

The collections of Mr. Ford are  
in the Sandstone containing the  
Pleshylls, Canadensis and other  
fine fishes and what appear  
to be also artificial or made  
manipulated of special thickness of  
red conglomerate and sand  
stone of the Brabantian Formations  
(Lower Cambrian). The  
Dumoulin beds seen at this  
place are characterized by the  
presence of *Cute acuta* than  
those of *supra* ~~by~~ ~~the~~ The  
upper Dumoulin age.







at top the vertical projects to some  
distance beyond the spine cases

Differs from Jackson in arrangement  
of spine cases the large one shown only for  
and in trunk premises

From Wherries in arrangement  
and form of spine cases, in trunk premises  
with form of top of trunk premises

In at number of degrees in  
arrangement of spine cases about an inch in  
height of 3 of layers one in trunk  
cases & different kind premises,

Recumbent at the Cyrena swept  
in form of premises like project of



This species not known, and it may  
prove to be merely a variety of *A.*  
*thematica*.

Forms of this type are very  
characteristic of the Upper  
German limestones of Europe and  
America and appear to  
extend upward into beds of  
Tertiary between Germany &  
Carliniferous.

I have called this species  
*Serpens* because beyond the present  
in which it occurs in the upper member  
of the limestones of the *W. L.* zone that  
beyond the limits of the limestones of *Serpens*

The locality  
is



*Gelidium blasoni*, Sargassum

Refer to this species a large  
and very fine form which is obviously  
identical with that from the  
Cottrell of Antarctic Peninsula  
found by Sargassum in Cook  
Plants of N. America DC 49 p 7  
It has very large oblong leaflets  
decumbent by a long narrow base  
on the stem. The venation veins  
are fine curved & reverse turned,  
forked. The terminal leaflet  
is cuneate and emarginate

and of the  
kind seen in  
by collections  
to some  
be best.



Some of the larger pinnacles are  
6 centimetres in length.

On the evidence of figures  
and drawings in Geol. of Penn.  
I believe I prepared to this species  
a few which is not uncommon  
on the Middle Devon of both  
and which resembles the present  
specimens on any small scale.  
I now think it likely that this  
Middle Devon is not elsewhere  
with the layer for <sup>in Penn. shape,</sup> and since  
describing one resembles the latter  
as belonging to the species, it may be



better to give it another name. In my  
I shall adopt the hypothesis of Schindler  
that it should be removed from the  
genus & miscellaneous genus Goleptus  
and placed in my genus *Chromula*  
and shall thus call it *Chromula*  
*offusa*. The present species is  
referred to *Serpens* to *Chromula*  
but as its form is not known  
and its place does not  
answer perfectly with known species  
of the genus it may be better to leave  
it in *Arctos Goleptus*.



It is a fine charcoal of the  
~~Rocky Mts~~ Upper Devonian but  
not yet assigned to a group,  
and has been a few of great  
size and beauty.

### *Glyptens Brownii*

Report on Some Plants of Silurian Devonian  
of Canada P. 487. *Journal of Geological  
Survey* vols XVII & XIX.

This beautiful and characteristic  
form has recently been found in  
Penryn Maine where it occurs in  
detached leaves. Mr. Fossils describes  
this a class of the same fossils



attached on a dense group as which  
appears to be a creeping stem  
with slender roots. It has evidently  
been a two gray species its  
flabellate leaves attached by  
terminal leaf bases to a  
rooted pubescent prostrate stem.

~~It greatly resembles that of~~  
~~Juniperus Trochiloides of Mexico~~  
In fact no such plant appears  
to that the plant cannot well  
be compared with the way  
modern Jews which have small  
habits of growth.



tree fern on the upper side of  
a fern Alvarado.

It seems likely that the  
fern described by Seward  
Cave Flora of Pennsylvania Pg 7, P 50  
is identical with this species. The  
upper side of Alvarado of Seward  
near the base of the <sup>10</sup> formation, which  
will in this case be in  
vicinity of Gales Summit.  
The fern Alvarado is very  
large species of Seward and  
is almost identical with







Cauloptes  
~~Stem with Leaf Scars~~

This is a fragment of a stem large  
radially unribbed and what was  
not a decurrent flattened & flaring  
of one side. It is marked with some  
what distinct scars generally  
arranged and of irregular shape  
faint. The best pieces show  
indistinct marks of two colors  
circular what suggest the color  
of the big my have seen before.  
A petiole of fern. In this  
case the specimen will represent a small



free for my part  
I wish to hear  
of your paper  
I have not seen  
it - can you send  
me one?



Mr Weston collects for  
Campbell an account of  
said man's <sup>an acquaintance</sup> ~~share~~ <sup>receiving</sup>  
that of I deem of some  
By what the flora also wants

The peak part of the mountain  
are bushes. Occurs of Phlox  
principally are P. Weston  
includes anemone plus also  
occurs high rare and  
There is a small stream from off  
alluvial tracts about my ~~house~~



be the remains of a part of a  
fun or my have belonged to  
a Symplocos plant of the  
Isles Philippines.

There are also specimens of what  
seems to be a Symplocos plant  
about an inch long and with about 12  
leaves of that olive green or specimens  
arranged in two rows along a central  
line. The arrangement may have  
been seen special as in flattened  
specimens and clusters are by deep  
The next plant known to me is the  
Cay of *Symplocos*, *Acrobasis* of *Rey*  
but the depth in the pen specimens of the leaves  
marked and more to be



I can only say that it may  
be the fruit of some Scrophulariaceous  
plant and refer it provisionally  
to the genus *Lepidostictus*, C. M. Williams

There is little doubt  
that the above plants belong  
to a much lower Deciduous  
Forest than the *P. Gammii*  
of Japan.

Note that this often increases  
of petals a broad flower as  
the same plant are leaves of  
cuticles argentea of what they  
Wight often



Scammonae  
Plants

the