

of the Tremadoc rocks, giving a vertical range of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet (Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. xvii, 1872, p. 181). It also occurs in black shales of Cambrian age in Norway and Sweden.

Mr. G. F. Matthew also notes the presence of the genus in the St. John Group of New Brunswick.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian, Prospect Mountain limestone. In the mountain shale near the Eldorado mine and in the Secret Cañon shale on the east side of Secret Cañon, Eureka District, Nevada.

Genus STREPHOCHETUS Seely.

Strophochetus Seely, 1885. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. xxx, p. 357.

Original description.—"A free calcareous sponge, showing in structure concentric layers composed of minute twining canals." Under the description of the type species, *S. ocellatus*, the author says: "A compact calcareous sponge, spherical or slightly flattened, distinctly concentric in character, usually less than half an inch in diameter, forming, when in masses, a tough limestone. When weathered the concentric character is very evident, the fossil then looking like little eyes peering from the stone."

"These forms are often gathered in crowded masses, the intermediate spaces being filled with fragments of the fossil mingled with oölitic grains. More rarely they appear here and there in a mass of oölite."

With the exception of the minute twining canals, the above description applies closely to the sponge or Stromatopora-like bodies from the Middle Cambrian of Nevada. The minute structure has been destroyed by crystallization, and the reference to *Strophochetus* is simply to call attention to the presence of organisms resembling the type species *O. ocellatus* from the Chazy limestone of the Lower Silurian (Ordovician).

STREPHOCHETUS? sp.?

Spherical or oval bodies with a concentric structure, averaging 15^{mm} in diameter and occurring scattered through a compact limestone and an arenaceo-calcareous rock. Minute structure unknown.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian. Calcareous layers in the sandy shales above the quartzite of Prospect Mountain, Eureka District, and at Silver Peak, longitude 117° 20' west, latitude 38° north, Nevada.

HYDROZOA.

Dr. Emmons described a number of Graptolites from "Taconic" rocks (Amer. Geol., vol. i, pt. 2, pp. 104-110), but, when we come to study them and also the author's remarks on their stratigraphic position, we are compelled to reject all but two species from the Georgia Formation or Middle Cambrian; these we found in the argillaceous shales at Parker's quarry, Georgia, Vermont.