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Of this and the Greenland lemming there are teeth, jaws, and bones of several individuals. Like the reindeer they imply the prevalence of a cold climate, when the higher level alluvium was formed.

Near the old church at Fisherton, a deposit of gravel, sand, and clay occurs in patches six or eight feet thick at a somewhat higher elevation than the brick-earth already mentioned, and which therefore, Dr. Blackmore considers, and no doubt with reason, of somewhat older date. In the gravel no organic remains have yet been met with but three flint implements, two of them of the oval Amiens type, and stained of a yellow colour like the ochreous gravel in which they lay. On the top of the gravel is a more modern soil, 18 inches deep, from the bottom part of which Roman pottery has been dug out, showing how little change in the configuration of the surface has taken place since the time when the Romans were established there.

We may conclude that the fabricators of the flint tools were at least as old as the fossil mammalia above enumerated.*

The large unrolled flints observed by me under the brick-earth, and the loose chalk rubble on which they rest, seem to indicate the waste of the chalk by the dissolving action of water charged with carbonic acid, a waste which may have gone on after the old alluvium was deposited. Mr. J. Evans, F.G.S., has suggested to me that the deepening of many valleys in the chalk by gently flowing streams which have no mechanical power of erosion is constantly carried on by the dissolving power of the water, which conveys annually a considerable volume of carbonate of lime to the sea, representing in the course of ages enormous masses of solid matter gently and insensibly subtracted and chiefly from the lower part of each valley.

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(p. 183-186.)

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS BY M. LARTET ON THE RESULTS OF HIS THIRD VISIT TO THE SEPULCHRAL VAULT OF AURIGNAC.

THE following new and hitherto unpublished particulars respecting the Aurignac burial-place were kindly communicated by M. Lartet,

* See The Geologist Magazine for Oct. 1863. The author has also derived part of the information above detailed from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Blackmore, dated Nov. 7, 1863.