3½, depth inside 1 inch, outside 1 ¾ inches. Mr. Frazer had seen the bird, previous to getting the nest and by comparison with a cut of the bird in an ornithology, was certain of the identity. The eggs measure ½ x ½ inches, are thickly and evenly speckled gray and yellowish gray on a light brownish ashy background. Two of the eggs have a decidedly plain band of slaty color about the large end The following note was taken May 26, 1898.

At Mouth Keswick a pair of larks were found on the road; two different times as the team neared the birds the female flew to the fen e, while the male would lower its wings, erect its crests, spread its tail and with the middle feathers erected more than those of the sides which were at an angle of about twenty degrees, as if in an attitude of defiance, and it of sufficient size he would abolish horses and outfit. He would hold his position, then with quick flappings of the wings and perky flight would move on ahead a short distance.

July 9, 1898, an adult lark was observed feeding two young.

. CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Age of the Belly River Series or Formation in Canada.

Editor of the Ottawa Naturalist :--

The recent communication by Dr. H. M. Ami is very timely. In conference with Mr. J. B. Hatcher a somewhat similar point has been raised, that the Belly River and the older formations in Montana of somewhat similar age should be placed in the Upper Cretaceous rather than in Mid-Cretaceous. This is largely a question of the use of terms. In most geological text books the Cretaceous is divided broadly into Upper and Lower. In this sense the Belly River falls in the upper division; the Lower Cretaceous would embrace the Kootanie stage of the northern interior. In another sense, and according to the usage which is shortly to be adopted by the United States Geological Survey, the Cretaceous is to be divided into Lower, Middle and Upper; the Lower including the basal, the Upper including the superior members of the series, and