

genus of the Algae. In some cases these seaweeds were quite prominent on the *weathered* fragments of rock.

PROTOZOA.

Receptaculites. 6 specimens comparatively obscure.  
Stromatopora. 3, one specimen well marked.

COCCENTERATA.

Holysites. Common, but much weathered.  
Columnopora. 1, small form.  
Zaphrenutis. Several.

ANNULOIDA.

The only representatives of this sub-kingdom are innumerable sections of the stems of Crinoids.

ANNULOSA.

A specimen of an almost complete trilobite, resembling, in some respects, the genus Calymene.

MOLLUSCA.

This sub-kingdom is well represented by the higher forms.  
Orthoceras. Abundant and large.  
Phragmoceras. 3; in which the body segments are distinct.  
Cyrtoceras. Several; no large forms.  
Lituites. One obscure specimen.  
Endoceras. Common, with position of the siphuncle indicated.

Maclurea. Exceedingly common and large. One fragment of rock 8 inches by 6 showed four specimens. This genus is characteristic of the limestone north, and seems to indicate a lower horizon than the deposits of Selkirk where Mr. McCharles and myself have found several.

Rhynchonella. 1; small form.

Strophomena. A few obscure forms.

Murchisonia. 2; one very well marked.

With such a display of extinct forms of life before us, the question naturally presents itself, to what formation do they belong?

They are, no doubt, fossils of the Silurian system. Regarding the formation, one hesitates to state their position; but they seem to belong to a lower horizon than the rocks at Selkirk, which we have seen fit to place as Trenton. This being the case, the fossils of the islands in Lake Winnipeg may be considered as belonging to a formation near the base of the lower Silurian system.