Canadian Northwest, collected by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, were sent to Mr. Wright, and allusion was also made to the report by Messrs. A. Woodward and B. W. Thomas on the "Microscopic Fauna of the Cretaceous in Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois."[1] In this report, all the foraminifera found in bowlder clays, as well as those actually obtained from Cretaceous rocks, are classed together as Cretaceous.

After carefully examining the Cretaceous material sent, and preparing lists of the forms represented, Mr. Wright notes the occurrence in it of a great preponderance of the two species already mentioned by him as likely to be characteristic. He further points out that these Cretaceous foraminifera are filled with calcite, differing in that respect from most of those of the same age in Great Britain, but none the less stony and unlikely to float during the treatment of the clays. In Yorkshire he has met with clays containing about equal proportions of Cretaceous (derived) and Pleistocene (contemporaneous) foraminifera, but found no great difficulty in separating the two lots by the criteria already alluded to. Referring to Messrs. Woodward and Thomas' report, he expresses the belief that it really comprises a mixed fauna of the same kind, stating that of twenty-nine species recognized by these gentlemen, ten had not before been recorded from rocks of Cretaceous Age, according to Brady's monograph in the Challenger report.

One of the localities mentioned by Messrs. Woodward and Thomas for foraminiferal bowlder clay, that of South Chicago, lies so far from known Cretaceous outcrops and away from the line of any recognized drift from such outcrops, that I ventured to address a question on the subject of the probable origin of the microzoa to Professor T. C. Chamberlin. The foraminifera found in this bowlder clay, appear to be in part, at least, undoubtedly Cretaceous in age. In reply, Professor Chamberlin quotes observations made in northern Wisconsin which tend to show the existence of Cretaceous outliers there, as well as perhaps beneath the northern part of Lake Michigan, or even further east. He

[1] Geology of Minnesota, Vol. III, Part I (1895).