

part of the canine by continuous growth. The author infers that the animal was monophyodont. *Elurosaurus* is said to be most nearly allied to *Lycosaurus*, but its incisive formula is Dasyurine.

With regard to the characters of the Theriodontia the author remarked that we may now add to those given in his 'Catalogue of South African Fossil Reptiles,' that the humerus is perforated by an entepicondylar foramen and the dentition is monophyodont.

3. "Additional Observations on the Superficial Geology of British Columbia and its Adjacent Regions." By G. M. Dawson, Esq., D.Sc., F.G.S.

This paper is in continuation of two already published in the Society's Journal (vol. xxxi. p. 603, and vol. xxxv. p. 89). In subsequent examinations of the southern part of the interior of British Columbia the author has been able to find traces of glaciation in a N. to S. direction as far as or even beyond the 49th parallel. Iron Mountain, for instance, 3500 feet above the neighbouring valleys, 5280 feet above the sea, has its summit strongly ice-worn in direction N. 29° W.-S. 29° E. Other remarkable instances are given which can hardly be explained by local glaciers; boulder-clay is spread over the entire district; terraces are cut in the rearranged material of this, bordering the river-valleys, and at greater elevations expanding over the higher parts of the plateau and mountains. At Mount It-ga-chuz they are 5270 feet above the sea. The author considers that the higher terraces can only be explained by a general flooding of the district. Some of the wide trough-like valleys of the plateau contain a silty material which the author regards as a glacial mud.

North of the 54th parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains similar evidence of glaciation is obtained; erratics are found in the Peace and Athabasca basins. The fjords of British Columbia are extremely glaciated, the marls being generally in conformity with the local features; terraces are scarce and at low levels. The Strait of Georgia was filled by a glacier which overrode the S.E. part of Vancouver's Island; evidence is given to show that this ice came from the neighbouring mountainous country. Queen Charlotte's Island shows evidence of local glaciation. Boulder-clays and stratified drifts are found, with occasional arctic shells.

The author considers that the most probable explanation of the phenomena of the whole region is to suppose the former existence of a great glacier mass resembling the inland ice of Greenland, and that the Glacial period was closed by a general submergence, during which the drifts were deposited and, at its close, the terraces cut.

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ERRATUM.—In the March Number, page 138, line 15, of the GEOL. MAG., for *stromatoporides* read *stomatoporides*.

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