

an interesting addition to the fauna of the Utica. *Serpulites dissolutus*, Billings, has also been found in several localities.

A fossil sponge—*Stephanella sancta*, Hinde, has recently been described from the Utica shales of Ottawa in the Geol. Mag., new series, Dec. III, vol. viii, No. 1, for January, 1891, pp. 22-24, in a paper entitled: "*Notes on a new Fossil Sponge from the Utica shale formation (Ordovician) at Ottawa, Canada.*" This sponge proved to constitute a new and very simple type of a Lithistid sponge—whose spicules resemble closely those of the modern *Tethæa*—many specimens of which occur in the Post-Tertiary clays of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence river basins.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—Having glanced at the stratigraphical relations of the Utica terrane and at its lithological as well as chemical constituents, then surveyed over in a general way the palæontological characters, let us look for a moment at the geographical distribution of the same in Canada.

In the Province of Quebec, the Utica is first met in the East in loose blocks and specimens brought up on the north shore of the Island of Anticosti by floating ice. There is scarcely any doubt that the Utica shales occur in their proper and natural position between the Trenton and Hudson River terranes—in the unbroken and fine sequence of Ordovician strata northwest of Anticosti—and that on account of their soft, brittle and easily denuded character they have been washed and carried away from that section now occupied by the north channel of the St. Lawrence River. But the most easterly outcrop of the Utica as yet recorded *in situ* occurs near the mouth of the Murray River, Murray Bay—where Mr. W. F. Ferrier made an interesting collection of fossils which were determined and described by the writer in the "Can. Record of Science" for 1887, pp. 101-107. The paper is entitled: "*Notes on Fossils from the Utica Formation at Point-à-Pic, Murray River, Murray Bay (Que.), Canada.*" In this paper twelve species of fossils were noted, as follows:—

1. *Diplograptus* sp. (resembling *D. pristis*, Hisinger.) . . .