

tained being ten feet in length and eight inches to six and a half inches in diameter. They consist of carbonate of lime, presenting concentric rings, like the growth-rings of exogenous trees, in the transverse section, and in the centre is a cylindrical tube crossed by transverse septa. At first sight they resemble exogenous trunks with chambered piths, like the West Indian *Cecropia peltata*. Taking their probably marine habitat into account, we are struck by the general resemblance of their structure to that of the rare and curious *Arthrocladia villosa* of the deeper parts of the Atlantic. These may however be mere analogies, and the appearance of the fossils also suggests affinities to the transversely septated corals, such as *Cyathophyllum* and *Zaphrenitis*. The real nature of the fossil can only be settled by its minute structure, which has not yet been examined. In the mean time Mr. Billings regards it as a plant.

The tracks referred to in the section are also very curious objects, and appear to occur only in one thin bed. They consist of two parallel rows of semi-circular pits, arranged alternately, about half an inch apart. The pits are each about half an inch in diameter. Their alternate arrangement and their great depth prevent them from being attributed to marine worms. They rather resemble the marks which might be made in soft mud by the longitudinally cleft feet of some gasteropodous mollusks, as for instance the *Phasianella*. Possibly some of the gasteropods which have left their shells in these beds, may have had the cleft foot and the ambling gait of that genus.

Since however the creatures that lived in Anticosti in the Silurian era, may not be so interesting to many of our readers as the question, What lives or can live in it now? we give nearly in full Mr. Richardson's very intelligent notes on the appearance and productions of the island:—

“The south side of the island, in its general aspect, is low; the most elevated points close on this coast are at the mouth of Jupiter River, where cliffs rise on the east side to the height of from eighty to a hundred feet; and on the west side to a hundred and fifty feet. On no other part of the south coast were they observed to rise more than from thirty to sixty feet, but the general height above the sea is from ten to twenty feet.

From the south-west end, the hills inland are more elevated than they are to the eastward; in general they rise gradually and more continuously from the shore, attaining the height of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet, at about the distance of from one to three