

Mr. James McEvoy had previously, in 1898, collected a few invertebrate fossils from the same limestone beds, to which he assigned a Devonian age, relying on the determinations of Dr. J. F. Whiteaves¹.

The invertebrate fossils from Bullrush mountain near the waterfall are also, according to Dr. Raymond, indicative of an upper Devonian rather than a Carboniferous horizon.

For the fish tooth from Roche Miette the specific name *subtuberatus* is here proposed, the term having reference to the very small and inconspicuous swelling observed on either side of the central prominence of the crown.

The second specimen to which reference has been made consists of a portion of a fish tooth labelled "Fall, north side of Athabaska river, Brulé lake, D. B. Dowling, 1911." The position of this locality has already been explained. The specimen is preserved in a piece of limestone similar to that of Roche Miette, and also holding numerous remains of crinoid rings in a like state of preservation.

This specimen (Plate II, fig. 4) is incomplete and formed part of a pavement tooth. The portion preserved is flat and four-sided with two rounded angles, one of the sides being the irregular line of fracture; it measures 9 mm. in length and breadth, with a maximum thickness where broken of less than 1 mm. The upper surface is smooth and polished, and, as in the Roche Miette tooth, minute punctæ or pores are present and similarly disposed. At the unbroken end the bony base projects beyond the margin of the upper polished surface as shown in the figure.

Quair has shown that in the *Cochliodont* sharks there is a great variation, in both shape and size in individual teeth in a connected series, according to location. It is probable, therefore, that the tooth from the eastern slope of Bullrush mountain may belong to the same species as the one represented by the Roche Miette specimen.

¹See Mr. McEvoy's "Report on the Geology and Natural Resources of the country traversed by the Yellow Head Pass route," Annual Report, Geological Survey, Canada, Vol. XI, p. 29 D.