

with its green leaves under the shade of the fir-trees, and still displaying some of its delicate pink flowers. I had gathered it some years before in the mountains of Norway, north of Christiania, and have since seen it growing in Scotland, where it is very rare. Linnæus, when this small and elegant plant had been named after him by a friend, accepted it as his emblem, comparing it to himself when struggling with difficulties; he described it as "a humble, despised and neglected Lapland plant, flowering at an early age." Eventually, the last only of these points of resemblance remained true, for few men of science have risen to greater honours in their own country than he did, and his diary has laid him open to the charge of no ordinary share of vanity, a fault which we forget in our admiration of his original genius, and the important reforms which he introduced into the study of every branch of natural history.

More than half of the southern portion of the peninsula of Nova Scotia consists of granitic rocks, clay-slate, quartzite, and other crystalline formations without fossils, the strata having an east and west strike. Granite also occurs, intruding itself in veins into every part of this series. Towards their northern limits, the slaty formations become less metamorphic, and contain fossils, some of which I collected at New Canaan near Wolfville in King's County, and others on the East River of Pictou, consisting of *Encrinites*, and *Trilobites*, and shell of the genera *Orthoceras*, *Spirifer*, *Orthis*, and *Leptæna*. Some few of them agree specifically with fossils of the Hamilton group or uppermost Silurian division of the United States, No. 10 of map, Pl. II.