

Caithness, and Cromarty, and studied their peculiarities, and yet, on being introduced last year to the discoveries of Mr Webster at Balruddery, he found his acquaintance with both the upper and lower groups stand him in but the same stead that his first acquired knowledge of the upper group had stood him a few years before. He agreed with Agassiz in pronouncing the group at Balruddery essentially a new group. Add to this evidence the well weighed testimony of Mr. Murchison regarding the three formations which the Old Red Sandstone contains in England, where the entire system is found continuous, the Cornstone overlying the Tilestone, and the Quartzose conglomerate the Cornstone; take into account the fact that, there, each formation has its characteristic fossil, identical with some characteristic fossil of the corresponding formation of Scotland — that the Tilestones of the one, and the lower group of the other, have their *Dipterus* in common — that the Cornstones of the one, and the middle group of the other, have their *Cephalaspis* in common — that the Quartzose conglomerate of the one, and the upper group of the other, have their *Holoptychius* in common; and then say whether the proofs of distinct succeeding formations can be more surely established. If, however, the reader still entertain a doubt, let him consult the singularly instructive section of the entire system, from the Carboniferous Limestone to the Upper Silurian, given by Mr. Murchison, in his *Silurian System*, (Part II., Plate XXXI., fig 1,) and he will find the doubt vanish. But to return to the fossils of the Cornstone group.

The characteristic fossil of this deposit, the *Cephalaspis*, occurs in considerable abundance in Forfarshire, and in a much more entire state than in the Cornstones of England and Wales. The rocks to which it belongs are also devel-