

"*Petrified Cornua Ammonis*. These are likewise frequently found, but not equal to the former in number: like the *pectinitæ*, they are found really petrified, and in impressions; amongst them were some petrified snails.—Some of these *Cornua Ammonis* were remarkably big, and I do not remember seeing their equals, for they measured above two feet in diameter..

"Different kinds of corals could be plainly seen in, and separated from, the stone in which they lay. Some were white and ramose, or *Lithophytes*; others were starry corals, or *Madrepores*; the latter were rather scarce.

"I must give the name of *Stone-balls* to a kind of stones foreign to me, which are found in great plenty in some of the rock-stone. They were globular, one half of them projecting generally above the rock, and the other remaining in it. They consist of nearly parallel fibres, which arise from the bottom as from a center, and spread over the surface of the ball and have a grey colour. The outside of the balls is smooth, but has a number of small pores, which externally appear to be covered with a pale grey crust. They are from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter." *

The *Stone-balls* which Kalm saw were most likely the puff-ball variety of *Chatetes Lycoperdon*, while the branched corals of which he speaks were the other kind. Kalm visited North America in 1749. He was sent to America by the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Stockholm*, "to make such observations and collections of seeds and plants as would improve *Swedish* husbandry, gardening, manufactures, arts, and sciences." His book is full of remarks upon things in this country which are not even yet much observed here.

Chatetes Lycoperdon is the most abundant of all the Lower Silurian corals. It ranges from the chazy limestone upwards to the Niagara group, and is found in England, Ireland, Sweden, Russia, and in fact in all countries where the Silurian rocks are to be seen. In Canada, sometimes thick beds of limestone are often met with, composed almost altogether of the fragments of this coral.

Chatetes appears to be from the Greek, *Chaite*, hair, and the genus was so called, probably from the hair-like smallness of the tubes. *Lycoperdon*, (a puff ball.) By many Geologists this genus is called *Stenopora*. *Stenopora* is from the Greek; *Stenos*, narrow or small; and *poros*, a passage or pore.



Fig. 14.

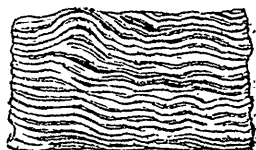


Fig. 15.

Figs 12 and 13.—*Stromatocerium rugosum*, (Hall.)

Concerning the true nature of this fossil there appears yet to be some doubt. It consists of numerous broad wrinkled leaves, penetrating the rock with their edges upward. They are generally bent in a half circle, as shown.