with the Signal Hill Series and Random Sound Series of Murray and Howley in Newfoundland, with the Kewenian or Kewenawan Series of Lake Superior, which, according to the observations of the Canadian Survey, covers great areas between Lake Superior and the Arctic Sea. It may be correlated with the Chuar and Grand Canyon formations of Walcott in Arizona. In the latter these occur with a few other fossils, including a fragment of a Trilobite, numerous specimens of large laminated forms, which may be regarded as connecting the *Cryptozoon* of the Cambrian, and the *Archæozoon* of the Upper Laurentian with Eozoon.[1]

If, with Matthew, we regard the Etcheminian beds and their equivalents as lowest Palæozoic, then the fossiliferous formations underlying these should be included under the term *Eozoic*, proposed by the author many years ago in connection with the description of Eozoon; and the term Algonkian, used by the United States Geological Survey, will include both Palæozoic and Eozoic formations.[2]

Next below the Etcheminian in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and also, apparently, in Colorado, we have the great thickness of mostly coarse, clastic sediments, associated with contemporaneous volcanic outflows and ash-rocks, originally described by Logan and Murray as the *Huronian* system. These rocks are of a character not likely to yield many fossils. There are, however, slates, limestones, and iron ores associated with them, which have afforded laminated bodies comparable with Eozoon, burrows of worms, spicules of sponges and indeterminate fragments referable to Algae or to Zoophytes. In rocks of similar age in Brittany, Barrois and Cayeux announce the occurrence of Sponges, Foraminifera and Radiolarians.

[1] Hall, Report on Palæntology of N. York, No. 36, Matthew Bulletin, N. Brunswick, Nat. Hist. Society, 1890, Walcott l.c.

[2] This term is, in any case, unhappy in form and sense, and perhaps should be dropped.