

2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Lower Cambrian Quartzites.

7. Calcareo-Quartzite, corresponding with rocks of Eastern Passage. (*Vide* Geology of Halifax, &c., Trans. I. N. S.)

8. 9. &c., Argillites.

10. Diorite, like that of Sunday Point, Yarmouth. (*Vide* Geology of Digby and Yarmouth, Trans. I. N. S.)

11 to 22. Lower Carboniferous Limestones, like those of Hants County. Boulders of these abound in the glacial moraine deposits at Laurencetown Head and entrance to Eastern Passage. (*Vide* Papers on Surface Geology, Trans. I. N. S.)

Our 11 boulders are all perforated marvellously by *Saxicava artica* (*rugosa*), a characteristic mollusc of the Champlain Period, which still abounds in our harbour and on the fishing banks.

In a paper read before the Institute—"Additional Notes on Glacial Action at Bedford Basin, Halifax Harbour, &c.,"—Trans. Vol. VI., pp. 251-260,—is a list of Mollusca from Jones' catalogue of 1887. In the list of 42, we have 12 Arctic and 30 Boreal. We will find many of these mollusca attached to our boulders. The other associated invertebrata have also a Boreal facies, *e. g.*, the "Spongidae." Hence the illustrated memoirs of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition in our Institute Library has been largely available in our recent investigations.

Classification of our Invertebrata.

- I. Protozoa—*Foramenifera* and *Radiolaria*, Metazoa or Parazoa Sponges.
- II. Cœlenterata—*Hydroida*.
- III. Annuloida—*Starfishes*, &c., *Ophiura*.
- IV. Annulosa—*Crustaceans*.
- V. Mollusca—*Saxicava* and *Buccinum*, &c.

In Lawson's 1st Boulder (A) the most prominent attaché is an Ootheca. Its first appearance suggested an ear of indian corn. A closer examination shows the egg capsules of a mollusc, but different from the familiar clusters of *Purpura lapillus*. We find the two associated in one of the museum collections from Sable Island.

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