

448, where he says, — “ There now seems evidence enough to conclude that they are the remains, not of the eggs of an animal, but of the seed of a plant.”

ADDITIONAL NOTE, BY REV. W. S. SYMONDS. — These fossils — *Parka decipiens* — now known to be the seeds of a plant, are abundant in the Kidderminster beds. See also Plate xii.

NOTE K, PAGE 149.

For recent additions made to the flora and fauna of the English and Irish Old Red Sandstone, see *Siluria*, in “ Lyell’s Elements ” and “ The Geological Journal,” vol. xii.

NOTE L, PAGE 156.

See “ The Testimony of the Rocks,” pages 247 and 248. See also Plate xiv

NOTE M, PAGE 170.

See, in connection with this remark, the quotations in note G. May not the fact here mentioned of the *Pterichthys* occurring in the Caithness and Fifeshire beds, and *not* in the Forfarshire, be another argument for the greater antiquity of the latter ?

NOTE N, PAGE 196.

From the tenor of the remarks at p. 453 of “ The Testimony of the Rocks,” it will be seen that Mr. Miller had come latterly to regard the conglomerate of the south of the Grampians as the analogue of that of Caithness. In November 1856 he decidedly expressed this as his matured opinion, in conversation with the writer.

NOTE O, PAGE 257.

The organism here referred to is now ascertained to have been a *root*, and not an independent plant, — the root, namely, of the *Sigillaria*. See “ The Testimony of the Rocks,” pages 65–7.