

thickness of twenty-five feet, large boulders of dark syenite are frequent. I found no contemporaneous fossils, but fragments of *Encrinus* and *Trilobite*, derived from the older formations. Above this, in *e*, the fossils commenced. In the lowest five or six feet, they are rare, but become more abundant above. They are embedded in layers of sand and loam with pebbles. The *Tellina calcarea* is most common, after which may be mentioned *Mya truncata*, *Terebratula psittacea*, with both valves united; *Mytilus edulis*, *Scalaria borealis*, *S. grænlandica*, and several others.

To these succeeds a remarkably compact mass of shells, *f*, twelve feet thick, rudely stratified, consisting almost entirely of the *Saxicava rugosa*, most of them having the valves united. They are disposed in layers in every position, oftentimes end upwards, and are intermixed with a slight quantity of earthy matter and pebbles, some of the latter being eight inches in diameter. Most of the shells are bleached white, but there is one layer, an inch thick, in which they are stained of a ferruginous colour, as in the English Crag. The individuals of the *Saxicava* are smaller in their average size than those of the same species in the great bed of Uddevalla, in Sweden. With the *Saxicava* is associated *Balanus miser*, and more rarely *Natica clausa* and *Mytilus edulis*.

The topmost bed, *g*, in this vertical section, is two or three feet thick, and consists of sand, gravel, and boulders of granite, distinct from the boulders in *d*; but the mass *g* appeared to me to be superficial, and not to belong to the shelly drift. The bed of *Saxicava*, *f*, is about 150 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, but is by no means the newest part of the