

continent, has been omitted, and the brace which takes its place is misleading. The *Olenellus-Bathyriscus* fauna should also be connected with No. 2, Middle Cambrian, rather than with No. 1, Lower Cambrian.

Other changes that should be made in the article are the following:—

Page 310, line 24, omit *System*.

In the table on page 313, as well as in the text on the same page, for *Agnostus intercinctus* read *Agnostus interstrictus*.

Page 314, line 8, after list, insert (*Bathyriscus* and *Asaphiscus*).

Page 314, line 24, after great, insert vertical.

In the first article of this series (see Vol. III., No. 1, this journal), certain worm-tracks and casts are referred to as being plentiful in the Basal or Etcheminian series. But far more abundant and generally distributed than these are the remains of sponges. The gleaming reflections from their skeletons are common on the surfaces of the finer shales, and their spiculæ are very generally distributed in coarse deposits as well as fine.

Sponges are found in the first beds above the lowest conglomerate, a horizon which is about sixty feet from the base of the terrain, and about fifteen hundred feet below the *Paradoxides* beds. At various horizons in the Basal series have been found different kinds of sponges: some of the basket-sponge group; others of the ordinary silicious kinds. The latter present several varieties of form, some are tubular, others branching with a solid axis, and others again are amorphous with numerous orifices (cloaca) of irregular form.

Even the sandstones are replete with the debris of sponges, both silicious granules and fragments of the sponge cuticle and of spiculæ are plentiful among the sand grains, of which these beds are composed. So we may see that sponges have played an important part in the building up of sedimentary deposits at the very dawn of Palæozoic Time.