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tricarinated keel. The following measurements give an exact idea of its form, as compared with that of the species mentioned :

	Diameter, Inches.	Width of last Spire. Diam=100	Thickness of last Spire.	Overlapping of last Spire.	Width of Umbilic.
<i>A. M'Clintocki</i> ,	1.83	$\frac{51}{100}$	$\frac{24}{100}$	$\frac{20}{100}$	$\frac{20}{100}$
<i>A. concavus</i> , .	2.95	$\frac{50}{100}$	$\frac{24}{100}$	$\frac{19}{100}$	$\frac{16}{100}$

The principal difference here observable is in the somewhat greater size of *A. concavus*, and the larger umbilic of *A. M'Clintocki*. It certainly resembles this well-known ammonite very closely; and it appears to me difficult to imagine the possibility of such a fossil living in a frozen, or even a temperate sea.

The discovery of such fossils *in situ*, in 76° north latitude, is calculated to throw considerable doubt upon the theories of climate which would account for all past changes of temperature by changes in the relative position of land and water on the earth's surface. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to calculate the number of degrees of change possible in consequence of changes of position of land and water; and from some incomplete calculations I have myself made on the subject, I think it highly improbable that such causes could have ever produced a temperature in the sea at 76° north latitude which would allow of the existence of ammonites, especially ammonites so like those that lived at the same time in the tropical warm seas of the south of England and France, at the close of the Liassic, and commencement of the lower Oolitic period.

During the course of the same Arctic expedition in which these organic remains were found, Captain Sir Edward Belcher discovered in some loose rubble, of which a cairn was