

(an old name of *Operculina complanata*), of Professor Forbes in the Proc. Geol. Soc., *loc. cit.*, and of Dr. Wright in the Annals Nat. Hist., 2nd ser., vol. xv. p. 101, etc., is really the *Heterostegina depressa*, as the Maltese specimens in the Museum of the Geological Society show. See also Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi. p. 300, *note*.]

Of the Orbitoides, Dr. Adams writes,—“They are characteristic of the point of transition between the Lower Limestone and the Calcareous Sandstone; indeed, I have seen them nowhere else. They are so abundant that whole masses of limestone seem to be entirely composed of them; properly speaking, they are fossils of the Lower Limestone, and are frequently associated with what you name *Operculina complanata*, which seems, as far as I can find out, also peculiar to the same situations.” The only locality that Captain Hutton knows for the Orbitoides-rock “is just south of Fort Ricasoli.”

Captain Hutton believes that he has detected foraminifera in thin slices of some of the hard white limestone (made up of more or less rolled calcareous débris) from St. George's Bay, Malta.

Obituary Notice.

THE REV. DR. ANDERSON,
OF NEWBURGH.

There is a solemn pleasure in paying a last tribute to those who have been our friends, and those we have respected. Death draws the dark veil between the living and the past away, and when one worker is taken away from the grand field in which we are labouring, the last act of kindness to the departed those who are left can contribute is the record of the worth of the departed. Amongst the fossils of Dura Den, the Minister of Newburgh was a great and successful worker, as the fine slabs of fish in our museums, and some of the best plates in Agassiz's memorable 'Poissons Fossiles,' and in his 'Grès rouge d'Écosse' substantially testify. As a writer on geological subjects, Dr. Anderson will not take rank in highest eminence, but for the work he has done in his locality, he will stand in position with the best of our local-workers. The Edinburgh 'Evening Courant' of the 18th ult. gives a very nice notice of one that all who knew respected for his fine personal qualities.

The geological works published by Dr. Anderson were,—'On the Remains of Man in the Superficial Drift,' 'The Course of Creation,' 'The Geology of Fifeshire,' 'The Geology of Scotland,' in the Rev. Dr. Taylor's 'History of Scotland,' and 'Dura Den,' a monograph of that remarkable fossiliferous locality. Dr. Anderson, too, took a lively interest in the local affairs of his district, and in the antiquities of his parish. He was also the promoter of a motion in the General Assembly of 1860, for making the study of natural science compulsory on students of the Established Church. The testimony paid to his individual worth by the writer in the Edinburgh paper referred to, will find a ready response in the hearts of all who knew him.