distinct in space, if not in time, from the marine Devonian strata, for in most books both are generally included under the term Devonian, and the ordinary reader makes no distinction between them. There is, however, this marked distinction, that one is of marine and the other of fresh-water origin, and therefore that the latter belongs to a broad Continental area, outside the shores of which our British Devonian beds were deposited, while in other areas, such as part of Russia, the intermingling of fresh-water and marine interstratifications seems to imply a set of estuarine conditions. That our Old Red Sandstone, to the very top, was of fresh-water origin is evident, not only by the presence of special genera of fish, but also in the rocks of Dura Den, of a fresh-water shell, *Anodonta Jukesii*, and of ferns, *Adiantites Hibernicus* and *Cyclopteris*, also *Lepidodendron*, &c. The shell proves fresh water, and the plants the vicinity of land. See Fig. 25, p. 101.

When all the foregoing statements are fairly considered, it seems to me that we obtain sufficient material from which to form a conception of the physical geography of our area during the deposition of the Old Red Sandstone; as follows:—

In a mountainous region of which the Scandinavian chain formed part, the lakes of the Old Red Sandstone epoch lay; for patches of these strata opposite Scotland, and bordering the sea, lie on the Norwegian coast. What was the extent of the Great Lake in which the central Scottish strata were deposited I am unable to say, for they strike out to sea in the Firth of Clyde on the west and to the North Sea on the east coast, forming a stretch of country 100 miles in length by about 60 in breadth. Whether or not, the Old Red Sandstone of