

In the earlier days of the Survey's operations, the fossils of this formation were collected—at Galt by A. Murray in 1847, by Professor James Hall in 1848, by E. Billings, assisted by John (not James) Richardson, in 1857, by Dr. R. Bell in 1861, and by T. C. Weston in 1867; at Guelph by E. Billings in 1857; at New Hope (now called Hespeler*) by E. Billings in 1857, by T. C. Weston in 1867 and 1871; at Elora by Dr. R. Bell in 1861, and by T. C. Weston in 1867. Some of the fossils of the Guelph formation in the Museum of the Survey were collected by Mr. David Boyle at Elora between the years 1876 and 1881, and a large number of unusually fine specimens, upon which both this and the preceding part of the present volume are largely based, were collected by Mr. Townsend in the vicinity of Durham in 1878-75, and since then at Elora, Belwood, etc.

For the information of those who may not be familiar with the literature of the subject, it may be well to state that the earliest descriptions of the fossils of this formation in Canada are contained in the second volume of the Paleontology of the State of New York, published in 1852 and in pages 154-169 of the first volume of "Paleozoic Fossils" published by the Survey in 1862 and 1865. In the former, fifteen species were described and figured by Professor James Hall, and, in the latter, twenty-one additional species were described by E. Billings, sixteen of which are figured. Between 1865 and the date of publication of the first part of this volume (1884), descriptions of a few more fossils from the Guelph formation of Ontario have appeared in various publications, but it will not be necessary to refer to these descriptions or publications any further here, as the name of each species in the following systematic list will be accompanied with full references to the memoirs or papers in which it has been described or quoted. The classification followed in this list is for the most part that adopted by Zittel in his Handbuch der Paläontologie, but the gasteropoda are arranged in accordance with the order followed in Lindström's monograph of the Silurian gastropoda, etc., of Gotland.

In 1888 rocks containing numerous specimens of a coral apparently identical with *Pyenostylus Guelphensis*, and of a Stromatoporeid apparently referable to *Clathrodictyon ostiolatum*, and therefore probably of the age of the Guelph formation, were discovered by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell at Davis Point, on the eastern shore of Lake Manitoba. At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Rochester, N. Y., in 1892, Professor Albert L. Arey exhibited quite a large series of fossils characteristic of the Guelph formation, which were collected in the immediate vicinity of that city.

*The name New Hope was formally and officially changed to Hespeler in July, 1858.

Mudropora inter-
Heliolites inter-

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Heliolites inters-

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Hespeler, T.
specimens, whi
"Geology of C
as occurring in
and in rocks of
Baie des Chale

Tubipora catenula
Catenipora labyri-

Halysites catenula

Catenipora eschara

Halysites catenula
Halysites catenula

Halysites catenula

Halysites catenula

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Guelph, E. B.
Weston, 1867; a
of Canada, II. ca
limestone of the
River formation
divisions of the