

that he has found one of these terraces on the west coast of Newfoundland, at a height of 1225 feet above the sea. On Belœil Mountain, in our own neighbourhood, we find travelled Laurentian stones which must have been water-borne, at a height of nearly 1200 feet, and if the travelled stones found by Prof. Hitchcock on Mount Washington have been deposited by floating ice, then the highest summits of our mountains must have been under water at the time of the greatest Post-pliocene submergence. Mr. Milne Home has recently directed attention to many facts of similar import which are being accumulated in Great Britain and in Norway. Geologists are thus beginning to realize the evidence of a prevalence of the sea over the Northern hemisphere in the most recent of the geological periods; which at one time they would have regarded with the utmost scepticism.

While noticing these papers, I would also direct attention to the evidence which they afford as to the action of sea-borne ice as distinguished from that of glaciers; and in connection with this it is important to note the influence attributed to floating pack ice and "pan ice" by the officers of the late Arctic expedition, as well as by Prof. Hind and by Prof. Milne in recent papers in the Geological Magazine. On the other hand the observations of Hellond on the glaciers of Greenland, published in the Geological Magazine, state the interesting fact that one of the great glaciers of that country flows seaward at the surprising rate of 20 metres in a day, and gives off a vast abundance of bergs, more or less laden with earthy matter and boulders. A fact like this helps us to understand the gigantic furrows ploughed by some of the old local glaciers of the Laurentian hills, and of which the sluggish glaciers of the modern Alps afford no adequate explanation.

All these new facts tend to strengthen the conclusion that general submergence and the action of floating ice and of local glaciers afford the causes at work in the so-called glacial age.

In the department of Zoology we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the communication of Dr. Osler on the Fresh-water Polyzoa of Canada. These remarkable and interesting animals, though abundant in our canals and ponds and slower streams, have as yet received little attention. The contribution of Dr. Osler brought under our notice several species; some of them forming communities of considerable size, and all of them of very great interest and beauty.

Our attention was called by Dr. Carpenter to the subject of Zoological nomenclature, in connection with a circular issued by Mr. Dille on behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. With the replies prepared by Dr. Carpenter most of us I think in the main agree; and while we regard as very reprehensible many of the eccentricities of genus-makers and species-makers, more concerned to gain credit to themselves than to advance the interests of science, we equally reprobate the over-scrupulous antiquarianism which would revive uncertain