area, but also very extensively in the northern hemisphere generally. The shell-beds of Uddevalla, -identical in the character and species of their organisms with those of the Clyde, -are elevated two hundred feet above the neighbouring Cattegat; and in Russia Sir Roderick Murchison detected similar beds in the valley of the Dwina, lying nearly two hundred miles south-east of Archangel, and at least a hundred and fifty feet over the level of the White Sea. is not uninteresting to mark, in the list of shells given by Sir Roderick in his great work on Russia, and which were the product, he states, of not more than two hours' exploration among these far inland beds, exactly the names of the same species that occurred in the Rothesay excavation, or may be found in the Pleistocene deposits of the Kyles. We recognise as the prevailing forms, Natica clausa, Pecten Islandicus, Astarte elliptica, Astarte compressa, Mya truncata in both its boreal and more ordinary varieties, and Tellina proxima, with many others. The inscriptions borne by the Pleistocene of both Sweden and Russia are formed of the same character as those exhibited by the Pleistocene of our own country, and tell exactly the same story. of still more importance to our argument, that the Pleistocene of America is also inscribed with similar characters, and is coupled with similar evidence. Shell-beds identical in their contents with those of the Clyde, Uddevalla, and the valley of the Dwina, have been detected in the neighbourhood of Quebec, at the height of two hundred feet over the Atlantic, and traced onwards by Mr. Logan, the accomplished State-geologist for the Canadas, to the height of four hundred and sixty feet. And in these American beds, separated from those of the Dwina by a hundred and twenty degrees of longitude, Pecten Islandicus, Natica clausa, Mya truncata, Saxicava rugosa, and Tellina proxima, are the prevailing forms. How very wide the geographic area which these shells must have possessed of old! A de-