Hastings sand, when generally it lay always on the Weald clay.

The change effected on land and sea areas at the end of the Jura period was on a very grand scale in Europe as well as in America; and the Neocomian or Lower Cretaceous was not deposited in many portions of central Europe, especially in England, except at the little corner of Speeton, on the Yorkshire coast; and in the United States the Neocomian, even more limited than in Europe, was confined to Texas, the Indian Territory and southern Kansas.

One word of explanation on the use in France and Switzerland of the name 'Puberckian,' to designate the upper Tithonic or Berriasian. From the beginning, in 1848 and 1859, I showed that the name was wrongly applied to strata much younger than the Purbeck beds of England. The position of the *Hemicidaris Purbeckensis*, found in the first beds of the Salins limestone, authorize the correlation of the Puberckian of England with the base of the calcaires porlandiens or Lower Tithonic of the Jura. And the Purbeckian of the Jura Mountains, so well described by Gustave Maillard in his well known monograph (*Mém. Soc. Paléont. Suisse*, Vol. XI., Genéve, 1884), correspond and is the equivalent of the lower portion of the Spilsby sandstone of Lamplugh and Pavlow; it is to say, it represents in the Jura the base of the Speeton clay of England, instead of being correlated to the Purbeck beds of the Island of Portland.

CORRELATION OF THE ENGLISH AND EAST FRENCH FORMATIONS.

	England.	*Eastern France.*	
Speeton.	Tealby limestone.	Urgonian or Upper Neocomian.	Neocomian.
	Tealby clay.		
	Claxby ironstone.	Hauterivian or Middle Neocomian.	
	Spilsby sandstone.	Valengian or Lower Neocomian.	
	Weald clay.	Jura—Portlandian limestone.	
	Hastings sands.	Ardéche—Upper, Middle and	
	Purbeck beds.	Lower Tithonic.	
	Portland stone or *Exogyra virgula* zone.	Portlandian marls or *Exogyra virgula* zone.	

The correlation of the Wealden of England with the Tithonic of Franche-Comté, Switzerland, Savoy, Dauphiné, etc., is a beautiful work awaiting the careful researches of English geologists, and it is to be hoped that Mr. George William Lamplugh, now on the staff of the Geological Survey, who has done such good service at the geology of Speeton, will continue the work so well begun forty-eight years ago by Edward Forbes, so well traced in 1855 by John Phillips, and now so well advocated by Prof. O. C. Marsh.

JULES MARCOU.

CAMBRIDGE, January 1, 1897.

COMPLIMENT OR PLAGIARISM.

THE carefully prepared reply of Professors Beman and Smith (SCIENCE, p. 61) is disingenuous. Professor Halsted would gladly have printed in parallel columns the whole of his section, *Partition of a Perigon* (Elements, 151), which reappears in Beman and Smith, p. 179, as 'Partition of *the* Perigon.' As I made this section myself, I feel safe in asserting that it never before occurred in any geometry in the English language; but how could I ask the editor of SCIENCE to reprint it simply because Professors Beman and Smith had reprinted it? They deliberately say, "the *order* of the problems: To bisect a perigon, to trisect a perigon, to cut a perigon into five equal parts, to cut a perigon into fifteen equal parts," etc., "may be found in Newcomb's Geometry." (SCIENCE, p. 61.)

With Newcomb's book now in my hand, I assert that not one of these problems occurs therein. Next they assert that the word 'perigon' is 'found in several geometries.' If, in English, they mean Halsted's Metrical Geometry, 1881; Halsted's Elements, 1885; Halsted's Elementary Synthetic, 1892; Beman and Smith, 1895. The statement is disingenuous. If they knew of any other they would have named it.

GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED.

THE METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE AT PARIS. A CORRECTION.

ON page 17 the last sentence of the first paragraph of my report should read as follows: "No one came from either Spain or Brazil, as was not the case at Munich, but Italy, Belgium, Canada and Mexico each sent a delegate to Paris, the two latter countries participating for the first time in an international meeting."