

years, I had obtained at Uddevalla in Sweden, and figured in my paper "On the Rise of Land," &c., in the Phil. Trans. for 1835. Among the species most abundant in these remote regions (Scandinavia and Canada), were *Saxicava rugosa*, *Mya truncata*, *M. arenaria*, *Tellina calcarea*, *T. grænlandica*, *Natica clausa*, and *Balanus Uddevallensis*. All of them are species now living in the northern seas; and whereas I had found them fossil in latitudes 58° and 60° N. in Sweden, Capt. Bayfield sent them to me from part of Canada, situated in latitude 47° deg. N. In both hemispheres, they are most abundant at moderate elevations above the sea, not exceeding usually 200 or 300 feet, but occasionally, in Norway, they attain, as at Montreal, much higher levels. As some of them belonged to species now living in the Greenland and other seas in high latitudes, Dr. Beck and I immediately concluded that this fossil fauna, having an almost arctic character, must formerly have had a wider range than the same assemblage of species at present.

Captain Bayfield had called my attention in his letter to the fact, that boulders accompanied the shells in such a manner as to imply, that they had been dropped from melting icebergs to the bottom of a sea, in which the mollusca lived and died. He also furnished me with evidence, that the testacea now inhabiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, differed widely as a whole from the fossil fauna of Beaufort.\*

\* See my paper on this subject, Geological Trans. vol. vi., Second Series. p. 135, read 1839.