

a half miles. Among the specimens I collected here were the following :—

*Columnaria Alveolata.*

*Petraia.*

*Rhynchonella.*

*Maclurea Logani.*

*Straparollus (?)*

*Pleurotomaria.*

*Murchisonia bicincta.*

*Murchisonia gracilis.*

*Murchisonia holopae.*

*Metoptoma erata.*

*Bellerophon Argo.*

*Orthoceras.*

The most interesting however, was a large fossil some twelve inches long and eight inches in diameter, spheroidal in form, apparently consisting of a number of concentrically laminated masses, and somewhat resembling *Stromatopora*. It lay near the bank, and might have been washed up from the lake by the storms of winter, or had perhaps been left near its original position; its great weight, and hard imperishable nature having resisted the forces by which the more perishable rock-bed was washed away. Sir William Dawson has come to the conclusion that this is a new species of *Cryptozoon* and has named it *Cryptozoon boreale*.

It is probable that a description of this will be given by Sir William Dawson in a future number of the *Record*.

The dip of the strata is toward the lake. At Point Bleu, the limestone has a rough crystalline form, is in layers from an inch to nearly a foot in thickness, and forms a cliff ten to twelve feet high. The shore is strewn with large slabs, but weathered fossils do not appear as at Roberval. At Snake Island towards the south-west of the lake, characteristic fossils of the Hudson River group are said to have been obtained.

In a paper read in 1882 before the Royal Society of Canada, the Rev. Abbé Laflamme stated that he had found the Trenton limestone well developed upon the shore of the Saguenay River, from St. Anne to the upper side of the junction of the two discharges. He had also discovered some beds of the same south-east of the mouth of the Metabetchouan, reposing on the Laurentian, and showing signs of being the remains of larger deposits of which