

Bold Head, which forms the seaward end of the range last referred to, shows in its cliffs several well marked intrusive dikes, weathering yellowish and blackish.

The whole west side of Plover bay, as well as the outer coast beyond it for several miles, consists of gray rocks which are likewise probably granitic.

The only locality in which the rocks were actually examined in this region, in the short time available, was the east side of Plover bay between port Providence and Emma harbor. They are here, in the main, rather coarse grained, gray biotite-granite, much like that of the west end of Saint Lawrence island, but in places passing into a hornblendic granite. There is also, however, a considerable proportion of gray and reddish porphyritic rock, resembling a mica-syenite or minette, which is probably later in date than the granite and intrusive in it. No strictly volcanic rocks of any kind were seen in this vicinity, nor were any stratified rocks observed.

The general description of this part of the Siberian coast above given will show that superficial earthy deposits are not abundant, but there are in the vicinity of Plover bay some deposits of this kind which attracted special attention.

The point on the outer coast immediately east of the valley of lake Moore, terminates in an apron-like flat of land which breaks off seaward in a low cliff, apparently formed of hard clay, weathering to a fawn-color and thickly studded with large bowlders which lie more or less definitely in regular lines, giving a stratified appearance to the whole. Material of the same kind is preserved in the angle of the next bay nearest to Bold Head. It was also seen from a distance to form the coast along the bottom of the bay into which Reindeer river flows, on the opposite side of the entrance of Plover bay, and again occurs in two places on Emma harbor on the west side, a little within the entrance to the harbor and at its southern bay.

The last named locality was the only one actually examined on the ground. The deposit is here bluish gray where freshly exposed, and is a rather hard clay with a considerable proportion of coarse sand and gravel, containing many bowlders of somewhat varied lithologic character. These are subangular in form, but none were found which actually showed glacial scratching, neither were any shells found in the mass. The deposit, nevertheless, undoubtedly represents a species of bowlder-clay. It does not anywhere take the form of definite terraces, but as it is nowhere seen, or at least not in any considerable mass, at a greater height than about 200 feet above the sea, while it is occasionally rather wide spread below this level, it may be assumed as a whole to