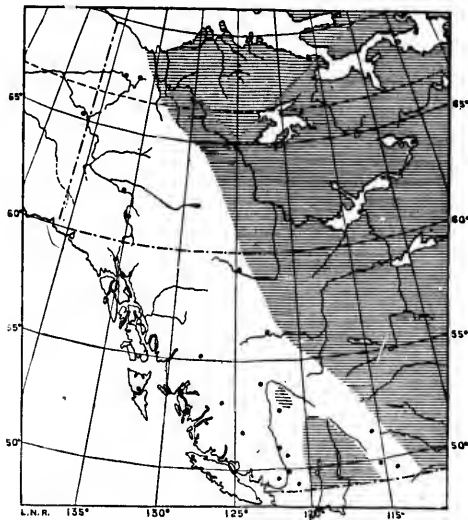


more detailed examination of these rocks, was subsequently made by the writer, of which the results were given in the Report of Progress for 1878-79; and in 1884, Mr. J. F. Whiteaves published a full account of the fossils collected, and reached the conclusion that the series (which is a very thick one) extended from about the horizon of the Gault upward to approximately that of the Lower Chalk.* The name "Queen Charlotte Islands Group" was proposed for the most fossiliferous member of the section (C), and it was further found that no distinct paleontological line could be drawn between this and two underlying members of the section, D and E.† These three lowest subdivisions of the Cretaceous section of the Queen Charlotte Islands, are here therefore referred to collectively, for purposes of description, as the Queen Charlotte Islands formation.



In reporting upon that portion of the Rocky Mountain range proper, which is included between the parallels of latitude of 49° and $51^{\circ} 30'$, the writer described the occurrence there of a very massive earlier Cretaceous formation, holding coals, and characterized by a peculiar flora,‡ which was examined and described by Sir J. Wm. Dawson. These Cretaceous rocks it was proposed to name the Kootanie series or formation.§

* Mesozoic Fossils, vol. i, part 3. † Trans. Royal Soc. Can., vol. i, sec. 4, p. 85.

‡ Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1885.

§ By Sir J. Wm. Dawson at the annual meeting of the Royal Soc. Can., May, 1885. Science, vol. v, p. 531. Trans. Royal Soc. Can., vol. iii.