

yield the necessary evidence. I now succeeded, however, in detecting the same deposit under the Northern Sutor, in the same close neighbourhood as on the Cromarty side to the grey aluminous shale of the Old Red Sandstone, to which it seems to have owed its origin, and abounding in organisms marine and terrestrial. All are recent. I found it containing cones of our common Scotch fir, hazel-nuts, fragments of alder and oak, shells of the common mussel much decomposed, and shells, too, of one of the *Gaper* family (*Myæ arenariæ*), still lying in pairs. The blue adhesive clay in which they are embedded can scarce be distinguished from that of the Lower Lias of Eathie; the *sets* of organisms in the two deposits are also the same,—indicating that their deposition must have taken place under similar conditions. The Lias, like the recent clay, has its cones, its bits of wood, and its marine bivalves lying in pairs; and the sole difference that obtains between them is, that while the cones, and wood, and bivalves of the blue clay are all existences of the present time, the cones, and wood, and bivalves of the Lias represent classes of organic beings that have long since passed into extinction. This clay-bed of the Northern Sutor is one of the best places I know for the young geologist taking his first lesson upon. I deemed it of interest chiefly as corroborative of the fact that our raised beaches on the shores of the Cromarty and Moray Firths belong to exactly the present state of things; nay, that for a very considerable period ere their elevation, when the blue bed was forming in comparatively deep water, both sea and land were stored with their existing productions.

GLACIAL APPEARANCES AT NIGG AND LOGIE.

THERE are two several localities in which, after acquainting one's-self with the glacial moraines of Brora, one may