

is mainly sustained by the dew, which may be seen at sunrise dropping off the leaves. The porosity of the coral rocks retains like a half dry sponge moisture enough for growth. There is everywhere here a remarkable plant known as the Life plant (*Bryophyllum calycinum*), a leaf of which pinned up against a wall throws out rootlets and young plants from each indentation of the margin, these are nourished apparently by the air alone, for which reason the plant is sometimes called the Air Plant.

I have compiled a work entitled "In the Bermudas" dealing with all the fauna and flora of the islands, and containing a large amount of interesting history which will give details of use to naturalists. I only wish the O. F. N. C. could get an outing here, but I fear many of them after a day among the flowers here would feel loath to return to a northern clime.

H. B. SMALL.

Hamilton, Bermuda, }
April 12th, 1898. }

THE CRETACEOUS OF ATHABASCA RIVER.

By J. B. TYRRELL, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.G.S.A.

Published with permission of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

In the spring of 1893 the writer descended the Athabasca river from Athabasca Landing to Athabasca Lake, on his way to unknown portions of the Barren Lands west of Hudson Bay. The descent of this river was only a preliminary part of the work of the season, to be accomplished with as little delay as possible, so that no stoppages were made except such as were necessary for preparing the meals, pitching camp, examining rapids or making portages.

Besides, Mr. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, had carefully examined the river a few years before, and had given an excellent account of the character and thickness of the rocks which compose its banks.

The rocks first met with below Athabasca Landing are all