

In the lower part of this drift, which is finer than the upper drift, gold has been found, more particularly, however, on the Indiana side.

The fossil remains in the county are rich, and a fuller report may be given at some future time. Only a few can receive our attention in this paper. Near Aurora and Lawrenceburgh numerous bones of the mastodon and mammoth have been found. The bones of a sloth and the skull of a black bear have also been found, and a few other mammals. Brachiopods, crinoids, trilobites, mollusks, bryozoa, corals, etc., are found in great abundance. The trilobites are not so numerous as they used to be, for most of the specimens have been collected—that is, the surface specimens. While exploring a mound four miles north of Moore's Hill several large specimens of the coral, *tetradium fibratum* were found. One of them required four men to place it in the wagon. One little ravine seemed to be literally filled with it. Prof. Gorby pronounced these the finest specimens of the kind in the state. They are now in the museum at Moore's Hill College.

THE CYSTIDIANS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, IND.—By GEO. C. HUBBARD.

These fossils form an order of the crinoids, and are most abundant in the Niagara group. About thirty species, up to this time, have been found in Jefferson county, which proves it to be the richest locality in this respect in North America, if not in the world. Fifteen new species will be described and figured in the 17th report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, most of which, if not all, were collected by Mr. John Hammel. Those found belong to the genera *holocystites*, *caryocrinus* and *allocystites*. These fossils are uniformly found in shale or soft limestone, near the bottom of the Niagara group. Near Madison few have been found and these are in poor condition; but along Big creek, in the northern part of the county, they are more numerous and are well preserved. On two or three occasions I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Hammel to Big creek. Numerous other fossils were found, but few cystidians. If an experienced collector finds two or three good specimens in a day's search he may consider himself fortunate. A few are found in the debris at the base of the low cliffs or in the bed of the creek; more are obtained, however, by moving along on hands and knees and closely examining the various strata known to contain them, as well as the bottom of the projecting rocks above, for they are often found adhering to the lower surface of certain strata.