

Bay; at Granite Islet, Point Porphyry, Edward Island, the mouth of the Neepigon River, the Battle Islands, St. Ignace, Michipicoten, Cape Gargantua, Batchewahung Bay, and Mamainse. (Various interesting details respecting these and other less prominent localities of the rocks in question, will be found in the Revised Report on the Geology of Canada by Sir William Logan and his colleagues.)

The Chazy Formation.—This series of strata derives its name from the town of Chazy, in Clinton county, N. Y. It forms a transition series between the underlying Calciferous beds and the overlying deposits of the Trenton Group. In Canada, it consists principally of grey, brownish-black, and other coloured limestones, with shales and calcareous sandstones, the latter chiefly at the base of the formation. The limestones are sometimes dolomitic, and sometimes bituminous; and they exhibit in places a concretionary structure. Many are highly fossiliferous. Some of the more common fossils comprise *Leperditia Canadensis* (a bivalve entamostracan, fig. 163), and *Rhynchonella plena* (a brachiopod, fig. 164). Also, the coral *Stenopora fibrosa* (fig. 165a), which ranges into the higher rocks;

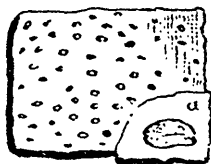


Fig. 163.—*Leperditia Canadensis* (Jones).



Fig. 164.—*Rhynchonella plena* (Hall).

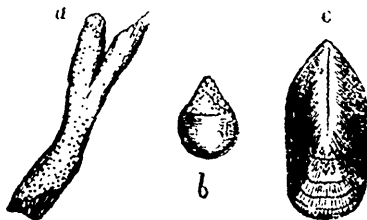


Fig. 165.—a. *Stenopora fibrosa* (Goldfuss).
b. *Bolboporites Americanus* (Billings).
c. *Lingula Lyellii* (Billings).



Fig. 166.—*Baithyrurus Angelini* (Billings).

a peculiar form of uncertain character, *Bolboporites Americanus* (fig. 165 b); and *Lingula Lyellii* (fig. 165 c). This latter fossil at Allu-