

Addendum to report by Grant A. Bartlett entitled "Mid-Tertiary Stratigraphy of the Continental Slope off Nova Scotia". Maritime Sediments, Vol. 4, No. 1, April 1968, pp. 22-31.

Both the author Grant A. Bartlett and his colleague James I. Marlowe have submitted additional references and acknowledgements that should have been included in the original paper, some of which were given orally by both workers at the Southeastern Section of the Geological Society of America Meeting at Tallahassee, Florida in 1967 (Marlowe and Bartlett, 1967). The first geological work was carried out by Marlowe in 1964 when attached to the Geological Survey of Canada at the Bedford Institute. From this investigation Marlowe carried out further surveys by means of dredging and coring, and later with the use of a continuous seismic reflection profiler (the sparker). From this work as well as the work by Bartlett, a great deal of stratigraphy and structure on the continental slope has been unravelled; Marlowe on the petrology, structure and physical stratigraphy, and Bartlett on the micropaleontology, paleontology and bio-stratigraphic correlation with other areas. Bartlett's recent paper in the previous issue of Maritime Sediments carries the references on the bio-stratigraphic aspects while below, the additional list of geological references by Marlowe is given:

- Marlowe, J. I., 1964, The Geology of Part of the Continental Slope near Sable Island, Nova Scotia: Bedford Inst. Oceanography Report 64-17, 44 p. (unpublished manuscript).
 _____, 1965, Probable Tertiary Sediments from a Submarine Canyon off Nova Scotia: Marine Geology, vol. 3, p. 263-268.
 _____, 1966, Subsurface Stratigraphy of the Outer Continental Shelf near Sable Island: Geol. Assoc. Canada, Halifax Meeting, (abstr.).
 _____, and Bartlett, G. A., 1967, Oligocene-Miocene Strata in a Submarine Canyon off Nova Scotia: Ann. Meeting, SE Sect., Geol. Soc. America, Tallahassee, (abstr.).

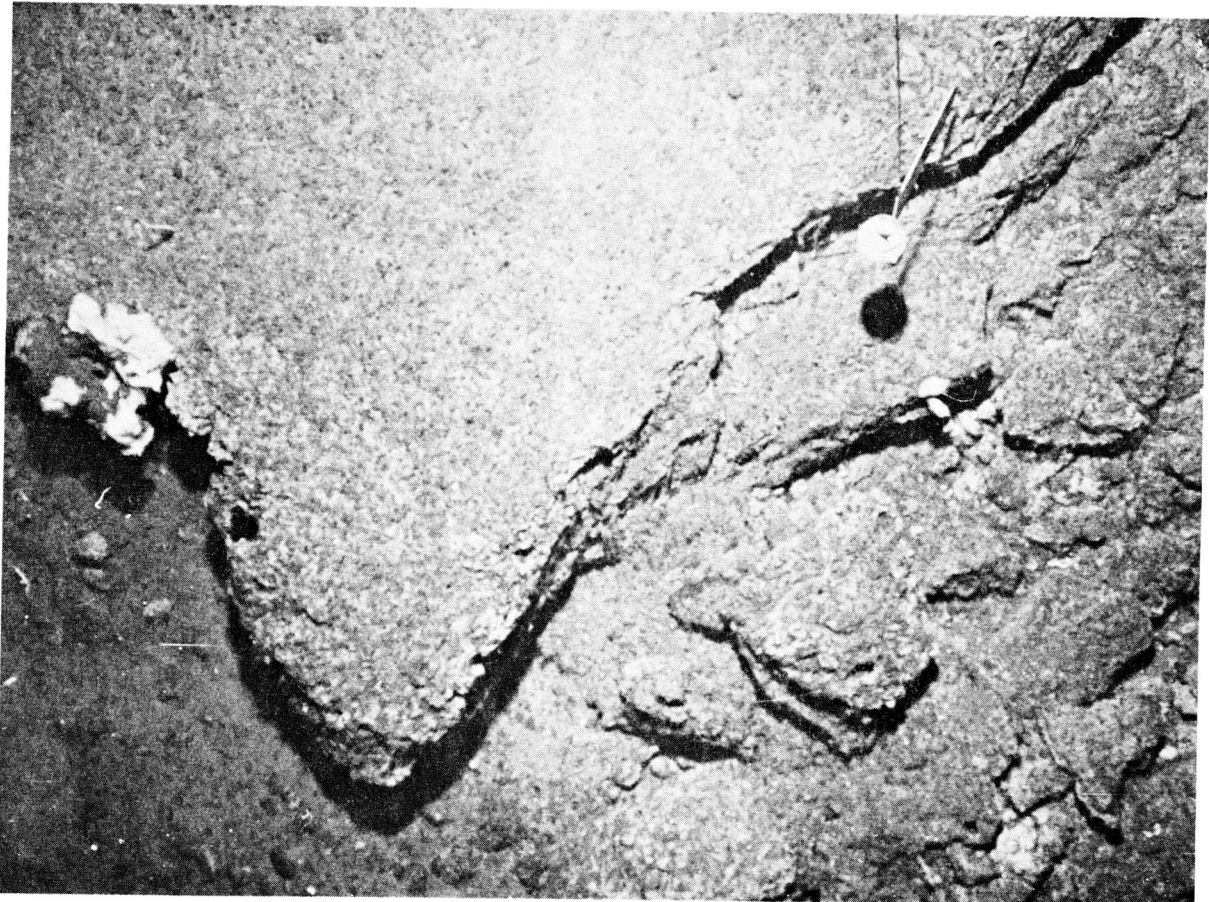


Figure 1 Presumed Tertiary outcrop in the Gully east of Sable Island, at a depth of 4500 feet. Photo by B.D. Loncarevic, Bedford Institute.