

muscles (*Unio*), and were much interested in finding them all different from those which we had previously met with in the Connecticut, Delaware, and other eastern rivers. We had now in fact entered an entirely new zoological province, so far as conchology was concerned.

*May 15, 1842.*—We embarked at Brownsville for Pittsburg in a long narrow steamer, which drew only eighteen inches water, and had a single paddle behind like the overshot wheel of a mill. It threw up a shower of spray like a fountain, which had a picturesque effect. The iron works of the machinery and the furnace were all exposed to view, and the engineers were on deck in a place cooled by the free circulation of air.

The wooded hills rise to the height of from 300 to 450 feet above the river between Brownsville and Pittsburg. (See Pl. VI.) The latter place is situated at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which after their union form the Ohio. It is a most flourishing town, and we counted twenty-two large steamboats anchored off the wharfs. From the summit of the hill, 460 feet high, on the left bank of the Monongahela, we had a fine view of Pittsburg, partially concealed by the smoke of its numerous factories. A great many fine bridges span the two broad rivers above their junction. In the same hill, I saw a fine section of the horizontal coal-measures. Far below the principal seam, and near the level of the river, there is a bed of coal a few inches thick, resting on clay. Upon this coal are layers of shale and limestone, in which I found the same *Bellerophon* allied to, or identical with, *B. Urie*, and the