IV. The Rev. H. W. CROSSKEY exhibited—

First, Specimens of flint implements, found on the Chalk Downs of Sussex, and the first yet described from that locality. They are unmistakeably human, the cleavage being in uniform direction, and with evident purpose; while the flint itself is oxydised, an indication of considerable antiquity. The implements are similar to those found in the Continental drifts.

Second, A collection of *Liassic* fossils from Skye, among which were the following species additional to those collected by Mr. Geikie.*

Ammonites semicostatus, Young & Bird,	Bay of Lussay.
——— multicostatus,	"
Belemnites clavatus, Schlot.,	Pabba.
Pleurotomaria Anglica, Sow.,	Bay of Lussay.
Terebratula numismalis, Lam.,	Pabba.
Spirifera Walcotti, Sow.,	"
Rhynchonella variabilis, Schlot.,	"
Pecten acuticosta, Lamarck,	"
——— corneus? Goldf.,	"
——— sublævis. Phill.,	"
Pteroperna Pabbaensis, sp. nov. M. S. Wright,	"
Cardinia Listeri, Sowerby,	Bay of Lussay.
Myacites longissimus, Quenstedt,	Pabba.
Pholadomya decorata, Goldf.,	"
Serpula ?	"

These species were kindly determined by Mr. Leckenby, of Scarborough, and Dr. Wright, of Cheltenham.

V. Mr. JAMES RUSSELL exhibited—

A set of *Reptilian* remains, collected from the Airdrie upper black-band ironstones, consisting of vertebræ, ribs, and portions of two jaws, with numerous teeth some of which were broken across, and shewed a beautiful and highly complex structure. The specimens belonged partly to forms not yet identified, and partly to *Anthracosaurus*, a genus of Labyrinthodonts discovered in the same beds by Mr. Russell, in 1862. There was also exhibited a cast of the under surface of the skull of *Anthracosaurus*

*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Vol. XIV.

Russelli, Huxley, taken from the original in the Museum of Practical Geology, London, which displayed the teeth, orbits, and the other characters, by an examination of which Professor Huxley was enabled to prove its reptilian character and its affinities with other genera of Labyrinthodonts. (See Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Vol. XIX., page 56.)

VI. *On the Age of certain* TRAP ROCKS *in the neighbourhood of* GLASGOW. By JAMES BRYCE, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.G. SS. L. & I.

THE paper now submitted had chiefly in view the age of the trap rocks of the Campsie district. He had long regarded these as erupted after the Coal period, and had described them as of that age. His attention was lately recalled to the subject by finding that the geologists of the Ordnance Survey had laid these rocks down upon their maps as of Devonian age, as erupted and spread over the Old Red Sandstone of the Campsie Fells, before the deposit of the Coal series against their southern sides. The arguments were then brought forward on which this view is controverted.

It was shewn that igneous rocks covering the beds known as the Ballagan series, which are of intermediate age, extend continuously in unbroken sheets and streams over the Old Red Sandstone on one side, and the Coal series on the other; that immense coulées of basaltic rock, connected with the trap masses of the hills, cut right into the Coal measures, altering in a remarkable way all the beds along the planes of contact, converting coal into coke, sandstones and shales into quartz rock, opal, jasper, or hornstone. Such a stream occurs in Corrie Glen, near Kilsyth; it emanates from the body of the hill northward, and here cuts into the Coal measures, enclosing a bed of shale, which it alters to the state of a coarse opal. An impure limestone in contact with it contains crystals of galena, and further up, where the same stream shoots across the surface of the beds, there is a vein of barytes, with traces of silver and copper. Another stream crosses the west part of Craigmaddie Moor, throwing up the Coal measures out of their usual position, and separating them from the Duntocher beds, which appear in the same order as at Campsie; a third is that through which the great tunnel of the Glasgow Waterworks is carried, near Milngavie.