

*Protospongia* (?) cf. *major* Hicks and another large species, whose branches or cups were ten inches or more in length. These large sponges must have lived in quite shallow water, as they are found bedded between ripple marked sandy layers.

Many of the beds of this division abound with the tracks, burrows and casts of worms, among which are a *Monocraterion*, whose straight ray-like tracks spread from the burrow, a distance of eight or ten inches. Two species of *Arenicolites* are common, one quite small, another larger with a space of one to one and a half inches between the burrows. The cast of the gallery of this species, seen from below, greatly resembles Mr. Billings *Arthraria*, as the gallery is enlarged a little at each extremity; and short examples thus look somewhat like dumb-bells.

Among fossils which appear to have their place in the upper part of Division 2, are some that have been found in the Kennebecasis basin of Cambrian rocks. These are *Lep-toplasti* one allied to *L. stenotus*, Ang. *Agnostus pisiformis*, var. and *Agnostus Nathorsti*, var. The association of these trilobites would indicate a horizon at the top of this division.

#### Fauna of Division (Stage) 3.—(Peltura Beds).

The species which indicate this horizon are two species of *C. tenopyge* (cf. *C. flagillifer* and *C. spectabilis*), *Orthis lenticularis* and a *Kutorgina*, these occur in the middle of this division. At the bottom of the division *Lingulella lepis* is found, and another larger species (*L. ampla*, var ?)

Beds in Cape Breton corresponding to this stage, have *Peltura scarabeoides*, *Sphærophthalmus alatus*, and *Orthis lenticularis*.

#### Fauna of Arenig Group (Ordovician).

This horizon is indicated by certain fossils lately discovered in the St. John basin, at the summit of the Cambrian measures.