fossil plants. As these upper red sandstones have, however, been confounded with the gypsiferous formation, some of whose sandstones they often much resemble, I may shortly describe a section on the Waugh's and French rivers of Tatmagouche, exhibiting a portion of them, and at the same time illustrating the structure of a part of the Cobequid chain.

At the mouth of the French river are grey sandstones and shales, containing a few endogenites, calamites, and pieces of lignite, impregnated with copper ores. Beneath these appears a series of brownish-red sandstones and shales, with a few grey beds, occupying, in a regular descending series, about six miles of the river section. They contain, in a few places, nodules of copper glance, they are often rippled, and contain branching fucoidal marks. On one of the rippled slabs I found marks consisting of four foot-prints of an animal. These were three inches and a-half apart, and each exhibited three straight marks, as if of claws. *

The dips of these sandstones gradually increase in approaching the hills, and the lowest seen is a bed of grey sandstone, dipping at an angle of 30°. There is then a small break in the sections, succeeded by hard dark shales and slates, and hard brown grits, with a bed of limestone in which I could find no fossils, except a fragment of a Productus and a few fragments of encrinital stems in bad preservation. These rocks are much disturbed, but generally appear to dip at high angles to the northward. They are associated with masses of greenstone, amygdaloid, reddish syenite, and other igneous rocks. They appear to rise unconformably from beneath the sandstones of the low country; but whether they belong to the lower carboniferous or to some older system, I cannot at present determine.

I hope, at some future time, to be able more particularly to state the structure and relations of the newer members of the coal formation, but have not yet collected a sufficient quantity of facts to determine accurately their relations.

The horizontal red sandstone of Truro, which skirts the Basin of Mines, has no connection with the red sandstone of Tatmagouche, but is probably newer than any part of the coal formation. It is destitute of the grey sandstones and shales, and in several sections of it which I have examined, I have not found any fossils.

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3. *On* Concretions *in the* Red Crag *at* Felixstow, Suffolk. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., F.G.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

I place on the table a selection from a large assortment of a peculiar description of concretions obtained from the Red Crag at

* These tracks resemble the marks of the claws of an animal *running* over a moderately firm surface, or *climbing* up an inclined plane. They are not unlike the marks left by the claws of small individuals of the River Tortoise on the sides of mud banks, but differ from them in showing traces of two feet only.