Dr. Clarke then discusses "the inter-relations of the faunas of the Rios Mæcurú and Curuá and the Ereré-Monte-Alegre district; and their degree of equivalence with faunas of other regions." The peculiar association of fossils in the sandstones of the Rio Mæcurú leads the author to state: "There is no similar association of trilobitic species in the North American faunas," yet there are distinct Lower Devonian (Hercynian) traits. There are no Cephalopoda in all the Para Devonian faunas so far as known. A "Lower Devonian" facies is indicated by the Gasteropoda. The Pelecypoda outnumber the Brachiopoda and indicate an eminently Devonian facies in part about Upper Helderberg with "Spiriferen-sandstein" affinities, also inclination towards Middle Devonian or Hamilton. The Brachiopoda indicate Upper Helderberg and Hamilton affinities, many forms having a Hercynian and Lower Devonian aspect.

Then follow discussions on the "Sandstones of Ereré," the "Sandstone of the Rio Curuá," &c., in which the author cites the conclusions of Sir William Dawson on the two Sporangites (*Protosalvinia Braziliensis* and *P. bilobata*), and closes with a table showing the vertical and geographical distribution of the same or allied specific types.

H. M. AMI.

MINING STATISTICS.

The Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows that during the first half of 1900 the yield of gold was $156,269; silver, $51,000; arsenic, $8,980: zinc, $900; iron, $19,532. Two blast furnaces smelted $511,209 worth of ore. The open hearth steel produced was valued at $25,515; nickel, at $413,771; copper ore, $169,986. The total value of metal products for six months was $1,353,287, or two-thirds as much as for the whole of last year. In 1899 Ontario produced forty per cent. of the world's nickel.