

of Nat. History. These latter include fourteen species of fossils belonging to the Trenton formation.

The new species described are: 1. *Receptaculites Pearyi*, Whitfield, Cape Bay, Princess Marie Bay, 1898. 2. *Halysites agglomeratiformis*, Whitfield, Cape Harrison, Princess Marie Bay, 1898. 3. *Calapœcia borealis*, Whitfield, Cape Harrison, Princess Marie Bay, 1898. 4. *Heliolites perelegans*, Whitfield, Cape Harrison, Princess Marie Bay, 1898.

Of the above, *R. Pearyi* resembles *R. Oweni*, Hall, from the Trenton (Galena) of Manitoba, and of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; *Halysites agglomeratiformis* resembles *H. agglomeratus* Hall, and *Heliolites perelegans* is related to *H. pyriiformis*. Prof. Whitfield adds: "These specimens would indicate a geological horizon about the same as that of the New York, Niagara or Clinton group."

H. M. A.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE PALÆOZOIC FAUNAS OF PARA, BRAZIL. 1. *The Silurian Fauna of the Rio Trombetas*. 2. *The Devonian Mollusca of Pará*. By J. M. Clarke, Arquivos do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 10, 127 pp., 1899. Author's English edition, 1900.

1. The discovery of these fossils "was one of the results of an expedition made under the direction of the late Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt while Director of the Commissao Geologica do Brazil," and they now form part of the palæontological collections in the Museu Nacional. Silurian rocks occupy a belt of country bordering the metamorphic region of Guiana, and are about 1,000 feet in thickness. Amongst the interesting fossils described we note:

1. *Arthropycus Harlani*, Conrad, a very characteristic form in the Medina (Silurian) of Grimsby and St. Catherines, Ontario.

2. *Lingula*, cf. *L. oblata*, Hall, the latter a Clinton species found in Ontario and also in New York State.

3. *Lingulops Derbyi*, Clarke, a form related in many respects to *Lingulops Granti*, Hall & Clarke, from the Niagara of Hamil-