

The ripple-marked beds of the Snake Island section lie not far above the *Stringocephalus* dolomite. Since the dolomite bearing *Stringocephalus burtoni* does not appear in the Snake Island section, the precise distance of the ripple-marks above this formation cannot be stated. They belong near the base of a formation called the Manitoban. The following fossils, determined by Prof. J. F. Whiteaves, are recorded from the limestones of this formation on Snake Island by Tyrrell:<sup>6</sup>—

*Cyathophyllum vermiculare* var. *precursor*.

*Alveolites vallorum*.

*Atrypa reticularis*.

*A. aspera*.

*Cyrtina hamiltonensis*.

*Rhipidomella striatula*.

*Paracyclas elliptica*.

*Raphistoma tyrrelli*.

*Belerophon pelops*.

*Euomphalus subtrigonalis*.

*Omphalocirrus manitobensis*.

*Cyrtoceras occidentale*.

*Gyroceras submamillatum*.

*Dinichthys canadensis*.

To this list may be added *Astracospongia hamiltonensis*. The small six-rayed spicules of this sponge occur in large numbers in a band of limestone 8 inches below the top of the cliff shown in figure 2. On the evidence of this fauna these beds were assigned to an Upper Devonian horizon by Whiteaves.<sup>7</sup>

## POPULAR ENTOMOLOGY.

### THE ENGRAVER BEETLES (FAMILY IPIDÆ).

(Continued from Vol. XXV, page 145.)

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The Ambrosia-beetles, or Timber-beetles, breed entirely within the wood, the eggs of some species being laid well within the heart-wood. They bore small, round tunnels directly through the bark and into the wood. There may be several secondary egg-tunnels cut by two or more females, branching from a primary entrance-tunnel. On the other hand the tunnels

<sup>6</sup> Geol. Surv. of Can., Pt. E, Vol. V, 1889-90-91 (1892), p. 163 E.

<sup>7</sup> Contrib. Can. Pal., Vol. I, Pt. IV, p. 258, 1892.