ARCTIC GEOLOGY.

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f the coal Jameson's nills, supat present ssil corals otypes are opical reand after waters of o support e present 5. That probably the ancient climates of the Arctic regions were connected in some degree with the former magnitude and form of the Arctic lands, and their relations to the magnitude and height of other countries.

6. That the boulders or rolled blocks met with in different quarters, and in tracts distant from their original localities, afford evidence of the passage of water across them, and at a period subsequent to the deposition of the newest Neptunian strata.

7. That possibly the distribution of the erratic blocks or boulders, was occasioned by the agitations in the ocean, caused by the upraising of certain lands.

8. That the black or common coal, the coal of the old or most abundant coal-formation, which some speculators maintain to be confined to the more temperate and warmer regions of the earth, is now proved,—by its discovery by Parry in Melville Island far to the west, and by Scoresby far to the east in Jameson's Land,—to form an interesting feature in the geognostical constitution of Arctic countries.

9. That the new red sandstone and gypsum found in tracts allow us to infer that they contain rocksait.

10. That although few new metalliferous specimens have been found to gratify the curiosity of the mineralogist, yet the previous details show that valuable ores of iron, copper, lead, and tin, and also graphite, or black-lead, are met with.

11. That the gems, the most valued and most beautiful of mineral substances, are not wanting in the Arctic regions, as is proved by the occurrence