustrate the visit of the Association to Fort William and Skye in September, 1911 (W. F. Gwinnell).

Photographs and models to illustrate the same excursion (R. F. Gwinnell).

A collection of Rhætic fossils (W. F. Gwinnell).

Petrological specimens, to illustrate the geology of Charnwood Forest, visited by the Association in September, 1909, 1910, 1911 (B. Stracey).

Metamorphic rocks from the Lizard and the north of Scotland (A. H. Williams).

Bay No. 6.—A collection of Pliocene fossils from East Anglia, illustrating the gradual change of the climate from warm to boreal conditions (P. G. H. Boswell).

Rocks, fossils, photographs and palæoliths illustrating the characters of the High Terrace River Drift of Dartford Heath, Kent, including transported specimens of the Arngrove stone described by Dr. Morley Davies (R. H. Chandler and A. L. Leach).

Palæoliths from localities visited by the Association (Llewellyn Treacher).

Palæoliths from the neighbourhood of Hitchin (personally collected by the President, W. Hill).

Maps, photographs, and palæoliths, illustrating the swallow holes and drift of Malling and other localities near Maidstone. Microliths from below Boulder Clay near Melford, Suffolk. Photographs illustrating the results of the excavation of the dolmen at Coldrum, near Malling, where many skulls were found (F. J. Bennett).

Bay No. 7.—Collections illustrating the visits of the Association to Brittany, Paris, and Auvergne, (Miss Mary S. Johnston).

Map illustrating the route of the Association in the excursion to Norway in the summer of 1911, prepared by W. Rupert Jones from information supplied by H. W. Monckton.

Specimens from the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge illustrating the occurrence of fossils in "knoll" limestone at the Chair of Kildare, Ireland, in the Keisley Limestone of East Yorkshire and the Leptæna Limestone of Sweden, all at the same horizon (Dr. John E. Marr).

Fossils from the Leptæna Limestone of Dalecarlia, Sweden (Miss Margaret G. Crosfield).

Structural map illustrating the great lines of faulting in Sweden and geological maps of Kinekulle mountain, issued in connection with the Geological Congress (Dr. J. W. Evans).

Boulders from the glacial drift of Eastern England (R. H. Rastall).

Rocks from Ross Island collected by R. E. Priestley (Dr. T. F. Sibley).

Photographs of the recent eruption of Matavanu in the Island of Savali, German Samoa, and of volcanic phenomena in Hawaii and New Zealand (Dr. Tempest Anderson).

Example of William Smith's Geological Maps of the English Counties, published between 1819 and 1824. Geological intersector, invented in 1836 by John Phillips for obtaining the real from the apparent dip (F. W. Rudler, I.S.O.).

Geological Sections across the London Basin and the Weald, and in the neighbourhood of Headley, Surrey (George MacDonald Davies).

The time officially fixed for the commencement was 3 o'clock, but long before this a large number of members had collected in the gallery. Explanations of exhibits were made by F. J. Bennett, A. L. Leach, Dr. Morley Davies, G. E. Dibley, W. G. Fearnside, James Francis, R. Ford, W. F. Gwynnell, Miss Johnston, L. Treacher, Dr. Vaughan, and A. H. Williams, as well as by Dr. Evans, in cases in which the exhibitors were unable to be present.

Attention was also called to the Anthropological, Astronomical, Palæontological, and Mineralogical exhibits, which presented many points of geological interest; but there was no time to examine them in detail. A demonstration was then given by Mr. J. W. Bamfylde of the Seismological apparatus, including a full-sized seismograph, in the Machinery Hall.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Evans, the Exhibitors and Mr. Bamfylde was moved by the President, and cordially adopted. In his reply Dr. Evans referred to the facilities and assistance afforded by the officials of the Exhibition, and especially by the Curator of the Science Section, Mr. J. H. Leonard.