

cupy a considerable portion of its area. These trap-rocks are mentioned by Maclure, but their form, and the singular circumstance that they all lie in one direction, with their points eastward, was first made out by Mr. Percival.

DR. A. GESNER.

In 1836, Dr. Gesner published "Remarks on the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia," with a small map, geologically coloured, in the construction of which he had been engaged some years before; but I am unable to record the exact date of his earliest observations.

In 1842, he sent a much more detailed map to the Geological Society, to illustrate a memoir on the same subject, an abstract of which appeared in the Proceedings of the Society, and a sketch of the map itself subsequently in the Geological Journal, No. I, p. 34, 1845. In 1839 and the three following years, he issued four Reports on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick; but, as no map was published with them, I have only been able to glean a few particulars, sufficient, in connection with the MS. map with which Mr. Henwood has furnished me, to give a general idea of the structure of that province. In the last of these Reports, Dr. Gesner describes the coal-field of New Brunswick as occupying an area of 8,700 square miles, bounded on the south by a primary ridge extending from Shepody on the Bay of Fundy to the Oromoecto Lake, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the north and west, as far as it has been explored, by palæozoic and primary rocks beyond the rivers Nashwack and Miramichi.