The following Donations to the Library were announced :—
 A Treatise on Electricity in Theory and Practice. By Aug. De la Rive. Translated for the Author by Charles V. Walker, F.R.S. London, 1858. 8vo. Vol. III.—*From the Author.*
 Journal of the Statistical Society, March 1858.—*From the Society.*
 The American Journal of Science and Art. January 1858. 8vo. —*From the Editors.*
 Transactions of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. Vol. V. Part 1. Edinburgh, 1857, 8vo.—*From the Society.*
 Memorie della Accademia delle Scienze dell' Instituto di Bologna. Tomo VII. Bologna, 1857, 4to.—*From the Academy.*
 Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XVIII. No. 4.—*From the Society.*
 Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Vol. IX. No. 29.—*From the Society.*
 Map of England and Wales, showing the Path of the Centre of the Moon's Shadow on the 15th March 1858.—*From H. F. Talbot, Esq.*

Monday, 5th April 1858,

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP TERROT in the Chair.

The following Communications were read :—

1. On the Facets and Corners of Flat-Faced Solids. By Edward Sang, Esq F.R.S.E.

In this paper it was shown that the usually received theorems concerning the faces of polyhedrons are true only of one class of solids. The theorem that “*no solid can have every one of its faces more than pentagonal*” was contradicted by the exhibition of a solid bounded entirely by hexagons. Each corner of this solid is trihedral, and the sum of all its angles amounts to four times as many right angles as there are corners ; whereas the usual theorem is, that “*the angles of any solid amount to four times as many right angles as there are corners, less EIGHT.*” The number of uniform solids, that is of solids of which all the faces have the same number of sides, and all the corners the same number of angles, instead of being *five*, was shown to be indefinite by the exhibition of the solid

just mentioned and of another having each face tetragonal, and each corner tetrahedral.

2. Biographical Notice of the late Professor Edward Forbes.
By Prof. George Wilson.

Monday 19th April, 1858.

Dr CHRISTISON, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Communications were read :—

1. Notice respecting the remains of a Seal, in the Pleistocene
of Fifeshire. By Dr Allman.

Professor Allman exhibited a portion of a pelvis of a seal, which had been recently obtained from the Pleistocene deposits in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, and sent to him for determination by Mr Martin Rigney of that place.

From a note received from Mr Rigney, it appears that the bone was found in the Tyrie clayfield, about two miles west of Kirkaldy, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore of the Firth, and that it lay 18 or 19 feet below the surface of the soil, and about 30 feet above the present level of high-water. It was unaccompanied by any other remains.

Mr Page had already noticed the occurrence of a very perfect skeleton of a seal from another locality in Fifeshire; and the great rarity of such remains in the British Isles appeared to Professor Allman a sufficient reason for placing the present instance also on record.

2. On Theories of the Constitution of Saturn's Rings. By
Professor Clerk Maxwell.

The planet Saturn is surrounded by several concentric flattened rings, which appear to be quite free from any connection with each other, or with the planet, except that due to gravitation.

The exterior diameter of the whole system of rings is estimated at about 176,000 miles, the breadth from outer to inner edge of the entire system, 36,000 miles, and the thickness not more than 100 miles.

It is evident that a system of this kind, so broad and so thin, must depend for its stability upon the dynamical equilibrium between the motions of each part of the system, and the attractions which act on