

dor by the north-west, to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 3,000 miles. But though we have thus evidence of a Lower Silurian dry land and can scarcely suppose that it was wholly destitute of vegetation, we have not yet discovered any certain drifted vestige of its plants along many hundred miles of its coast.

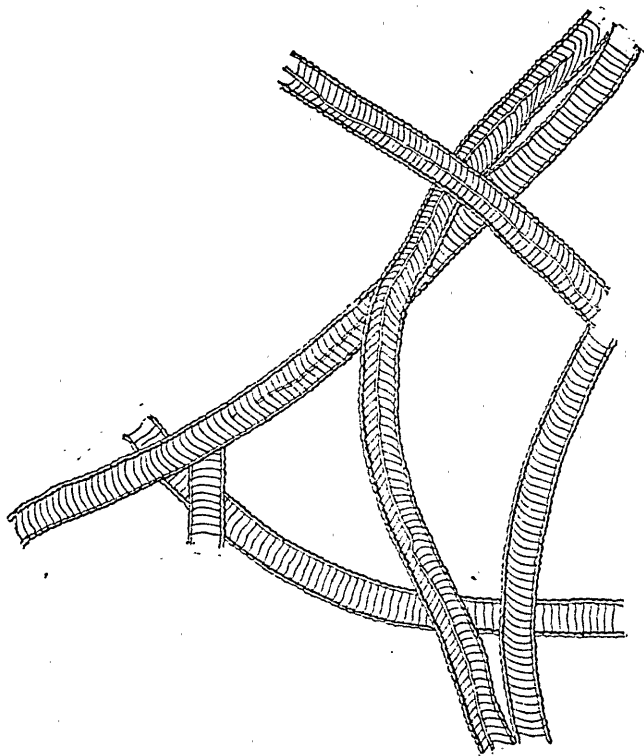


Fig. 1, One-thirtieth nat. size.

The crustacean which impressed the tracks at Beauharnois must have been a littoral animal, tracks of which have now been found in several places nearer than Beauharnois to the marginal limit of the sea to which it belonged. These localities are St. Ann, Vaudreuil, Presqu'île, Lachute, and St. Elizabeth, and they were last year observed in the neighbourhood of Perth. In the last locality they are associated with a new and remarkable description of track for the discovery of which we are indebted to my friend Dr. James Wilson of Perth, who sent me specimens of it in the month of November last.

The largest of the specimens was between two and three feet long by a foot wide, and the track upon it so singular that I became desirous of obtaining a greater extent of the trail. For this purpose, in the beginning of December, I sent Mr. Richardson to Perth, where he was guided to the quarry by Dr. Wilson, and shewn the bed in which the tracks occur. The quarry, of which the strata are nearly horizontal, is about a mile from the town, and with the aid of Mr. Glyn, the proprietor, Mr. Richardson obtained in fragments, a surface which