ated. On the way, I examined the clay and yellow sand of St. Ursule, and other places, but was unable to detect a single shell. At the falls, at a height of more than 300 feet above the St. Lawrence, the gneiss makes its appearance in rounded domes (roches moutonnées). Higher up, or more than 400 feet above the St. Lawrence, the same gneiss is again covered deeply with stratified yellow sand, similar to that of the lower grounds.

Although, during my short stay, I was equally unsuccessful in detecting any marine shells at Three Rivers, they have been met with in the neighbourhood, and at Port Neuf, and on the banks of the Jacques Cartier river, twelve miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence, about thirty miles above Quebec. My friend Col. Codrington observed there a fine section of drift, laid open by a landslip in May, 1842. At the top of the cliff was sand about thirty feet thick, and below blue clay, with shells of *Tellina calcarea*, *T. grænlandica*, and *Astarte Laurentiana*.

I shall next describe the drift with shells in the immediate neighbourhood of Quebec, respecting which my curiosity had been excited as early as the winter of 1835, when Capt. Bayfield, then engaged in a trigonometrical survey of Canada, sent me a collection of marine fossil shells. In his letter, he described them as occurring in very modern strata, bordering the St. Lawrence, at a village called Beauport. When they arrived in London, Dr. Beck of Copenhagen, an eminent conchologist, happened to be with me; and great was our surprise, on opening the box, to find that nearly all the shells agreed specifically with fossils which, in the summer of the preceding