

AMONG THE ROCKS.

Cumberland Basin, or the head of the Bay of Fundy.

The writings of Sir William Logan, Sir William Dawson, and other celebrated geologists, have told us of the remarkable fauna and flora of these coast rocks, and given us sections and descriptions of the Joggins Coast deposits till one would almost fancy the geological structure, and palæontological evidence was exhausted, but that is not so, for during this my last visit to this ever-interesting locality it was my good fortune to discover two very large unio-like shells. They are fresh water bivalves, one measures a little less than eight inches in length, and the other a little more than eight inches. They were found in the rocks belonging to the productive coal measures, with *Sigillaria*, *Lepidodendron* and other Carboniferous fossil plants, and an almost perfect lower jaw of a reptile whose largest tooth was half an inch long. It was probably the maxillary bone *Baphetes planiceps*. Owen, (Acadian Geology, Dawson, p. 360). Like many fossil bones of the carboniferous formation this was so fractured that it could not be preserved with the means then at hand.

One of these remarkable fossil bivalves has been described and figured by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, F. R. S. C., F. G. S., palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Canada, in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. It received the