

resembling that of the coal-measures of Colebrook Dale, figured by Mr. Prestwich. We also saw beds similar to the above in the district of Onslow, about twelve miles N. E. of the Debert River bridge, where there is also a black slaty limestone, with similar small bivalve shells in it.

The annexed Table will show in one view the fossils of the various localities of the gypsiferous limestone of Nova Scotia, together with a few others from Cape Breton, decidedly of the same formation, which I received from Mr. Richard Brown and Mr. James Dawson. Mention is made in the Table of the geological position, when known, of the same species in other countries. I am indebted to M. de Verneuil for the determination of the greater part of the shells. On considering this Table we shall not hesitate to pronounce the gypsiferous formation of Nova Scotia to be a member of the carboniferous group, instead of the triassic or magnesian limestone formation, to both of which it had been severally conjectured to belong. The presence of the genera *Orthoceras*, represented by two species, the *Nautilus* and *Conularia*, the *Limulus* or *Trilobite*, and the *Cyathophyllum* are opposed to the opinion that the beds are newer than the coal. The following species are either identical or scarcely distinguishable from well known mountain limestone fossils; *Enomphalus lævis*, *Pileopsis vetustus*, *Pecten plicatus*, *Isocardia unioniformis*, *Phil. Producta Martini*, *P. Scotica*? The *Cerriopora spongites* also occurs in the mountain limestone in Ireland; and the coral which has been compared to *Retepora flustracea* of the magnesian limestone is not the same, but more