

sive collection made by Dr. Ells and Mr. Whiteaves, at Phillipsburg and Mystic in August, 1890. Most of these fossils were difficult to determine but interesting. For Mr. Giroux—classified lists of Cambro-Silurian fossils from the town of Joliette, Chaloupe River, near the bridge, seven miles N.E. of Joliette, Ste. Elizabeth, Ste. Ursule, Chicot River, St. Justin, St. Barthelémi, St. Cuthbert and other localities in the counties of Joliette and Berthier, in the province of Quebec. For Mr. Weston—A collection of typical Trenton fossils from Bay St. Paul, below Cape Tourmente, P.Q., and for Prof. Bailey, several collections from Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia.

The extensive collections of rocks and fossils made during the previous year (1891), in the Selkirks were unpacked and for the most part labelled. The fossil remains were studied and most of them identified. It is one of the largest collections of Palæozoic fossils yet obtained from the Rocky Mountain region of Canada, and the specimens will soon be placed in the show-cases. Material for the study of the graptolitic faunas, in which Canada is so rich, has been gathered together and will be determined and classified in so far as the mode of preservation and quality of the specimens warrant. Assistance in this work has kindly been promised by Prof. Charles Lapworth of the Mason Science College, Birmingham, Eng., who is the best authority on the subject. Several thousand duplicates have been arranged and classified during the past year and preliminary studies of several groups have been made for future use and reference.

Dr. Ami also reports having prepared labels for the Cretaceous plants collected by Dr. Hayden and himself at Canmore and Anthracite, N.W.T., and recently described by Sir William Dawson.

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Mr. Lambe reports that during the past year he has been engaged in the critical examination of three separate collections of recent marine sponges, which are as follows, in the order in which they were examined:—

1. A large number of sponges (about thirty species) from the vicinity of Vancouver Island, B.C., dredged by Dr. G. M. Dawson during the summer of 1885, together with some dried specimens, representing four species, collected by Dr. Dawson in 1891, in Behring Sea.

2. Some entire specimens of marine sponges, with small portions of others, representing in all about twenty-two species, from the Redpath Museum, Montreal; also two or three sponges from the museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal, mostly collected in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the Atlantic Coast of Canada.

3. A large and important collection of sponges, dredged by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves in Gulf of the St. Lawrence during the years 1871-72 and 1873, and about six specimens of different species of sponges collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1878, in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. The specimens obtained by Mr. Whiteaves were dredged at depths varying from twenty-five to 220 fathoms and represent about twenty species, for the most part preserved in alcohol.

From the 25th of January to the 24th of September, he devoted himself to a microscopic examination of the specimens in collection No. 1. He reported on part of this collection in a paper, entitled "On some sponges from the Pacific Coast of Canada and Behring Sea," which was read before the Royal Society of Canada in June last. This paper is illustrated by four plates, and will be published in the current volume of the Society's Transactions. He prepared microscopic drawings of such of the sponges in this collection as are not yet reported on, which he proposes to utilize in connection with their description at a later date.

On the 26th of September, he visited Montreal and spent two days in looking over the recent marine sponges from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Coast of Canada in the Redpath Museum. Through the kindness of Sir William Dawson he was allowed free access to the cases and to borrow some type specimens, and such others as he thought would prove of particular interest, as well as small portions of nearly all the remaining sponges in the collection. Through the courtesy of the Council of the Natural History Society of Montreal, he was enabled to borrow two or three Atlantic forms from the museum of the Society.