

described by Mr. Robertson and others, occurring in this district, are wholly unconformable to, and rest upon, the eroded surfaces of all the rocks under consideration, so it was shown that none of the Oolitic or Liassic rocks of the opposite side of the Moray Firth, or those of Brora, Dunrobin, Eathie, etc., which are charged with Oolitic and Liassic remains, resemble the reptiliferous sandstones and 'Cornstones' of Elgin, or their repetitions in the coast-ridge that extend from Burghead to Lossiemouth. *Fully aware of the great difficulty of determining the exact boundary-line between the Uppermost Devonian and Lowest Carboniferous strata, and knowing that they pass into each other in many countries, the author stated that no one could dogmatically assert that the reptile-bearing sandstones might not, by future researches, be proved to form the commencement of the younger era.*

Sir Roderick concluded by stating that the conversion of the *Stagonolepis* into a reptile of high organization, though of nondescript characters, DID NOT INTERFERE WITH HIS LONG-CHERISHED OPINION—FOUNDED ON ACKNOWLEDGED FACTS—AS TO THE PROGRESSIVE SUCCESSION OF GREAT CLASSES OF ANIMALS, *and that, inasmuch as the earliest trilobite of the invertebrate Lower Silurian era was as wonderfully organized as any living Crustacean, so it did not unsettle his belief to find that the earliest reptiles yet recognised,—the Stagonolepis and Telerpeton,—pertained to a high order of that class.*

At the same meeting, papers were read 'On the *Stagonolepis Robertsoni* of the Elgin Sandstones, and on the Footmarks in the Sandstones of Cumingston,' by Mr. T. H. Huxley; as well as one 'On Fossil Foot-prints in the Old Red Sandstones at Cumingston,' by S. H. Beckles, Esq.