

de Bruxelles, et Ed. Smits, Directeur du Bureau de Statistique.  
—*From the Authors.*

Recherches sur les Degrés successifs de Force Magnétique qu'une  
Aiguille d'Acier reçoit pendant les Frictions multiples qui ser-  
vent à l'aimanter. Par M. Quetelet.—*From the Author.*

Astronomische Nachrichten. Nos. 251–257.—*From Professor  
Schumacher.*

Essai sur quelques Zodiaques apportés des Indes. Par M. de  
Paravey.

Etudes sur l'Archéologie. Par M. de Paravey.—*From the Author.*  
Planum et Statuta Societatis Eruditæ Hungariæ.

Annalium Societatis Eruditæ Hungariæ volumen primum.—  
*From the Hungarian Literary Society.*

The Second Fasciculus of Anatomical Drawings, selected from the  
collection of Morbid Anatomy in the Army Medical Museum  
at Chatham.—*From Sir James Macgrigor, Bart.*

The following communications were read :—

1. Remarks on the Remains of an Oak dug from a Peat-moss  
near Lanfyne, Ayrshire. By Thomas Brown, Esq.

The oak described in this paper is believed by the author to have fallen into a small isolated lake, which had been subsequently filled up by the growth of aquatic plants, so as to form a peat-moss, in which the upper part of the tree has been completely preserved, with its bark entire. The tree had grown 500 feet above the level of the sea. The trunk was  $48\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, without any appearance of root. As it must therefore have been actually even longer, and the remains of other oaks were found near, it must have grown in a wood, probably forming a part of that division of the Caledonian forest, which, previous to the 14th century, covered Avondale and the upper part of Ayrshire. It must have contained 534 feet of measurable timber. The author conjectures, that the destruction of the forest commenced during the wars of the succession about the year 1300, and the contests between Edward I. and II. and Baliol and Bruce; for a number of silver pennies of the two Edwards had been found in the neighbourhood, but no coins of a later date. It is probable that these had been deposited by English soldiers soon before the battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

The author annexed some remarks on the remains of an undescribed Roman camp in the neighbourhood; and on a cairn of stones which

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had formerly been heaped on the spot where the battle between Robert Bruce and Aymer de Valence was fought in 1307.

Some observations were also made on the small size and present neglected state of our oak-woods in Scotland, and on the idea that the oak is excellently suited to the moist climate of the west of Scotland.

## 2. Analysis of Levyine. By Arthur Connell, Esq.

A few years ago, this mineral was described as a new species by Sir David Brewster, on account of peculiar optical properties ascertained by himself, and its crystallographic characters, as determined by Mr Haidinger. Berzelius, however, inferred from the analysis of a specimen sent to him by Sir David Brewster, that it is merely a variety of chabazite, its chemical constitution appearing to be, Silica 48, Alumina 20, Lime 8.35, Magnesia 0.4, Potash 0.41, Soda 2.75, Water 19.30. But, from a subsequent explanation, it seemed probable that Berzelius had analyzed not the true levyine, but a mixture of this and chabazite, constituting the specimen which was sent. The author therefore considered it desirable to execute a new analysis of the mineral in question, which he has found to yield the following results :—

Silica, . . . .	46.33
Alumina, . . . .	22.47
Lime, . . . .	9.72
Soda, . . . .	1.55
Potash, . . . .	1.26
Oxide of Iron, . . . .	0.77
Oxide of Manganese, . . . .	0.19
Water, . . . .	19.51
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	101.77

The specific gravity is 2.198, the fundamental crystalline form a rhomb  $79^{\circ} 29'$ , as stated by Mr Haidinger, while that of Chabazite is  $94^{\circ} 46'$ . Sir David Brewster found the crystals to possess one axis of double refraction, like other rhombohedral crystals, while the optical properties of chabazite are very anomalous. It is impossible, therefore, to consider the two minerals to be the same, without disregarding several marked differences.