

Mr. Halkett followed, speaking of the food of the Salamander, caught by Mr. Lemieux, and showed some land shells which it eats. He also spoke of some spiders' capsules, remarking that at the excursion held at Beechwood two weeks previously, such capsules held the eggs of spiders, but that now the young spiders had hatched out. One capsule was found to contain hymenopterous parasites.

Mr. Wilson described how the party under he and Mr. E. Wilson had examined the rocks as exposed along the west side of Beaver Meadow. The party went into a quarry where many interesting geological facts were noted. Attention was called to the dip of the beds which is clearly shown at the quarry, and the use made of the dip and strike in working out the geology of a country was also explained. The quarry is in the lower Trenton and probably near the junction of that formation with the Black River.

The following fossils collected during the afternoon have since been determined by Dr. Ami. *Pachydictya acuta*, *Orthis plicatella*, *Strophomena incurvata*, *Rhynchotrema inæquivalvis*, *Asaphus* sp., *Illænus* sp., several *Monticuliporidae*, *Prasopora Selwyni*, *Batostoma* sp., and other branching forms.

After a few concluding words from Mr. Halkett, the party broke up, all well pleased with their outing.

N. C.

The sub-excursion on the afternoon of Saturday the 23rd of May was held at Ironsides, and those who attended spent an enjoyable time roaming the woods in search of insects and flowers, or in observing the general phenomena of nature, and the geological character of the locality.

The following interesting notes, bearing on the geological features of the district, are by Mr. W. J. Wilson:

"Ironsides is situated on a clay terrace about 182 feet above sea level. Chelsea Station is on a similar terrace or old sea beach and is 365 feet above the same datum, so that in less than three miles there is a rise of 183 feet. Nearly forty years ago this slope was fire swept and the forest completely destroyed; then the soil, bare and unprotected, suffered most severe and rapid denudation. Wherever there were watercourses, however small, deep gullies were cut into the clays and much material was carried to lower levels. In a short time after the fire deciduous trees began to spring up and a fierce battle raged for some years between the forest and the eroding agencies. Gradually the young trees forced their roots deeper into the soil and steadily gained a firm hold till now they have the complete mastery