sequent chapter, these curious little bodies were again reviewed, and were described in substance as follows:

"The oldest bed of spore-cases known to me is that at Kettle Point, Lake Huron. It is a bed of brown bituminous shale, burning with much flame, and under a lens is seen to be studded with flattened disc-like bodies, scarcely more than a hundredth of an inch in diameter, which under the microscope are found to be spore-cases (or macrospores) slightly papillate externally (or more properly marked with dark pores), and sometimes showing a point of attachment on one side and a slit more or less elongated and gaping on the other. When slices of the rock are made, its substance is seen to be filled with these bodies, which, viewed as transparent objects, appear yellow like amber, and show little structure, except that the walls can be distinguished from the internal cavity, which may sometimes be seen to enclose patches of granular matter. In the shale containing them are also vast numbers of rounded, translucent granules, which may be escaped spores (microspores)." The bed containing these spores at Kettle Point was stated, in the reports of the "Geological Survey of Canada," to be twelve or fourteen feet in thickness, and besides these specimens it contained fossil plants referable to the species *Calamites inornatus* and *Lepidodendron primævum*, and I not unnaturally supposed that the Sporangites might be the fruit of the latter plant. I also noticed their resemblance to the spore-cases of *L. corrugatum* of the Lower Carboniferous (a Lepidodendron allied to *L. primævum*), and to those from Brazil described by Carruthers under the name *Flemingites*, as well as to those described by Huxley from certain English coals, and to those of the Tasmanite or white coal of Australia. The bed at Kettle Point is shown to be marine by its holding the sea-weed known as *Spirophyton*, and shells of *Lingula*.

The subject did not again come under my notice till