

conditions of glaciation in the Isle of Man, where the highest summit, over 2,000 feet above present sea-level, has been striated transversely to the direction of the hill-range by ice which must have risen considerably above the summit, while there is strong evidence that the same ice-sheet filled up the adjacent basin, now occupied by the Irish Sea, which was certainly in existence before the glaciation. And indeed, since I know that this reviewer accepts the 'land-ice theory' for our glacial drifts he would find no dearth of instances where the geological evidence is incompatible with the restriction supported by Professor Schwarz.

Furthermore, I have reason to believe that the reviewer gathered from at least one physicist that the calculation in question would not be trustworthy under the conditions of a moving ice-sheet. In short, this reviewer and I are at one in concluding that the evidence for the past and present existence of ice of greater thickness than 1,600 feet is so strong that the physicists who wish to apply this limitation may be advised, in their own interest, to revise their calculations.

G. W. LAMPLUGH.

NOTTINGHAM.

November 7th, 1906.

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#### THE KEISLEY LIMESTONE.

SIR,—While welcoming Dr. Marr's paper on the Keisley limestone, in your November issue, as a most important addition to our knowledge of that rock, I should like to point out a slight inaccuracy repeated from his and Nicholson's previous paper on the Cross Fell inlier—a mistake discovered several years ago while accompanying Professor P. F. Kendall's field class in Westmorland.

Dr. Marr says (quoting from the previous paper)—“at a point where a tributary stream (Rundale Beck) enters Swindale from the east,” etc. This should be *Small Burn*, and not Rundale Beck.

His description of the *Staurocephalus* limestone applies to the beds below the junction of Small Burn and Swindale Beck, while around the junction of Rundale (or Great Rundale) Beck and Swindale Beck, about 220 yards further south, the Stockdale shales are developed, into which a lamprophyre dyke is intruded, as shown in the section on the map accompanying the paper on the Cross Fell inlier.

The streams are correctly named in the description of this area in the Survey Memoir on “The Geology of Appleby, Ullswater, and Haweswater” (pp. 36 and 41).

The names of the streams are taken from the 6-inch Ordnance Map, and I take this opportunity of pointing out the mistake, so that strangers to the district may not be misled by the wrong naming of the stream, if they should ever wish to make a closer acquaintance with this interesting bed in the field.

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12, NORWOOD TERRACE, LEEDS.

November 8th, 1906.

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