

No. XIV. GRAHAM MOORE'S BAY, Bathurst Island (Lat $75^{\circ} 30' N.$;
Long. $102^{\circ} W.$).

Coal of the usual quality.

At Cape Lady Franklin, and at many other localities along the north shore of Bathurst Island, carboniferous fossils in limestone, clay ironstone balls passing into brown hematite, cherty limestone, and earthy fossiliferous limestone, with the same species of *Atrypa* as at Byam Martin's Island, were found in abundance by Sherard Osborn, Esq., Commander of H. M. S. 'Pioneer,' in whose journal the following note respecting them may be found:—

"The above collection was delivered over to Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C. B., by Commander Richards, at 2 P. M., on 7th Nov., 1853." *

It is to be hoped that they may soon be made available for the elucidation of the geology of this most interesting portion of the Arctic discoveries.

No. XV. BATHURST ISLAND, Bedford Bay (Lat. $75^{\circ} N.$; Long. $95^{\circ} 50' W.$).

In this locality abundance of vesicular scoriaceous trap rocks were found by Captain M'Clintock; they appear to me to be the representatives of the volcanic rocks found everywhere at the commencement of the carboniferous period.

No. XVI. CORNWALLIS ISLAND, M'Dougall Bay.

1. *Syringopora geniculata*. Journ. R. D. S., Vol. I. Pl. XI. Fig. 2.
2. *Cardiola Salteri*. Journ. R. D. S., Vol. I. Pl. VII. Fig. 5.

The Syringopore found at Cornwallis Island appears to be identical with the variety of the Irish carboniferous *S. geniculata*, in which the corallites are at a distance from each other somewhat exceeding their diameters, and in which the connecting tubes are about two diameters apart.

A question of very considerable geological interest is

* Vide Arctic Expeditions, 1854-55, p. 254.