

collect Pre-cambrian fossils tedious and difficult, as well as often unremunerative.

In the present paper I propose to notice some Pre-cambrian—or possibly Pre-cambrian—fossils, as much with the object of directing the attention of younger geologists to the collection of organic remains in these rocks as for any other purpose, since our knowledge of the Pre-cambrian fauna is yet in its infancy, and may be regarded rather as something to be hoped for in the future than as a present possession.

I am disposed to follow Matthew in placing as Pre-cambrian, though still Palæozoic, the beds in Southern New Brunswick designated by him as Etehemian, and holding a few fossils of Palæozoic types, and to correlate with these the Signal Hill Series of Newfoundland and the Kewenian or Kewenawan of Lake Superior.¹ Below these, so far as yet known, we have only the Huronian, probably divisible into an upper and lower member, the Grenvillian or Upper Laurentian—the two constituting the Eozoic group,—and the Lower Laurentian, Ottawa gneiss or Archaean proper.

I. CRYPTOZOON.

In 1882 Prof. James Hall described certain remarkable stromatoporoid forms found by him in a limestone of the Calciferous formation at Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, and which he named *Cryptozoon proliferum*.² The specimens occurred abundantly on the surface of the bed, and were of rounded form and closely grouped together, as if by a process of lateral gemination. Each individual is described as consisting of “a number of irregular concentric laminae of greater or less density and of very irregular thickness. The substance between the

¹ Matthew, Trans. Acad. Science, N.Y., March, 1896; Trans. Royal Soc. of Canada, 1889, etc. See also “Canadian Record of Science,” 1896.

² Thirty-sixth Regents' Report on New York State Cabinet.