

its conglomerates, and in some instances from the fragments of rock still locked fast amid the roots of its trees — of Old Red flagstones, identical with those of Caithness, and evidently bearing at the time marks of as high an antiquity as they do now. Many of these flagstone masses, sorely water-rolled, occur in an Oolitic paste; and we find in strange neighborhoods shells of the Oolite inclosed in the paste, and fishes of the Old Red in the pebbles which it envelops. I have found a pebble which bore inside an Old Red *Osteolepis* encrusted with an Oolitic *Thamnastrca*; and another pebble occupied by an Old Red fucoid that was partially perforated by an Oolitic lithodomus shell. It is surely not uninteresting thus to catch, as it were, glimpses, through the high antiquity of a Secondary age, of a Palæozoic age vastly more ancient still, — to see long withdrawing vistas opening, through the remote times of the Oolite, into the incalculably more remote times of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Those outliers of the Weald, or rather of a fresh-water or estuary Oolite, which occur in Morayshire, are adequately represented in only a few local collections, — the completest set of these fossils which I have yet seen being that in the possession of Mr. Patrick Duff of Elgin, who, living in the immediate neighborhood of the rich deposits at Linksfield, and animated by an ever fresh zeal for the interests of natural science, has been concentrating his exertions for years on these detached deposits, and on the not less rich formations of the Old Red Sandstone on which they rest. Their organisms, — constituting a link in the geologic history of Scotland which no other locality has yet supplied, — consist of the dorsal spines of a new species of *Hybodus*, — the teeth of an *Acrodus* and *Spenonchus*, — the scales, and, at least in one instance, an entire specimen, of a *Lepidotus*, which Agassiz has identified as the *Lepidotus minor* of the English Weald, — bones and teeth of