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ON THE GENUS *TRIMERELLA*, WITH DESCRIPTIONS
OF TWO SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF THAT
GENUS FROM THE SILURIAN ROCKS
OF KEEWATIN.

(With two plates.)

By J. F. WHITEAVES.*

In the summer season of 1901, Mr. D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, made an interesting and somewhat large collection of fossils from limestone exposures at five different localities on the Equan River, and at Sutton Lake. The Equan River, it may be mentioned, is the first river north of the Attawapishkat, with which it flows, almost parallel, into the west side of James Bay; and Sutton Lake is the source of Trout River, which empties into the southern portion of Hudson Bay, as does also the Severn River. These fossils have not yet been exhaustively studied, but enough is known about them to show that the rocks from which they were collected belong to the Silurian, as distinguished from the Cambro-Silurian or Ordovician system, and that they are probably of about the same age as the Guelph formation and Niagara limestone of Ontario. They show, moreover, that the limestones and dolomites of the Attawapishkat River and of the Fawn Branch of the Severn River, that were formerly thought to be Devonian on the evidence of a few fossils collected by Dr. R. Bell and Mr. A. P. Low in 1886, belong also to the Silurian system, and that they are of precisely the same age geologically as the Equan River limestones. They include some species that are found also in the Silurian limestones, etc., of Port Daniel and

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