

either side of the earlier whorls. When seen from one side it resembles *Rotalina turgida*, for which indeed I mistook it at first; but when viewed in front it is seen to be equilateral and to have the characteristic septal aperture of *Nonionina*. It is about equal in size to *N. umbilicatulula*, and has the last chamber inflated even in young shells.

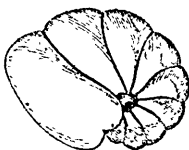


Fig. 4.

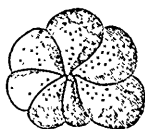


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.—*Nonionina Labradorica*, N. sp.

5.—*Truncatulina lobata*.

The Foraminifera from the deeper parts of the Gulf are usually of small size, and this applies also to those from the pleistocene of Labrador.

In the past summer another deposit of pleistocene shells was discovered by Sir W. E. Logan at the Mingan Islands, Labrador. The specimens obtained from it consist of *Mya arenaria* and *Tellina proxima* in hard sand, and have the aspect of a littoral deposit corresponding to the "saxicava sand" of the vicinity of Montreal.

2. PORTLAND, MAINE.

In last August I enjoyed some opportunities of examining the tertiary deposits at and near Portland, and also at Pond Cove, Cape Elizabeth, where a small patch of this deposit occurs nearly at the level of the sea. At the south end of the city of Portland, in a deep railway cutting, the tertiary beds are well seen, and consist, in ascending order, of boulder clay, fossiliferous stratified clay and sand, and stratified sand and gravel. These beds appear to be very irregular, being entangled in ledges of metamorphic rock, which sometimes rise through them. The distinction between the deeper water and shallow water parts of the deposits is in