The following table gives the order of the beds :

Carboniferous	...	...	Limestone of Quenon.
Mid. Devonian	...	...	Schists and Greywackes of Fret.
Lower Devonian	...	...	Greywacke of Faou.
"	"	...	Limestone of Bois Roux.
"	"	...	Greywacke of Faou.
"	"	...	Sandstones of Gahard and La Boë.
"	"	...	Nodular Shales of Grenelais.
Silurian	...	...	} Sandstones of Andouillé.
Ordovician	...	...	
Brioverian	...	...	Sandstone of St. Germain-sur-Ille, and May (Calvados).
			Schists of Rennes and St. Lo.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXCURSION TO LAVAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1899.

(Report by R. S. HERRIES.)

IN response to a kind invitation from M. and Madame Oehlert, a party, numbering eleven, travelled from St. Malo to Laval on Wednesday, May 24th, in order to see the fossiliferous beds of that district. After dinner they repaired to the house of M. Oehlert, and were most hospitably entertained by their kind host and hostess.

On Thursday, May 25th, the party started in a brake under the direction of M. Oehlert, being accompanied by Madame Oehlert, and M. Lebesconte, who had come over from Rennes. The route taken was in a northerly direction, following the course of the Mayenne, and at right angles to the strike of the various beds. The following succession of beds in descending order was thus passed over :

CARBONIFEROUS	.	.	{ Shales.
			{ Limestones.
			{ Conglomerates.
DEVONIAN	.	.	{ Limestones and shales.
? SILURIAN	.	.	{ Sandstones with <i>Orthis monnieri</i> .
			Folded beds.
ORDOVICIAN	.	.	{ Slates.
			{ Armorican sandstone.
PRE-CAMBRIAN	.	.	Shales and conglomerates.
GRANITE.			

On reaching the edge of the great granite mass at Montflours the road to the west was taken as far as Andouillé, where a halt was made for luncheon. Just south of the village an opening by the roadside afforded an abundant supply of Ordovician fossils. The beds were now crossed in reverse order, and the next stopping place was at the great limestone quarries of St. Germain-le-Fouilloux, which yielded numbers of Lower Devonian fossils. Two smaller quarries were visited between St. Germain and St. Jean-sur-Mayenne, where the road of the morning was rejoined.

At both these points the limestone was found to be very rich.

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In returning a stop was made at Chagné to inspect the limestone quarries of Carboniferous age. The party returned to Laval well satisfied with their day's work, and loaded with specimens. At dinner at the hotel Mr. Whidborne proposed a vote of thanks to M. and Madame Oehlert for all their kindness, which was heartily responded to.

On the following morning a visit was paid to the museum, and the exceedingly well arranged local collections were inspected under the guidance of M. Oehlert, after which the members walked to the railway station and left for their various destinations.

EXCURSION TO BUSHEY AND HARROW WEALD.

SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1899.

Director : REV. J. F. BLAKE, M.A.

(*Report by THE DIRECTOR.*)

THIS was a cycling excursion in conjunction with the Hertfordshire Naturalists' Field Club, under the guidance of Mr. John Hopkinson.

The members of the two societies met at the chalk-pit on the north side of the railway at Bushey, where they verified the proximity of the outcrop of the Chalk to the Tertiary beds, to be later examined. The horizon of the Chalk here is not the highest in the country, though the highest in this district, as the Tertiary beds overlap different members of the uppermost Cretaceous formation. Above the chalk is here seen a mass of yellow sand, and at its base some large pebble gravel. Elsewhere, above the pebbles came some brick-earth, and it was thought that the purity both of the sand and clay indicated that neither had been moved far, but were the relics of Tertiary strata formerly extending farther northwards than at present.

On the road going south, good exposures were seen in a new excavation of the same coarse gravel at a much lower level indicative that their deposition took place after the main excavation of the valley.

At the Bushey Pit, the basal beds of the London Clay with a band of pebbles was seen, and underneath came the sandy clays of the Woolwich and Reading series with very slight indications of fossils, while at the base were ferruginous sands and pebbles worked for about 8 ft. without approaching the bottom. On one side of the pit were observed some curious bands of whiter rock more compact and calcareous than usual, which not being seen on the opposite side of the pit, were taken to be a local variation of the Woolwich beds.

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