

All of these except one are well known living species, and all except *Textularia variabilis* have been found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This last statement however could not have been made but for specimens obtained from clay taken up by the sounding lead off the coast of Anticosti, from depths varying from 144 to 313 fathoms, and for which also I am indebted to Capt. Orlebar. In these soundings there also occur *Globigerina bulloides* a species world-wide in its distribution, and *Nodosaria pyruia*, neither of which have as yet been found in the tertiary beds of Canada. With these recent shells there is a *Cythere* like *C. angulata* of the British seas, and numerous spicules of sponges; there are also immense numbers of the round perforated silicious shields of *Coscinodisci* apparently the *C. lineatus* and *C. radiatus* of Ehrenberg. It is a remarkable and at present unaccountable fact that while in the pleistocene beds there is a great abundance of foraminifera, sponge spicules, and valves of cythere, imbedded in calcareous clays like those of the deep soundings of the Gulf, the *Coscinodisci* and other diatoms are absent or at least have not been recognised.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3

Fig. 1.—*Rotalina oblonga*.

2.—*Bulimina pupoides*.

3.—*Textularia variabilis*.

*Truncatulina lobata*. The last species in the list is a little parasitic foraminiferous shell adhering to shells, stones, and zoophytes. It abounds in Mr. Bell's and Mr. Richardson's recent collections from Gaspé, and since I observed it in Capt. Orlebar's collection, I have found it also at Montreal. It is the *Nautilus stellaris* of Fabricius.

The *Nonionina* which I name *N. Labradorica*, and which is found both recent and fossil, is a very beautiful species. It is perfectly equilateral, smooth and remarkably white and lustrous. It is most readily characterised by the great expansion of the last chamber, which spreads laterally and extends in two lobes on