

logy, in several octavo volumes; and Lamoureux "*Sur les Polypes Flexibles*" &c. in one quarto volume. The first of these works contains all that was known at the time (1804—8), and is written by a man enthusiastically attached to the science, and of sound learning. Sowerby embraces nearly the whole subject as known in the present day, in a series of plates accompanied by short descriptions. Lamoureux, (Paris) is an elegant recast of Ellis and Solander on Corals, with the additional information obtained within the last 60 years. Lamoureux is one of the most distinguished naturalists of France. Mr. Mantell, of Lewes (England) has lately published a full and accurate account of the Fossils of the South Downs, accompanied by very numerous plates, of new shells and crustacea, designed and engraved by his wife. The only general work on Trilobites and the Crustacea is the excellent one produced by the united labors of Brongniart and Desmarest. This department should engage much of the attention of the Canadian geologist, as his country abounds in new and splendid forms of this singular fossil animal;—and such as these authors never saw.—The figures of Knorr, Luidius, Plott, Martyn and Lister, and those of the Baron Schlottheim are copious and valuable sources of reference. A very scientific work on organic remains in general may be daily expected from Mr. Miller of Bristol, the able illustrator of the *Encyclical Family*.

The mineralogy of the Canadas has hitherto been almost altogether neglected; but the imperfect researches which have been made, prove it to be rich in the scarcer kinds of minerals and not deficient in those applicable to economical purposes. Petalite, one of the rarest substances in the world, and remarkable for containing the newly discovered fourth Alkali, Lithia, was sent from York in Upper-Canada, in 1820, by Dr. Lyon, Surgeon to the Forces. To Beryl (Lake of Woods), Labrador Feldspa (Lake Huron), Axinite (Hawkesbury, Ottawa the only place in North America), Aventurine (Lake Huron), Amethyst (Lakes Superior and Huron), Apatite, a phosphate of Lime (Fort Wellington) may be added, among others, Aragonite (Lachine), Strontian in magnificent forms (Eric, Ontario, &c.) Schorl (Saint Lawrence), Precious and Manganesian Garnet (River Moira, Ontario, &c.) Carnelian, Agate, Zeolite, Prehnite, Barytes and Fluor Spar (Lake Superior), brown and green Coccolite (Montreal and Hull Ottawa) Olivine, Augite (Montreal), Staurotide (Rainy Lake), and the very rare authophyllite (Fort Wellington). Marbles and Serpentine are quite common. Plumbago, ores of antimony, lead, iron and copper are frequently met with. The northern and western shores of Lake Ontario abounds in salt springs, some of which (Stoney Creek and St. Catherine's) are very productive, even with the employment of small capital. The north shore of Lake Erie exhibits immense beds of Gypsum, the principal of which is in Dumfries, and is quarried largely for the purposes of agriculture.