a great valley of elevation, the line of the volcanos being its anticlinal line.

Mr. Malcolmson and others have established the age of certain beds connected with the eastern margin of the trap. Dr. Leith's discovery bids fair to determine the age, on the western margin, of the beds above the regular trap and below the basalt capping.

Professor Orlebar is of opinion that he has discovered a sort of intercalary volcano, below this basalt, in Salsette.

I have collected a great number of specimens, and I hope, during the next eight months, when I shall be under canvas, to add to them, and so far to arrange them as to render them worth the acceptance of the Society, when perhaps some competent geologist may be induced to take the matter up.

4. *On the BATRACHOLITES, indicative of a small species of FROG* (*Rana pusilla*, Ow.). *Addendum to the Communication from G. T. Clark, Esq., Bombay.* By Professor OWEN, F.G.S.

THE portions of shale transmitted by Mr. Clark contain delicate, but for the most part distinct, traces of the, generally, entire skeleton of small anourous *Batrachia*; the osseous substance is black, as if charred.

The number of vertebræ, atlas and sacrum inclusive, is nine: the caudal vertebræ are fused into a long, slender cylindrical style, as in most anourous *Batrachia*.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

In the specimen (fig. 1) which lies on its back, the posterior convexity of the vertebral bodies is shown.

The short, subcylindrical and very slightly expanded lateral or transverse processes of the sacrum, and the absence of ribs or their rudiments in the dorsal vertebræ, with the proportional expanse of the skull and length of the hind-legs, show the specimens to belong to the family of Frogs (*Ranidæ*).

There are seven abdominal vertebræ, with long and subequal transverse processes, that of the second (third vertebra including the atlas) being the longest. The humerus is cylindrical, not expanded as in

Cystignathus. The head is a little larger relatively than in *Rana temporaria*, *R. esculenta*, or *Hyla viridis*; and still larger, therefore, than in the Toads and Natterjacks (*Bufonidæ*), or than in the *Pipa*: the expansion of the sacrum removes the genus *Pipa* and the *Bombinatores* from that of the present fossils. The following are ad-measurements of the more perfect specimens:—

	In.	Lines.
Length from front part of head to symphysis pubis...	0	6½
Ib. of the head	0	2¾
Ib. of the dorsal vertebral series	0	2¾
Ib. of os innominatum	0	2¾
Ib. of femur	0	2¾
Ib. of anchylosed tibia and fibula.....	0	2¾
Ib. of tarsus	0	1½
Ib. of whole foot	0	4½
Ib. of whole anterior limb.....	0	4

All the specimens belong to individuals which had completed their metamorphosis, and they are similar to one another in size; they may have belonged either to a not quite full-grown brood, or to an unusually small species, of *Rana*.

They conform in all respects as closely to the typical organization of the Frogs of the present day, as do the fossils discovered by Goldfuss in the tertiary lignites of the Siebengebirge, and referred by him to *Rana diluviana*; but the Bombay batracholites differ not only in their smaller size, but also in their proportionally larger skulls.

5. *Extract from Mr. CONYBEARE'S Report on the Country between the Summit of the Malsej Ghaut and the Gungathuree, dated Bombay, Oct. 1846. Communicated by W. J. HAMILTON, Esq., M.P., Sec. G.S.*

NUMEROUS spurs everywhere extend from the Sahadry range to the eastward, and the distance to which they extend is proportionate to the importance of the streams which run between them. The ranges which separate the smaller class of tributaries soon cease; those which intervene between the rivers which result from the junction of such tributaries have a greater extent, and the ranges which form the watersheds dividing the great river systems, sometimes extend 200 or 300 miles into the interior.

To the latter class belongs the range forming the northern boundary of the valley at the head of the Malsej Ghaut; that valley is the most northern of the river system of the Kristna, and the waters of the Kristnawuttee, which rise in it near the crest of the Ghaut, reach the main trunk by flowing successively along the Kokree, the Goor and the Beema; the precipitous range which bounds and hedges in this valley on the north is the southernmost member of a hilly tract thirty miles in depth, which separates the Kristnawuttee from the level plains of the Gunga or Godavery, and in which rise the most southern affluents of the latter river.

No eligible opportunity occurs for traversing this range and thereby entering the Bramanwarree hills, until the Alleh Khind is reached