

and 1894, both Cambro-Silurian (Ordovician)¹ and Silurian rocks were found to occur, as characterized by the fossil organic remains of these two distinct systems.

The *Silurian* fossils are exceedingly numerous, and for the most part well preserved and silicified.

The most abundant species are the chain coral *Hyalysites catenulatus*, Linneus, the stromatoporoid *Clathrodictyum fastigiatum*, Nicholson, and the honey-comb coral, *Favosites Gothlandicus*, Lamarek. *Syringopora verticillata*, Goldfuss, is comparatively abundant, so also is *Zaphrentis Stokesi*, Edwards and Haime. Besides these, Mr. Lambe has recognized *Alveolites Niagaraensis*, Rominger, *Limaria (Canites) crassa*, Rominger, *Lyellia Americana*, Edwards and Haime, and *Heliolites affinis*, Billings.

The CRINOIDEA are not numerous, but require further study, but appear to be referable to the genera *Thysanocrinus*, *Tuocrinus* and *Deudrocrinus*.

Of the BRYOZOA, *Lichenalia concentrica*, Hall, *Phaeopora expansa*, Hall, both appear to be represented.

The Brachiopoda are very numerous, especially such forms as *Atrypa reticularis*, Linneus, and *Pentamerus oblongus*, Sowerby.

The GASTEROPODA are mostly referable to the genera *Loxoneura*, *Marchisonia* and *Euomphalus*, whilst the CEPHALOPODA are represented by *Discosorus conoides*, Hall, *Orthoceras*, cf. *O. Cadmus*, Billings, *Actinoceras vertebratum*, Hall, cf. *A. Becki*, Stokes, and *Orthoceras virgulatum*, Hall.

The TRILOBITA are represented by a single species, the *Calymene Blumenbachii*, Brongniart, which is probably identical with *Calymene Niagaraensis*, Hall, or *C. tuberculata* of European writers.

¹ So far, the Ordovician fossils from this outlier were not found in place, but indicate conclusively that species of Trenton or Bird's Eye and Black River age occur in the loose angular blocks of limestone examined, as noted by Sir Wm. Logan and Mr. A. E. Barlow. The following are the species recorded:—*Rafinesquina alternata*, Emmons, *Maclurea* cf. *M. magna*, Lesueur, *M. Atlantica*, Billings, *Gonioceeras anceps*, Hall, and *Cameroceeras proteiforme*, Hall. As remarked in the Geol. of Canada, 1883, p. 335, "the source of these fragments has not yet been ascertained."