

well seen at Bawdsey Cliff, as pointed out by Mr. S. V. Wood, in his "Supplement to the Crag Mollusca" (Pal. Soc.), p. v. In the Walton Naze section, oblique lamination and false bedding are conspicuous features.

The palæontology of the Red Crag has been carefully studied by Mr. Alfred Bell, who, in his paper "On the English Crag" (Proc. Geol. Assoc., vol. ii., p. 185), enumerates 170 species from the Walton Naze deposit, of which 116 species are found also in the Coralline Crag. This large proportion of species common to the two deposits is very noteworthy, and when it is also found that there is an absence from the Walton Crag of several forms occurring in the Red Crag of other localities, the evidence is strong for considering the Walton Naze deposit to be older than the Red Crag of Suffolk. After examining the cliffs for a considerable distance along the coast, the Members returned to Walton, where they dined together, and then took the train for London.

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## VISIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

JULY 13TH, 1872.

*Directors* :—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., &c., and RICHARD DAINTREE, Esq., F.G.S.

The object of this visit was to inspect the fossils, ores and other minerals from the Colony of Queensland, which had been brought together by Mr. R. Daintree, F.G.S., and the specimens of gems in the jewellery department of the Exhibition.

Having assembled in the Queensland Annexe, the visitors were addressed by Mr. Daintree, who described the fossils and minerals which indicate the wealth of Queensland, both in coal and metals; and gave an interesting account of the physical features of the Colony. A nugget of gold, valued at £500, attracted great attention, and the large masses of native copper, as well as the splendid slabs of malachite (green carbonate of copper), convinced the Members of the great abundance of copper in Queensland.

After thanking Mr. Daintree for his instructive lecture, the party left the Queensland Annexe, and followed Professor Tennant to the collections of jewellery, and listened with great interest to his lucid remarks on the gems of which there were exhibited so

many fine examples. The attention of the visitors was then drawn to the specimens of imitation gems, and the characters by which real stones may be distinguished from false were described. The Professor subsequently led the way to the Gem Collection in the South Kensington Museum, and then pointed out the most remarkable and curious stones and pearls of that fine collection. The cordial thanks of the visitors were given to Professor Tennant for his lecture, and for his courteous attention to the many questions of his hearers.

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### EXCURSION TO LUDLOW AND THE LONGMYNDS, JULY 22ND TO 27TH, 1872.

*Directors* :—Professor MORRIS, F.G.S., Hon. Memb. Geol. Assoc., the Rev. J. D. LA TOUCHE, B.A., and ROBERT LIGHTBODY, Esq., F.G.S.

After the Members had assembled in Ludlow Castle, the Upper Ludlow rocks on the right bank of the Teme were examined, and Mr. Lightbody gave his reasons for considering the “Aymestry Limestone” to be represented at a point near the old bridge, although the species usually found in that rock, the *Pentamerus Knightii*, is not found here. The Upper Ludlow contains *Chonetes lata* in great abundance, and scarcely a fragment of the rock was picked up without this species being seen upon the surface. From the high ground by the river side the valley of the Teme may be advantageously seen. The river here flows through a gorge in the Upper Ludlow rocks, with the castle and the town of Ludlow on the left bank, while the “Old Red” country extends beyond to the Cleve Hills, the igneous summits of which commandingly rise to the east, surrounded by the Coal Measures. The well-known section in Ludford-lane, showing the “Bone-bed,” was then visited. This “Bone-bed,” or “gingerbread” as it is sometimes called from its appearance, is in places not more than a quarter of an inch thick, and is found only after careful search. The fragments of the remains of fish which it contains were, until comparatively recently, the oldest fish remains known.

The following day (Tuesday) was devoted to an examination of sections of the Aymestry Limestone, Lower Ludlow, and Wenlock rocks, occurring in the course of a route of about twenty miles.