

originally recognised: hence the separation of the so-called Middle Silurian series—these Anticosti beds being taken as the type of the latter subdivision. The expediency of the separation, however, is somewhat questionable.

Finally, with regard to the Niagara Formation, it may be observed that limestone strata of apparently the same age, but resting on Huronian rocks, have been discovered at Lake Temiscamung, north of the great Laurentian water-shed which separates the northern geological area of Canada from the western and eastern areas of the south. See the general sketch of the distribution of our rock formations, a few pages further on.

*The Guelph Formation*.:—The rocks of this formation, unlike the Niagara and other Canadian strata, have not been traced beyond the limits of the Province. The “Leclaire limestone” of Iowa, which at one time was thought to belong to the same geological horizon, is now referred by Professor Hall to the Niagara subdivision. The Guelph Formation, as known in Canada, follows the more western limit of the Niagara area, and occurs especially in the vicinities of Galt and Guelph. According to Sir William Logan, it appears to form a lenticular-shaped mass, gradually thinning out both westward in Lake Huron, and in the neighbourhood of Ancaster, in the east. Its greatest thickness is estimated at about 160 feet. Its strata consist essentially of white or light-coloured dolomites mostly of a peculiar semi-crystalline or granular texture. These yield excellent building materials.

Many of the enclosed fossils are identical with those of the Niagara beds, as *Favosites Gothlandica* (fig. 215), *Halysites catenulatus* (fig. 216), &c., but others appear to be confined to this formation.



Fig. 225.—Casts of *Megalomus Canadensis* (Hall).