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Since the preparation of what I have now read, which was intended for the September meeting of the Club further inspection of the moss has added a few additional facts to the information I have noted, and which I will here state -

1st The extent of the moss has been seen to be much greater than was at first observed. The two separate pieces of moss which I have mentioned as distant from one another about between 2 and 300 yards are now found to be almost connected by large pieces of moss, some with tree roots, and others with clay and shells - some of these pieces are much nearer the shore than the two originally seen, and these are at a higher level. In fact the bed of moss seems to be inclined at an angle very similar to ^{the shore line seaward} ~~the sea covering of land~~. What may ultimately be found to be the extent of the remains of the moss it is with our present information impossible to guess, but I would not be surprised if it should be found all along the shore of the licks, and perhaps under the licks themselves. And it is impossible even yet to say that at some exceptionally low tide it may not yet be found to extend seaward much further

than we already know -

2nd The perforation of the moss at different places with a spade has confirmed the previous information that generally it is about one foot in thickness and rests on sand and shingle - In some places the sand is without admixture of ~~stones~~ or gravel -

3rd The spade was used in endeavouring to ascertain whether the clay with embedded sea shells was lying above or below the moss - The result I do not consider, altogether settled that point - In some places the clay appeared to be below the moss, in others the clay and moss were mixed together, but in one place where there were clay with embedded shells, the opening made seemed clearly to show the peat below the clay - The day on which the spade was used at the moss ~~was~~ turned out very wet and the observations were not made with the care that was required -

4th Among the objects found in the moss I have to notice - Nuts - some of them evidently Hazel nuts - One of these I found, split as it was drying, and shewed that at whatever period it was produced Hazel nuts were then like those of the present time sometimes smooth Others to me do not appear so clearly to be Hazel nuts and I think they may be Almonds

Perhaps the most singular of the objects found considering they have been taken from under the sea are the remains of Beetles - The wing cases of Beetles are very numerous in the moss as you find while pulling it to pieces - Unfortunately as the moss dries these shrivel up and sometimes fall away from the moss - When first seen they ~~sometimes~~ appear quite fresh showing markings similar to those we are accustomed to see on the wing cases of ordinary black beetles - One when newly exposed by my friend Mr. Herbert Fowler was glowing with green and gold similar to some bright specimens of the present time -

And 5th The whole of the moss & has again been covered with snow - At least it was so a few days ago - Probably it will ~~soon~~ again be exposed, when an opportunity should be taken for further investigation - In the meantime however something might be done by digging to ascertain how far the moss extends in different directions -

I should have mentioned before that the tree roots generally bear the appearance of being flattened from above indicating that at some period they had been subjected to considerable pressure - The trees will probably be found to belong to several species - There seems to be

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no doubt as I have mentioned that some of them were Birch - The specimen of wood which was shown by Mr. Lutherdale to Mr. Murray the Carpenter was declared by him to be willow and I find Mr. Baxter is inclined to agree with him as to this - The specimens I have taken from the pieces of moss more recently found appear to be of a softer nature than those previously referred to and it is possible that they may be of fir - And then there must have been Hazel Trees -

Among the shells found among the clay are brack shells - These shells are generally found single showing that they are not where they ~~grow~~ were produced and must have been cast upon the clay by the action of the sea - I may also note that clay with shells has been observed both at the lowest and highest level of the moss - the difference of level being perhaps about three feet - But perhaps this is a point of no practical importance in enquiries as to the History of the Moss -