

In the present volume and report by Dr. White, among the "Pottsville" plants described and recorded by him are noticed quite an array of species characteristic of that formation, which were however originally described from the "fern ledges" of New Brunswick, and for the most part, referred to the "Middle Devonian." This reference was very probably based more on apparent metamorphic and petrographic grounds than for any other reason. The importance of this finding of Dr. David White's cannot be too strongly emphasized, and in calling attention to the forms in common between the Pottsville formation and the Lancaster formation, at this juncture, the writer presents it as an additional argument in favour of the Carboniferous age of the New Brunswick deposits known as the Mispick Group, Cordaites shales, "Fern ledges," the "Little River Group" the "Dadoxylon sandstone" and the "Bloomsbury conglomerate." The strata constituting these "fern ledges" containing a large and abundant flora and fauna has been recently designated by the writer as the Lancaster formation.

The following species from the Pottsville formation of Pennsylvania also as identical or allied species in New Brunswick, whilst a number of them have also been recorded from Nova Scotia.

1. *Trigonocarpon Dawsonianum*, D. White.

On page 910 Dr. White describes this new species and writes: "it agrees so completely with the fragments figured by Dawson from the 'fern ledges' at St. John as 'fruit or bracts of uncertain nature,' that I have ventured to include a portion of the latter material as well as the same species." Dr. White further adds: "The figures given in the 'Devonian Flora' will serve to illustrate the Pottsville material which I name in honour of the late distinguished Palæontologist of America."

2. *Cardiocarpon obliquum*, Dawson.*
3. *Cardiocarpon cornutum*, Dawson.*
4. *Cardiocarpon Girtyi*, D. White. (Allied to *Cardiocarpon Baileyi*, Dawson.)*

* The species marked with an asterisk (*) were described by Sir William Dawson in Q. J. G. S., Vol. XVIII, 1862, pp. 296-330, London, Eng.