eral additional Upper Silurian forms; and in divisions E and F the prevailing forms are those of the Clinton group of the New York geologists. Great palæontological interest attaches to these rocks, in consequence of the numerous new species contained in them; and in a geological point of view they are especially important as affording a regular succession of fossiliferous beds connecting the Lower and the Upper Silurian in America into one great system. In New York, and in other parts of Canada beside that under notice, the continuity of the series is broken by the intervention of the Oneida conglomerate and the Medina sandstones, and even locally by unconformability. To Anticosti the physical changes which led to the spreading out of great beds of sand and pebbles at the close of the Lower Silurian did not extend. In this favored spot therefore of the old Silurian world, we have the records of the slow changes of organic life which went on independently of the direct action of these physical changes, including probably the introduction of many species which were not able to extend themselves over the sandy bottoms which prevailed at the time under a great part of the ocean then representing America.

On the one hand these Anticosti formations point to the local character of those physical changes which form breaks in the series of stratified deposits, as compared with the more general extension of animal life and its comparative permanence. On the other hand, they show that, perhaps very gradually and slowly, the extinction of some species and the introduction of others were proceeding, even in this comparatively undisturbed locality. Such facts still leave unsettled the great question, to what extent these changes were determined by the plan of succession established by the Creator in organic life, and to what extent by the new conditions of existence established by the operations of his physical laws. That both were in harmony we cannot doubt, but their precise relations are only beginning to be elucidated by the accumulation of new facts like those above referred to, and by the careful examination of each form of life included in these transitional deposits, in connection with the evidences of physical change which they afford.

Among the new fossils from Anticosti, one of the most curious is that already mentioned under the generic name *Beatricea*, proposed by Mr. Billings, who describes two species, *B. nodulosa* and *undulata*. They are rough cylindrical trunks, one specimen ob-