Shell subquadrate, slightly tumid; umbones small, close; anterior side short, rounded; posterior side compressed, and rounded at ventral angle; dorsal margin sloping; ventral margin rounded; keel obtuse; surface ornamented with small, close, and regularly concentric ridges. Length, 4 lines; width, 3½ lines.

Locality.—Gare and Westerhouse, near Carluke; very rare.

The two species here described, so far as I have observed, appear to be confined to the upper division of the Carboniferous limestone series of Lanarkshire, the shales of which are characterised by an abundance of Bellerophon Uiri and Rhynchonella pugnus, and more sparingly by Conularia quadrisulcata, Bellerophon Leveileanus, and Pleurotomaria Frenoyana, a species of De Koninck.

The position of the beds at Gare and Orchard is about 300 fathoms below the “Ell” coal.

X. Mr. Andrew Armour exhibited—

A series of fish remains, collected by him from the roof of the Splint coal in the Cambuslang district to the south-west of Glasgow, including a number of large and beautifully preserved fin spines of the genera Gyracanthus, Pleuracanthus, Ctenacanthus, and Orthacanthus, this latter genus being new to the Glasgow district.

XI. The Rev. H. W. Crosskey exhibited—

Specimens of the Laurentian gneiss of Sutherland, which is claimed by Sir Roderick Murchison, as the oldest rock in the British Islands, and remarked upon their hornblende character, and their dissimilarity to the gneiss of the Argyleshire district.

XII. Mr. James Farie exhibited—

A variety of copper ores, including the new and rare Cornish mineral Langite, from the cabinet of John Tennent, Esq., Garngad Hill. An analysis of it had been presented to the French Academy.
of Sciences in October last by M. Pisani, from which it appears to have a composition of $4 \text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, it thus being a basic sulphate of copper, and, unlike the common mineral of that name, insoluble in water. Professor Maskelyne had mentioned that “it is found as an incrustation upon very soft “Killas” slate, in masses of a rich blue colour, accompanied by minute crystals belonging to the prismatic system.”

---

XIII. *On Ancient Sea Margins around Glasgow.* By Mr. John Dougall.

The author, after referring to various mutations on the surface of our globe, and the agents by which these are effected, described the geographical features of the land in and around the city, especially of various alluvial hagns, abrupt terraces, rounded detached elevations, and lengthened indentations, running parallel with the Clyde, and generally composed of rolled pebbles and stratified sands, the uniform character and position of which point to a time when sea waves swept over the site of the homes and thoroughfares of our city, bearing and occasionally submerging the canoes of our barbarous ancestors, some of which, recovered from the ancient silt, exist as proofs of the comparatively recent emergence of its site from the sea. A charter granted by King Robert Bruce to the burgh of Renfrew, conferred upon its townsmen the untaxed privilege of fishing “in that ilk,” for all time coming, and others granted in the years 1272–1326 have the boundary of a portion of land at Renfrew described as “at or near the place where the Gryffe water falls into the Clyde,” while that stream now falls into the Black Cart at Walkinshaw, about a mile and a half from the river.

The continuity of the various terraces has in many places been obliterated by aqueous action, a good example of which may be seen in the course of the Molindinar Burn from the Necropolis to the Clyde, showing that the depressions in Duke Street, from High Street to Barrack Street, and in Gallowgate, from the Cross to Hunter Street, have been scooped out by its waters, and from its earlier condition of a little sparkling torrent, leaping down an ancient hill-side, it had cut out for itself a broad channel into which the sea had ebbed and flowed, and although it has now degenerated