

Among the fossil remains worthy of note collected at the foot of Parliament Hill may be mentioned a large sponge referred by Mr. Whiteaves to the genus *Brachiospongia* (Marsh.) This beautiful specimen was obtained by the writer above low water mark in a bed of limestone six inches in thickness, and immediately overlying that containing tracks or trails of marine animals, at one of the geological sub-excursions of the Club, Dr. Baptie being present. It is the first time that the genus has been recognized as occurring in Canada. This Ottawa specimen measures 10 inches or 24.5 centimetres in diameter, and presents seven "brachia," or "arms"—so called. These lobes, more properly speaking, are seen to radiate from a broad circular central portion. There appear between these, in the intermediate spaces, lobes slightly elevated above the general level of the others; whether these are structural or not has not yet been ascertained. The specific reference is still doubtful as microscopic sections carefully prepared by Mr. Weston, of the Geological Survey, have not given definite structure. In certain minor details our specimen differs from either of the three species described by Profs. Owen and Marsh, from the Cincinnati group of Ohio, and whether they are all the same or different species, still remains to be settled.

Associated with it was discovered a series of tracks, probably made by mollusca, resembling in miniature those described by Billings as *Serichnites*, from the Cambro-Silurian deposits of Anticosti. That they are not referable to Billings's species, *S. abruptus*, is at once evident by comparing the specimens with the description.

The Ottawa specimens are often tortuous in their course, the marks or pits are arranged in an alternating manner, and about three-eighths of an inch is the greatest width of these tracks, there being about twelve steps or series of footprints in the space of twenty-four lines. Ichnites like these are generally supposed to have been molluscan in origin. Amongst the other species of interest collected at the same sub-excursion may be mentioned as of more especial interest, *Ophileta Ottawaensis* (Billings), *Strophomena deltoidea* (Conrad), *Bucania bidorsata* (Hall), &c. Besides the above, the Trenton formation has also yielded *Amplexopora Canadensis* (Foord), *Pholidops subtruncatus* (Hall), *Illeenus trentonensis* (Emmons), a *beyrichia* very difficult to distinguish