

NOTES, REVIEWS, AND COMMENTS.

Geology.—ELLS, R. W., LL.D., F.R.S.C.—“*The Potsdam and Calcareous formations of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.*” Advance copy and Ex. Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Vol. XI., Section IV., pp. 21-30, 1895—(distributed, 12th February 1895.)

In this paper, the geographical distribution, local characters, palæontological as well as stratigraphical relations of the Potsdam and Calcareous formations as they are found in Eastern Canada in particular and in Eastern America in general are discussed. Dr. Ells points out also the relations of these two formations to the Levis and Upper Sillery. He correlates the Calcareous with the Levis of the vicinity of Quebec and the Potsdam with the Upper Sillery of the same region. He places all these in the Ordovician system—but refers the Lower Sillery to the Cambrian epoch.

Dr. Ells concludes by stating: “It would appear, therefore, from all the evidence at our disposal, that the real line of division between the Cambrian and the Cambro-Silurian system should be placed at the close of the Georgia slate and Red Sandrock divisions, and that the series from the base of the typical Potsdam to the summit of the Utica and Hudson River formations should constitute the system known as Cambro-Silurian or Ordovician.

AMT, H. M.—“*Notes on Canadian Fossil Bryozoa.*” Ex. Can. Rec. Science, Vol. VI., No. 4, pp. 222-229, Montreal, January, 1895.

This paper is practically a résumé of Prof. Ulrich's work on the Bryozoa of the Lower Silurian in Minnesota,* in which attention is called to thirty-three species from Canada comprising twenty-one genera. Six additional species of Bryozoa referable to as many genera are added to the above, but these were described by Prof. Ulrich's in Part II. of the Palæontology of Illinois, Section VI. The localities in Canada from which the species recorded were obtained, the horizon, references and other points of interest regarding these are given in them notes.

*Vol. III of Final Rep. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1894.