was understood by me many years ago. The fossils must in this matter furnish the most reliable information, and in this department unfortunately Dr. H. merely gives lists of genera, most of which have a very wide range, and which prove nothing, unless the species can be determined with accuracy. In this, however, there is some difficulty. The specimens are usually merely casts, they are much distorted, and from the hardness of the rocks they can usually be procured only in fragments. When in the region, I collected very diligently, and have since carefully studied my collections, and compared them with fossils of various portions of the Upper Silurian and Devonian; but though I have arrived at much more definite determinations than those given by Dr. H., I have hesitated to publish detailed lists. It is now necessary, however, to go into details, and I trust I can show to the satisfaction not only of palæontologists but to that of any student who possesses a geological text-book, that Dr. H.'s conclusions on this subject are wholly illusory.

The following list refers to my collections from the Nictaux ore and the neighbouring beds, and from Moose River and Bear River, on approximately the same horizon :—

1. *Zaphrentis*, a large species with deep calyx; but a cast merely, and therefore not determinable specifically.—Nictaux.

2. *Favosites*. General form and size of cells similar to those of *F. cervicornis*, Ed. and Haime; tabulæ continuous and very close.—Nictaux and Bear River.

3. *Pleurodictyum problematicum*, Goldfuss. Cast of a large specimen.—Bear River.

4. *Stenopora*. A branching species with very fine cells.

[Of the above corals No. 3 is characteristically Devonian. The others are found in association both in the Upper Silurian and Devonian.]

5. *Strophodonta magnifica*, Hall. A large Strophodonta, resembling, as far as the specimens admit comparison, the above species, characteristic of the Oriskany.—Nictaux and Bear River. Dr. H. somewhat disingenuously writes of *Strophodonta* as if it were a characteristically Clinton genus. In point of fact, of 56 species of this genus catalogued by Miller in his American Palæozoic fossils, 43 are found in the Oriskany and overlying formations, and only three as low as the Clinton and Niagara, while no species whatever is known in the Medina.