

The thin-bedded dolomites of the next higher division (g) contain very few fossils at most levels. Certain strata, however, hold an abundance of the shells of a small lamellibranch and the ostracodes indicated in the following list:

- Pterinea occidentalis* Whiteaves.
- Phanerotrema* cf. *occidens* (Hall).
- Gomphoceras* sp.
- Gomphoceras parvulum* Whiteaves.
- Isochilina grandis* var. *latimarginata* Jones.
- Leperditia hisingeri* Jones.
- Leperditia hisingeri* var. *egena* Jones.
- Leperditia hisingeri* var. *caeca* Jones.

In the higher beds of the section, fossils which are determinable are scarce. One or more species of *Stromatopora* and *Favosites* are met with. The type material of the coral *Petraia* (*Pygmaea*? var) *occidentalis* Whiteaves and *Lyellia affinis* Billings, appear to have been derived from these upper beds. Tyrrell¹ also records from them *Stropheodonta acanthoptera*.

Close comparison between the faunas of the Grand Rapids section and those of eastern Silurian sections owing to dearth of common species is difficult. The dominance in the lowest fauna of the section of such a genus as *Conchidium*, however, makes it probable that the base of this section represents a Silurian horizon not earlier than Clinton and probably of early Niagara age. It appears to represent a portion of the Stonewall limestone² of south central Manitoba.

Above Grand rapids the river flows for a short distance between cut banks of boulder clay which are 60 feet high in places. About 2½ miles above the end of the Grand Rapids tramway the dolomites are again exposed in flat-lying beds at Roche Rouge rapids. These exposures, together with others at a third rapid just below Cross lake, represent the higher beds of Grand Rapids section. On the west side of Cross lake, ledges of dolomite 4 to 6 feet high are exposed on Burnt island and on

¹ Ibid.

² Geol. Surv., Can., Sum. Rept. 1912, p. 248.