

*unculus septentrionalis*, all rare and interesting species, were detected by the botanists."

As to the birds of the district, Mr. A. H. Gallup writes: "Forty species were listed, none rare. The following might be mentioned: Warblers—Yellow, Black and White, and Black-throated Green; Redstart, Oven-bird, Water Thrush, Mourning Warbler, and many Wood Pewees, Red-winged Blackbirds, White-throated Sparrows, Purple Martins, Red-eyed and Warbling Vireos and Wilson's Thrush. The delightful song of the Catbird was noticed."

On the geology of Carp and environs, Dr. H. M. Ami, the leader of the Geological Section, says: "Carp village is situated on the bank of a small stream of the same name, along the edge and top of a series of marine terraces made up of "drift" materials deposited during later Pleistocene times, over the irregular surface of an Archæan mass which crops out in numerous places and exposes gneisses crystalline limestone, holding various kinds of minerals. Immediately opposite the Canada Atlantic Railway station are the remains of a hill of gravel from which were obtained the remains of two species of marine organisms: (1) a barnacle, probably *Balanus Hameri*; (2) a shell, *Saxicava rugosa*, L. This hill, on which a house used to stand, has been cut away for ballasting the railroad track along the line of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway. *Saxicava rugosa*.—Large and abundant specimens occur in the westerly portion of what remains of this once prominent feature in the landscape about Carp station, opposite the box factory and sawmill, near the old school house. The gravel is coarse; pebbles varying in size from that of a pea to 7 or 8 inches in diameter occur throughout the mass, and a large proportion of them would average from 2½ to 3 inches. Many of these, about 10%, are of Archæan age.

"Under the guidance of Mr. J. W. Gibson, to whose good management much of the pleasure of the day was due, the party skirted along the edges of the Laurentian ridge and returned over the rocks where iron-bearing gneisses—associated with crystalline limestones—syenites and granitoid or pegmatitic masses traversed by veins of quartz and occasional dykes of diorites or some other augitic materials, were seen to hold interesting minerals. In an