nature and affinities to be made out. Two species, P. princeps and P. robustius, were described. A fossil conifer, first found in Gaspó by Sir W. E. Logan, was referred to the Taxinea, and described under the name of Prototaxites Logani. A lepidodendron (L. Gaspia um) and two species of Knorria, one not distinguishable from K. imbricata, were added to the Devonian flora of Canada; as also a Noeggerathia, of which fragments only were obtained. The paper also described the mode of occurrence of the small Devonian coal seam, discovered by Sir W. E. Logan in Gaspé, probably the oldest true coal seam known. The occurrence of impressions of rain-marks, sun-cracks, &c., in these beds, was also noticed.

Professor Hunt's paper contained an elaborate exposition of those views of his on the mode of metamorphism of rocks by chemical changes in the presence of water and a moderate amount of heat, which are already in part known to our readers.

We hope, at some future time, to reprint bo.h papers, or abstracts of them, in the Naturalist.

Canadian Institute of Toronto.—New Trilobite.—In the Number of the Canadian Journal for January, Professor Chapman describes a new Canadian trilobite, and the Hypostoma of his species, described in a former article, the Asaphus Canadeusis. The new species is named after the Professor of Natural History in the University of Toronto, A. Hincksii. It is distinguished from the other Canadian species of Asaphus, as indicated in the following tabular summary of characters:—

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Caudal shield with segment furrows

Canadensis.

Caudal shield smooth.

Or:—

Pleuræ curving backwards.

Head-angles terminating in long points.—A. platycephalus.

Pleuræ curving backwards.—A. platycephalus.

Head-angles terminating in long points.—A. platycephalus.

Pleuræ curving forwards.—A. Canadensis.

Head-angles slightly rounded; pygidium smooth.—A. Hincksii.

Pygidium furrowed.—A. Halli.

Pygidium smooth.—A. platycephalus.
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Entozoa.—The same number contains a long article on those remarkable creatures, the internal parasites, that infest man and other animals, by Lucius Oille, M.B. It professes to be mainly a summary of the results of Von Siebold and Kuchenmeister, but is well deserving of the study of medical students and young naturalists. The writer very properly scouts the idea of the gene-