

Point, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of the river ; 2dly, at the point called Anthony's Nose, nearly opposite, in both places near beds of gypsum ; 3dly, at Admiral's rock, four miles higher up the river, on its left or western bank. One dark bed in the latter locality is made up entirely of the broken stems of a small species of encrinus. Some layers at Anthony's Nose are almost exclusively composed of a small coral, *Cerriopora spongites*, Goldf., while in other beds *Productæ* are very abundant. The greater number of species are common to the different limestones of the Shubenacadie, the district round Windsor and that of Brookfield, a locality eight or nine miles to the east of Anthony's Nose, and probably in the strike of that fossiliferous rock. For a set of fossils from the place last mentioned, enumerated in the list at page 183, I was indebted to Mr. Duncan, of Truro. The limestone of Gay's River, having many shells in common with the above-mentioned rocks, occurs near the outcrop of the gypsiferous formation, eight miles south of Fort Ellis, where the Shubenacadie section above alluded to terminates, and near which older formations make their appearance.

In addition to the places above-mentioned, I also discovered during my tour with Mr. Dawson, to whose active operations I was much indebted, a series of strata below the bridge on the Debert River, thirteen miles east of Truro, consisting of highly-inclined beds of red limestone and black slaty limestone, red sandstone, and red marl, in which a large number of the Windsor shells occurred, together with some small bivalves, and a fragment of a *Limulus*, or a genus intermediate between *Limulus* and *Trilobite*,