

to have consisted of an elevated nucleus of older rocks; perhaps with interior lakes, while around it stretched a great level expanse of bogs and lagoons now in great part submerged. There might thus be a very marked distinction between the hills, thinly covered perhaps with Ferns and Pines, with clear fresh-water lakes, and the vast swamps densely clothed with *Sigillariæ*, *Lepidodendra*, *Calamites* and *Cordaites*, and with dark bodies of impure water full of vegetable matter. The fauna of these districts might be equally different. We know little as yet of the upland fauna; but may hope for more discoveries in this direction, especially in countries like Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, where there were elevated districts in the midst of the areas of coal accumulation.

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APPENDIX.

Note on Genus *Carbonicola*, McCoy. (*Anthracosia*, King.)

This genus, which occurs abundantly in the Coal Formation of Great Britain, is represented, so far as known, in Nova Scotia by only two small species, both from the lower part of the Coal Formation, or possibly from the Lower Carboniferous. One of these is *C. angulata* (*Naïdites angulata*, Acadian Geology, p. 204, fig. 46.) It is from Parrsboro, from beds holding fossil plants and, so far as known, no marine shells. The other, *C. Bradorica* (*Anthracosia Bradorica*, Ac. Geol., p. 314, fig. 133 b) is from a shale supposed to be Lower Carboniferous, at Baddeck, Cape Breton. The affinities of these shells are at present uncertain, but will probably be discussed by Dr. Wheelton Hind in a forthcoming paper. Its associations would seem to indicate that the *habitat* of some of the species was similar to that of the genus *Anthracomya*, which at Parrsboro are found in neighboring beds. The figure of *C. Bradorica* is reproduced here to show the characteristic form.



*Carbonicola Bradorica*.