

Ellis) Bay, Anticosti. Professor A. Hyatt, who has collected many specimens of *B. nodulosa* at various localities on the same island, says that the size of the species, "as nearly as could be inferred from fragments, is not over four feet long, by from three to five inches in diameter at the larger end." To the naked eye some of the specimens look as if they were encrusted by a parasitic species of *Labechia*.

A silicified specimen which appears to be referable to this species, though its internal structure is almost obliterated, was collected by Mr. Weston in 1884 from the upper beds of the Hudson River formation at Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

BEATRICEA UNDULATA, Billings.

Beatricea undulata, Billings. 1857. Geol. Surv. Canada, Rep. Progr. 1853-56, p. 344.

" " Hyatt. 1865. Amer. Journ. Sc., vol. XXXIX., p. 266.

" " Billings. 1865. Can. Nat. and Geol., ser. 2, vol. II., p. 405, fig. 1.

" " Nicholson. 1886. Mon. Brit. Stromatop., pt. 1, pp. 86 and 89.

Numerous specimens of this remarkable fossil were collected from the Hudson River formation and from Divisions 1 and 2 of the Anticosti group, at several localities on the island of Anticosti, by Mr. J. Richardson in 1856, by Messrs. Verrill, Shaler and Hyatt in 1861, and by Mr. Weston in 1865. Characteristic examples of *B. undulata* have since been collected from the Hudson River formation at Snake Island, Lake St. John, P.Q., by Mr. Richardson in 1857; at Rabbit and Club islands, Lake Huron, by Dr. R. Bell in 1859; and in the "Upper beds" at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, by T. C. Weston, and A. McCharles in 1884. A specimen in the Museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, collected by Mr. Richardson