detected no longer. "It strikes one as a melancholy reflection," we find him saying, "when leaving this deserted quarry, where the wild whistle of the mountain sheep shows how seldom their solitude is invaded, that these relics of former creations, which, if preserved to science, might have added an interesting page to the world's history, should have thus perished by the hand of man at so recent a period, after having remained safely stored up in the cabinet of nature for so many ages, and throughout so many awful revolutions." I may here add, however, that shells have since been detected in the limestones of the Wrae Hill, both by Mr. Nicol himself, and by Mr. Robert Chambers, and the discovery of Sir James fully verified. In 1842, one of the members of our Royal Physical Society, Mr. William Rhind, published his brief but interesting treatise on the "Geology of Scotland." And in referring, in a general notice, to our Grauwacke deposits, we find him stating, that the "formation" to which they belong "corresponds to some of the beds of the Cambrian system, as existing in Wales;" and that in graptolites discovered in the Grauwacke slates of Innerleithen, "the first indications of organized fossils appear." He adds, that "distinct specimens of these lay before him as he wrote, which had been presented to him by the discoverer, Mr. James Nicol." In 1845, Mr. Nicol published his "Guide to the Geology of Scotland," — a work which I have ever since carried about with me in my geologic rambles, and which, in every instance in which its author has described from his own observations, I have found correct. In this useful work we find him again referring to the graptolites of Grierston and the shells of Wrae Hill; and, further, briefly intimating yet another Grauwacke locality rich in fossils, though he was evidently in doubt regarding its true place in the scale. "In a limestone below the coal near Girvan," he remarks, "Silu-