

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY,

OXFORD, 1837.

(No. XIII.)

FEB. 6, 1837.

Professor Rigaud in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Rev. C. J. Ridley, M. A. Univ. Coll.; J. C. Pritchard, B. A. Trin. Coll.; W. G. Penny, B. A. Ch. Ch.

The following presents were received:

From the British Association, a copy of the Reports of the meeting held at Dublin. From Professor Rigaud, a Table of the Mean Heights of the Barometer and Thermometer, with the fall of rain in each month in the years from 1828—36. From Mr. Prinsep, Vol. XX. part 1. of the Asiatic Researches. From Mr. Davies, R. M. A. Woolwich, Geometrical Investigations concerning the Phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism.

Mr. Holme read a paper on the habits of Aquatic Coleoptera, and Mr. Duncan on the transformation of Animals. Mr. Holme, in the course of his paper, treated of the varieties in the formation and habits of the different families and genera of those insects which are comprehended

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APRIL 24.

The President in the Chair.

The following presents were announced as having been received :

Seven boxes of organic remains, containing bones of various large mammalia; elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, &c.—from the Sub-Himalaya mountains, sent by Colonel Stacy.

Proceedings of the Geological Society from the G. S.

Essay on the Ancient Hieroglyphics, by John Williams; from the author.

The secretary read a paper by Mr. Duncan, on the different kinds of fermented liquors which have been and are drunk by man; entering at some length on the different kinds of wines mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and their characters.

Dr. Daubeny gave a description of the rocks at Adersbach, on the Bohemian frontier, one day's journey from the Reisenberge, or Giant's Mountains of Silesia, a spot remarkable for the fractured and worn condition of the sand-stone, of which it consists.

The rock is the Quadersanstein, which is considered to correspond with the green-sand of this country, and is a continuation of the rock through which the Elbe finds its way in that district of Saxony called the Saxon Switzerland, and which contributes in so great a degree, by its broken and irregular aspect, to the picturesque beauty of that interesting region. There likewise the sand-stone is frequently broken into a number of isolated and fantastic shapes, which answer well to the "Turriti scopuli" of Virgil. But in these cases the effect of weathering is principally perceived either in detached masses of rock, or upon the surface merely of a continuous cliff.

But at Adersbach, on the contrary, the whole body of