

connected with the articulation of the valves, but standing apart with a well defined space between, indicating that they are a broad chondrophore. Further material will be necessary to elucidate the nature of this shell.

It is clear however, from the list given, even though generic determinations only seem safe at present, that this congeries represents a stage of late Siluric, clearly older than the fauna of the Percé rock, probably older than the beds of Cap Barré, but not necessarily older than the north flank of the Mt Joli massive. These beds, the highest in the series, lie lowest as the entire mass is slightly overturned. Working southward over the remaining exposures in exceedingly rainy and cheerless weather, it is probable that we have overlooked much that will throw light on the relations of the series.

Beyond the light, seaward of the road, on the edges of the escarpment in the field whence the purer layers of limestone have been removed for burning, and which appertain to the lower and southernmost part of the series here represented, after careful search fossils were found, not in the blue and more abundant limestone, but in thin clinking limestone plates.

The mode of preservation here is singularly favorable were the material sufficiently abundant, the fossils being weathered out on the surfaces of the plates and doubtless the fauna will prove an interesting and instructive one under more favorable opportunities for exploration. These slabs have afforded:

Spicules of hexactinellid sponges	Whitfieldella <i>cf.</i> bisulcata
Platyostoma	Orthothetes (small)
Many crinoid stems and an occasional crushed head with ornamented plates resembling Glyptocrinus.	
Calymmene (small species)	Phacops of P. logani type
Bumastus (small species)	Phacops <i>sp.</i>

Taking up for more minute consideration the trilobites, the time values of whose structure is best understood, we may note

1 The common species of Phacops is fully developed, with glabellar lobes fused by almost entire disappearance of the furrows, eyes rather small, cheeks rounded with the faintest trace, if any, of the genal spinules indicating early age, and the doublure of the cephalon