noticed at Uddevalla, that several species of fusus occur there, though none are now found in the Baltic. From the whole investigation it appears certain, that both on the Atlantic and the Baltic shore, the land has in some ancient periods risen considerably (200 feet at least), so that Lake Wener on the west, and Lake Maeler on the east, were formerly parts of the ocean: it also appears probable, that a part of the Scandinavian peninsula is, at this day, *gradually* rising higher above the sea, but this rise does not affect the south of Scania; the rate of rise is supposed to be three feet in a century at Löfgrundet, north of Upsula.

In connection with this subject, we may mention the extended deposits of sea shells (though their identity with existing species may be doubtful) on the plains round the Caspian; the shelly sands at the Cape of Good Hope; the elevated terraces of shells on the coast of Valparaiso, and on the plains of Patagonia; the coral masses in the interior of Antigua; the shelly beds of Barbuda; the Keys or sand islands on the coast of Florida; and the sandy portion of the Atlantic plain which borders the United States (Rogers, in Brit. Assoc. Reports); for it seems difficult not to recognise, in these and many other examples, proof of the very great extent to which the level of land and sea has been and still is locally variable.

But in order to guide generalisations on these striking phenomena, it is desirable to establish the experiments suggested by Mr. Whewell at the Bristol meeting of the British Association, and, by means of two lines at right angles to one another, to ascertain perfectly whether at this time, in England for example, the presumed movements of the land take place; whether there be an axis of movement, such that on one side of it the land rises, but on the other sinks; what is the direction of such axis, and the rate of the movement.