

and seem to have occasional spaces in them which may have been communicating pores or orifices.<sup>1</sup>

In 1885 Prof. N. H. Winchell recognised a similar structure in stromatoporoid forms found in a limestone underlying the St. Peter sandstone, and therefore of Upper Cambrian age. These are noticed in his 14th Annual Report under the name *Cryptozoon Minnesotense*, and are stated to differ from Hall's specimens in their habit of growth, the laminae being convex or conical upward. The structure also is somewhat different, the lamination being much finer.

In 1889 the Minnesota specimens were again noticed by Mr. L. W. Chaney, more especially with reference to the great size attained by some of them, though there seemed to be doubt as to whether the very large specimens may not have been enlarged by aggregation of concretionary matter. In this paper also, the discovery of *Cryptozoon* in the calciferous of the Champlain Valley, by Prof. H. M. Seely, is mentioned.

About this time I had obtained from the Calciferous of Lachute, P.Q., a large stromatoporoid mass, and in examining it microscopically found that, though less perfectly preserved than Hall's specimens, it might be referred with probability to the same genus. The laminae are more waved, and often connected with each other, and the canals less curved and more frequently expanding into irregular cavities. I cannot positively affirm that this is a distinct species, but may provisionally name it *C. Lachutense*.

In 1890, the *Cryptozoa* of the calciferous of the Champlain Valley are referred to by Messrs. Brainard and Seely, and one species is named *C. Steeli*, in honour of Dr. Steel, who first observed them in 1825.<sup>2</sup> This species is stated

<sup>1</sup> Thin horizontal sections of the laminae in the best specimens indeed appear as if constituting a reticulated mat, more dense than that seen in the intermediate layers.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin Geol. Socy. of America, Vol. 1, p. 502.