

6. *Strophomena rhomboidalis*. Fragments from Nictaux.

7. *Spirifer arenosus*, Hall. This characteristically Oriskany species is so abundant at Nictaux, that though the specimens are imperfect, I think its recognition certain. It is found also at Bear River.

8. *Spirifer arrectus*, Hall, or allied, also an Oriskany species.—Nictaux.

9. *Spirifer Nictavensis*. This is the most abundant species in the Nictaux ore, some specimens of which are crowded with it, and it is also found at Bear River. It is very nearly allied to the well known *Spirifer mucronatus* of the Devonian. It is perhaps still nearer to *S. Gaspensis* of Billings from the Gaspé sandstone; and no Spirifers of this type are known to extend so low as the Medina.—Nictaux and Bear River.

10. *Orthis hippariouyx*, Hall. A characteristic Oriskany shell, apparently represented by casts of the interior.—Nictaux.

11. *Leptocelia flabellites*, Hall. This little shell is abundant at the base of the Devonian in Gaspe, and the same or a very similar species is found at Nictaux and Bear River.

12. *Renssella ovoides*, Eaton. A very characteristic Lower Devonian species at Gaspe and elsewhere.—Nictaux.

13. *Megambonia*, very near to the Oriskany species *M. lamellosa*, Hall.—Nictaux.

14. *Avicula*, a large species of the type of the Oriskany species *A. textilis*, but too imperfect for determination.—Nictaux.

15. *Tentaculites*, not distinguishable from *T. elongatus*, Hall, of the Lower Helderberg.—Bear River.

16. I group together a *Platyceras* very near to an Oriskany species, a *Bellerophon* and an *Orthoceras*, found at Nictaux.

Fragments in my collection indicate several other species; but the above I hold to be amply sufficient to prove that the beds in which they occur are approximately of the age of the Oriskany sandstone, and cannot possibly be so old as the Clinton formation. I may notice in farther evidence of the facts stated above, that slates very near to the ore-bed hold Upper Arisaig (Helderberg) species, so that there appears to be a passage from the Lower Helderberg to the Oriskany, which would be quite natural; whereas the juxtaposition of Lower Helderberg and Medina fossils could take place only by extensive faulting or the absence of all the intermediate formations. It is also to be observed