Mr. H. W. Ami has presented 125 specimens from the Utica formation near Ottawa; and Mr. W. H. Billings has presented seven named species from the Trenton limestone, near Ottawa, not previously in the collection.

The principal collections of fossils made by officers of the survey during the past year are as follow:—

By T. C. Weston.—About 100 specimens of Carboniferous fossils from the S. Joggins, Nova Scotia, including two large stumps of *Sigillaria Brownii*, leaves of *Cordaites*, slabs of *Anthracomya*, *Stigmarian* roots, *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, *Dadoxylon*, *Lepidophloios*, *Spirorbis*, and scales and teeth of fishes. About 100 specimens of Black River or Trenton fossils from Gravel Point, St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron.

By A. H. Foord.—Twenty-three specimens of fossil fishes from the Devonian rocks of Scaumenac Bay, P.Q., and 130 from Campbellton, N.B.

By R. E. McConnell.—About 100 specimens of molluscous and vertebrate fossils from Milk River Ridge, Highwood River, South Saskatchewan, and other localities in the Bow and Belly River districts, North West Territory—all of Cretaceous or Tertiary age.

By A. H. Foord and H. M. Ami.—About 100 specimens of fossils from the Trenton limestone near Ottawa.

By R. W. Ells.—Twelve specimens of graptolites from Matanne, three from the Marsouin River, and twenty-five from Gagnon's Beach, P.Q. 615 fine and rare fossils mostly from the Guelph Silurian limestones, have been acquired by purchase from Mr. Joseph Townsend, of Durham, Ontario.

Collections of fossils containing about 182 species have been sent to Queen's College and to the Royal Military College, at Kingston, and twelve more are in course of preparation for distribution to other local educational institutions. A number of casts of tracks from the Potsdam formation has been presented to the museums of the Universities of Toronto, Kingston, McGill, and Laval.

Early in the year, Professor John Macoun, of Belleville, was appointed Botanist and Natural History Collector to the Survey, and during the summer he was occupied in investigating the botanical features of the western peninsula of Ontario, from the head of Lake Erie to the Niagara River. Later, towards the end of July, he proceeded to Gaspé, and there investigated the coast and alpine flora of that interesting peninsula. The Shickshock Mountains were ascended, and the coast was carefully examined from Cape Rosier to Ste. Anne des Monts (about 200 miles), as were also portions of the shores of Gaspé Bay and of the Bay of Chaleurs. Specimens of the rarer species and of others not represented in the Herbarium were collected; material, moreover, was obtained for a full report on the botany of the regions explored. Professor Macoun has been engaged during the autumn in classifying and arranging the Herbarium, and has commenced the preparation of a complete catalogue of Canadian plants, the first part of which will be ready for publication during the ensuing year.

In November, Professor Macoun was instructed, at the request of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to make a collection for the forthcoming fishery exhibition of objects of marine natural history, especially sea weeds. After consultation, it was decided that the shores of Prince Edward Island, and of the south-western part of Nova Scotia, would afford the best facilities for the work. Accordingly Prince Edward Island was first visited, and then Halifax and Yarmouth. Professor Macoun left Ottawa on the 16th November, and returned on the 14th December. He succeeded in making a fair collection; but it is to be regretted that the work was not undertaken earlier, and at a season of the year when it would have been possible to attain results more complete and more commensurate with the importance of the object in view. Since his return, considerable time has been spent in arranging and preparing the collection for exhibition.

Of the collections in recent natural history, alluded to in my Report last year, two have since been purchased for the Museum. The most important of these is the very fine collection of shells, the property of Mr. Whiteaves, containing nearly 6,000 species, and upwards of 14,000 specimens, from all parts of the world; together with