of the carboniferous fossils, gave, in his "Natural History of Rutherglen," published more than sixty years ago, an example of this exhaustive style, perhaps as complete as was possible at the time. He seems to have figured, and, after a sort, described, every fossil of both the Coal and the Mountain Limestone, which he succeeded in disinterring during what, in an age in which there were few to sympathize in his labors, must have been a very sedulous course of research. The magnificent sections of our neighborhood give peculiar facilities in exploring the Coal Measures and their contents, — facilities which geologists who have resided for a season amid the soil-covered flats of central England would well know how to appreciate. There are few finer sections of the Coal deposits anywhere in Britain than those laid open along the shores of Granton, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; and the section of the Mountain Limestone exposed in the ravine at Dryden is, so far as I have yet seen, the most extensive in Scotland. By those who hold, as is done by some of the geologists of our western capital, that this formation is wanting as a base to the Scottish Coal-field, a visit to this section might be found very instructive. It does not exhibit that great thickness of limestone for which the corresponding formation in England is so remarkable, but presents, for several hundred feet together, in its encrinal bands, intercalated amid shales and sandstone, evidence of a marine origin; and its upper calcareous beds, laden with spirifers and producta, and of very considerable thickness, show that a tolerably profound sea must have covered the field shortly ere the formation of our older beds of workable coal.

My collection contains no specimens of the New Red Sandstone of Scotland, — the scene of those discoveries of the late Dr. Duncan of Ruthwell from which that division of geologic science known as Ichnology took its rise. Nor are at least *sets* of its specimens to be found in any of the Scotch museums