

one should notice, as does Mr. White (1902, p. 233), that the region under discussion is highly folded, metamorphic, and extensively covered by drift and forest. Reference should be made to the paper in *Science* by Mr. White (1902, p. 232) where an admirable short summary of the whole controversy will be found. Dr. Ami's evidence, which strongly supported the palaeobotanist's conclusions, is quoted in another section of the present paper (see p. 126). The work of Smith and White (1905) on the Perry basin further assisted in clearing up some of the confusion in which the Devonian and supposed Devonian beds had got, but in 1906 Dr. G. F. Matthew started to revise the flora of the Fern Ledges, and took up once more the position that the flora was Devonian. A series of papers by him followed, to which reference is frequently made in the course of the present work. Then, in 1910, he published a paper on the geological age of the Little River group. In hand-writing he corrected his papers before sending them to me, changing "Devonian" to "Silurian," and in his paper in the *Bulletin of the New Brunswick Natural History Society* (Matthew, 1910), he lists all the Little River or Fern Ledges flora as Silurian.

In 1908 in his "*Revue des Travaux de Paléontologie Végétale*" M. Zeiller (1908, p. 345) reviewing Matthew's 1906 papers said, "Les autres formes . . . (sont) singulièrement voisins de certains de leurs congénères houillers" (p. 346). "On ne peut que souhaiter de voir des recherches sérieuses se poursuivre tant sur la flore que sur la faune de ces couches d'âge ainsi controversé, leur attribution au Dévonien moyen cadrant mal, il faut le reconnaître, avec le faciès général de la flore."

Mr. White in a letter to *Science* (White, 1911) protested again against Dr. Matthew's conclusions, and reviewed the data in his paper placing the Fern Ledges flora in the Silurian.

The most recent published expression of opinion is that of Jongmans (1911) in his important revision of the Calamites, where he says in a footnote to p. 374, "Matthew rechnet diese Flora zum Devon. Sie ist jedoch rein Karbonisch . . .".

As I am concluding my present work, I learn by letter from Prof. Potonié of the Berg Akademie, Berlin, that he saw the McGill University collection some years ago, and that "schon