

$\text{PO}^{\circ})] + 15 [\text{Pb Cl} + 3 (3 \text{ PbO}, \text{VO}^{\circ})]$. Hence it appears that PO° and VO° are isomorphous.

ERRATUM.—In the note on Graptolites (p. 388) for Bryozoa read Bryozoa.

The Curator of the Institute will feel greatly obliged by the loan of any specimens of Graptolites or Trilobites in the possession of members.

E. J. C.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

INDIAN REMAINS.

The principal facts contained in the following notice of the discovery of Indian remains in the vicinity of Orillia, County of Simcoe, accompanied with tropical marine shells, and copper and other relics, are derived from an account in a recent number of the *Toronto Globe*. Indian mounds have been repeatedly opened in that neighbourhood; and we have in our possession crania and sepulchral relics found in one of these, which was explored in 1854. One of the skulls betrays unmistakeable evidence of the stroke of the tomahawk with which the old Indian met his death. The relics in the present case, however, have been found in hollows to which it would appear the term *Burrow* is applied: probably as a distinctive variation from that of the old Saxon Barrow, or Sepulchral Mound.

"About six miles from Orillia the North River crosses the Coldwater road, which runs on the old portage between Lake Couchiching and the Georgian Bay, and forms a natural valley with low heights on each side. On the northern height, about a quarter of a mile from the road, an Indian burrow was found last spring. Perhaps," adds the writer from whom we quote, "our readers may understand by a burrow a raised mound of a peculiar shape, but such is not the case. It is merely a slightly depressed hollow, of an oval shape, about ten feet in length, and eight in breadth. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish it from the depression caused by the roots of a fallen tree. The discoverers of the one in question, on removing the surface earth, came upon layers of bones in various stages of decay and near the bottom they found a number of copper kettles, two large shells, some beads made of bone, and a quantity of hair. No pipes or tomahawks were found. The number of dead interred there must have been at least from 150 to 200, as one individual counted no less than 70 skulls that were thrown out, exclusive of those left in the burrow. The kettles are of superior workmanship, of various sizes, in excellent preservation, and tastefully formed; all of them have had iron handles, some of which are much corroded or entirely gone. A few have rims of iron, very much decayed around their tops."

Some of the beads have also been described to us as of glass, coarsely made; and the shells appear to have been specimens of the large tropical *pyrula*, repeatedly found along the shores of our northern fresh-water lakes, furnishing unmistakeable evidence of an intercourse carried on with the Gulf of Mexico, or the regions of Central America. In the present case the accompanying relics appear to indicate no very remote date for the sepulchral depository. From the iron rims and handles of the vessels, and the glass beads, they must at least be assigned to a period subsequent to the intercourse of the Indians with Europeans;