

the-village, as it is called, is another very valuable insect destroyer. It has the habit of alighting on the twigs of trees, swaying head downwards in every direction like an acrobat, jumping and flying from branch to branch, catching many an unwary insect as it goes. The catbird is very fond of small fruits, especially grapes, strawberries and cherries, the last being particularly relished. It repays for any pillage, however, by eating its full share of grubs and worms, occasionally favouring with a song.

Few countries, if any, offer better protection to bird life than Bermuda. Shooting is strictly prohibited. No one on the islands is allowed to possess firearms of any kind. One of the questions asked by the customs official as the newly arrived visitor lands is, "Have you any firearms?" If he has, the weapon is confiscated and is not returned until he departs. Under the Wild Bird Protection Act, any person attempting to shoot, trap, or interfere

with the liberty of any of the wild birds (sparrows and crows excepted) is liable to a penalty of \$25.00, and the mere fact of possessing a wild bird's egg is sufficient to constitute a breach of the law. Apart from the sparrows and a few hawks, the song birds enjoy comparatively a free and easy time. There are no snakes on the islands to trouble them, and the Bermuda boy, be it said to his credit, seldom robs a bird's nest.

There is much investigational and research work to be done among bird life in these summer isles, and to the ornithologist and student of Nature, Bermuda willingly opens her charming laboratory at all seasons of the year. Those who have taken advantage of this offer often wish to return again to follow up their investigations. The study of bird life is always an interesting one, but when presented under such ideal and unique conditions as the Bermudas offer, it becomes one of special instruction and fascination.

A PROMINENT MUD-CRACK HORIZON OF THE CEDAR VALLEY STAGE OF THE IOWA DEVONIAN.

BY CARROLL LANE FENTON.

The following notes relate to observations by the writer on a Devonian section showing good examples of mud cracks. This section representing the limestones of the Cedar Valley stage is exposed in the southeast quarter of Section 20 St. Charles township, Floyd county, Iowa, in two small quarries known as the Bloody Run quarries.

The section which the writer obtained at these quarries combined with an earlier section by Mr. Clement L. Webster of Charles City, Iowa, is given below:—

	Ft.	In.
16. Hard gray limestone, partly covered by drift	4	
15. Hard, fine, buff limestone with casts of a small species of <i>Naticopsis</i> , <i>Athyris vittata</i> (Hall), <i>Athyris spiriferoides</i> (Eaton), <i>Atrypa reticularis</i> (Linnaeus), and a small undetermined species of <i>Spirifer</i>	1	7
14. Buff or yellow-buff limestone containing many small or moderate sized nodules and containing <i>Atrypa reticularis</i> (Linnaeus), <i>Athyris vittata</i> (Hall), and <i>Spirifer subvaricosa</i> (Hall), as well as large numbers of undetermined <i>Stromatoporoidea</i>	1	9
13. Heavy, gray-brown limestone with numerous nodules at base	1	2
12. Thinly laminated, regularly bedded shaly limestone, buff or yellowish buff and showing throughout strong marks of mud-crack with occasional traces of ripple mark	1	6
11. Regularly bedded, hard limestone of light yellow or buff color with bedding planes showing very distinctly on weathered faces. Upper part crowded with many very small concretions	1	8
10. Yellowish buff, hard limestone, almost, if not entirely unfossiliferous with the upper portion crowded with small dark concretions	7	
9. Thinly and evenly bedded, yellowish to brownish limestone, apparently without fossils	3	
8. Gray brown limestone, in even beds of three to six inches no fossils observed. Contains some calcite	2	3
7. Yellowish brown or dark buff limestone, weathering to very thin layers. Contains fragments of <i>Spirifer</i> sp. (undet.)	3	10
6. Coarse heavily bedded yellowish limestone	3	