Heavy-bedded limestones from 20 to 40 feet above the *Beyrichia* zone are very fossiliferous in places, but it is difficult to get good specimens. *Cornulites* is very abundant in some of the layers. The species which have so far been recognized are:

Zygospira recurvirostris,
Raphistomina lapicida,
Lophospira perangulata,
Lophospira bicincta,
Pterotheca sp. ind.

The next bed above this which has furnished any good fossils is the cream-colored sandstone which is exposed at the Hogs Back and near Montreal Road. Nearly all the species identified were described by Dr. Whiteaves.

Lingula lyelli,
Clionychia ottawaensis,*
C.? gibbosa,
Modiolopsis fabaformis,
Orthodesma antiquatum,
Vanuxemia parvula,
Soaeria canadensis,
Holopea sp. ind.,
Spyroceras sp. ind.,
Isochilina? armata.†

In a dark gray dolomitic limestone within 10 feet above this layer, the following species have been found:—

Tetradium columnare,
Dalmanella sp. ind.,
Bathyurus superbus.

About 15–20 feet above this layer are beds of shaly limestone in which the following species are rather common:—

Dalmanella circularis,
Strophomena incurvata
Cyrtodonta huronensis,
Bathyurus extans,
Onchometopus simplex,
Isotelus sp. ind.

Just above the preceding are thin layers in which a species of *Beatricea* and *Cyrtodonta huronensis* are abundant. In the upper 15 feet of the section fossils are rather abundant, but there does not seem to be a very great variety. The following are the more common ones:—

Tetradium cellulosum,
T. columnare,
Strophomena incurvata,
Helicotoma planulata,
Spyroceras sp.,
Bathyurus extans,
B. spiniger,
Bumastus milleri,
Isotelus gigas.

These lists, incomplete as they are, show at once that all the fossils which belong to the typical Chazy are beneath the *clavigera* horizon, and the deposits of Chazy age end with the limestone which at the Hogs Back and Rock-

*Dr. Ulrich writes me that this is probably an *Ambonychia*, and *C.? gibbosa* a *Vanuxemia*, while *Vanuxemia parvula* is a *Ctenodonta*. The types are not accessible at this writing.

†Identified by Dr. Ulrich.