

an extreme nocturnal temperature not quite so low as those similarly placed in the suburbs, while they show a maximum day temperature not quite so high.

The illustrations of rock-weathering presented by city graveyards are necessarily limited to the few kinds of rock employed for monumental purposes. Around Edinburgh the materials used are of three kinds:—1st, Calcareous, including marbles and limestones; 2d, sandstones and flagstones; 3d, granites.

I. CALCAREOUS.—With extremely rare exceptions, the calcareous tombstones in our graveyards are constructed of ordinary white saccharoid Italian marble. I have also observed a pink Italian shell-marble, and a finely fossiliferous limestone, containing fragments of shells, foraminifera, etc.

In a few cases the white marble has been employed by itself as a monolith in the shape of an obelisk, urn, or other device; but most commonly it occurs in slabs which have been tightly fixed in a framework of sandstone. These slabs, from less than one to fully two inches thick, are generally placed vertically; in one or two examples they have been inserted in large horizontal sandstone slabs or "through-stanes." The form into which the stone has been cut, and the position in which it has been erected, have had considerable influence on its weathering.

A specimen of the common white marble employed for monumental purposes was obtained from one of the marble-works of the city, and examined microscopically. It presented the well-known granular character of true saccharoid marble; consisting of rounded granules of clear transparent calcite, averaging about  $\frac{1}{100}$  of an inch in diameter (Fig. 24, A). Each granule has its own system of twin lamellations, and interference colour-bands. The funda-