

## HEULANDITE.

Occurs in rhomboidal crystals resembling a double wedge, with perfect cleavage parallel with the sides. Lustre, hardness and blow-pipe character like stilbite, but easily distinguished by its scaly stalline forms. Color white, often pink or brown.

Probably the most noted region of the world for the zeolites is the trap rocks about the Minas Channel and the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia. Blomidon and the vicinity of Black Rock are perhaps the most productive regions. The islands along the western part of the Basin of Minas also furnish many beautiful specimens. Bergin Hill, N.J., is another noted place for zeolites.

S. K. HITCHINGS.

*THE OLDEST KNOWN TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL.*

The March number of the MONTHLY (Ed. notes) announced the discovery of a fossil scorpion in the Island of Gotland. This animal which has received the name of *Palæophoneus nunciatus*, was found in the upper Silurian region formation. Up to that time the most ancient known animals were the *Libellules* found in the Devonian region of Canada. The *Palæophoneus* is therefore more ancient than these insects. We find in fact in the middle Silurian the wing of an insect similar to the *Blatta*. This discovery was made in France at Jurgues (département of Calvados) The celebrated geologist Charles Brongniart, who has made a special learned study of this subject has given this insect the name *Palæoblattina Douvillei*.

There is ground to hope that these interesting discoveries will be followed by many others. It appears in fact that a scorpion similar to that of the island of Gotland, has been recently found in Scotland at Lesmahagow (Lanarkshire,) like the latter in the Upper Silurian region.

At present the *Palæoblattina Douvillei* is the oldest air breathing animal known.

J. M. EMILE BONNET.

Montpellier, France, May 28th, 1885.