

*septatum*, Billings, are enumerated as occurring in the Hamilton Formation, the latter being then described for the first time. To these should probably be added the *Cystiphyllum Americanum* of Edwards and Haime, which is one of the commonest fossils of this formation, although by some inadvertence Mr. Billings omitted to state from what particular horizon the specimens he referred to were obtained.

In another paper by Mr. Billings, "On the Devonian Fossils of Canada West," published in the Canadian Journal for May 1860, nine species of corals, six of which had not previously been described, and fifteen of brachiopoda, two which were here named and characterized for the first time, are enumerated as having been collected in the Hamilton Formation.

Professor H. A. Nicholson's "Report upon the Paleontology of the Province of Ontario," published at Toronto in 1874, which is exclusively devoted to the organic remains of the Devonian rocks, contains the most exhaustive and indeed the only list that had appeared up to that date of the fossils of the Corniferous and Hamilton Formations of that province. The number of species from the latter formation enumerated in this list is fifty-six, many of which were described for the first time in this report, but seventeen out of the fifty-six are identical with forms that had previously been recorded by Mr. Billings as occurring in the same formation.

In his Report upon the Paleontology of the Province of Ontario, published at Toronto in 1875, Professor Nicholson adds fifteen species to the fauna of the Hamilton Formation of that province, two out of the seventeen there mentioned as belonging to it having been previously recognized or described by Mr. Billings.

Due allowance being made for names that are mentioned by both of these paleontologists, the total number of species recorded in these four publications from the formation and province in question is eighty-one, and since 1875 about twenty additional species have been described or identified by E. Billings, Drs. Nicholson, Carl Rominger and G. J. Hinde, Prof. H. Montgomery and Messrs. Etheridge and Carpenter, thus bringing the general total, to the close of 1886, up to a little over one hundred.

In addition to these the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada contains nearly forty species of fossils, most of which have not previously been recognized as occurring in the Hamilton Formation of Ontario, or at least not in any Canadian publication. With the exception of *Spirifera subdecussata* and *Dalmanites Helena*, they are all from the townships of Bosanquet or West Williams, and a few of them appear to be undescribed. Some of these fossils were collected by Mr. James Richardson in 1859 and by Mr. Johnson Pettit in 1868, but by