

the currents is constant from the west. If brought to its present position by ice, it must have been under circumstances differing considerably from those now prevailing in Barrow's Strait.

Yellowish-grey sandstone.

Clay ironstone passing into pisolitic hematite.

No. IX. WINTER HARBOR, Melville Island (Lat. $74^{\circ} 35' N.$; Long. $110^{\circ} 45' W.$).

Fine yellow and grey sandstone.

No. X. BRIDPORT INLET, Melville Island (Lat. $75^{\circ} N.$; Long. $109^{\circ} W.$).

Coal, with impressions of *Sphenopteris*.

Ferruginous spotted white sandstone.

Clay ironstone, passing into brown hematite.

No. XI. SKENE BAY, Melville Island (Lat. $75^{\circ} N.$; Long. $108^{\circ} W.$).

Bituminous coal, with finely divided laminæ, associated with brown crystalline limestone, with cherty beds, and grey-yellowish sandstone, passing into brownish-red sandstone.

No. XII. HOOPER ISLAND, Liddon's Gulf, Melville Island (Lat. $75^{\circ} 5' N.$; Long. $112^{\circ} W.$).

Nodules of clay ironstone, very pure and heavy, associated with ferruginous fine sandstone and coal of the usual description.

The hill-tops and sides along the south shore of Liddon's Gulf, and as far as Cape Dundas, are generally bare, composed of frozen mud, arising from the disintegration of shale, the annual dissolving snows washing them down and giving them a rounded form. The southern slopes generally support vegetation. Fragments of coal are very frequently met with, and at the mouth of a ravine on the south shore of Liddon's Gulf there is abundance, of very good quality; it contains a considerable quantity of pyrites or bisulphuret of iron.

No. XIII. BYAM MARTIN'S ISLAND (Lat. $75^{\circ} 10' N.$; Long. $104^{\circ} 15' W.$).

Yellowish-grey sandstone, *in situ*, containing a ribbed *Atrypa*, allied to the *A. primipilaris* of V. Buch, and the *A. fallax* of the carboniferous rocks of Ireland.