

*Upper Palaeozoic.*

Grayish well-bedded limestones, holding corals, brachiopods and other fossils characteristic of the Banff or Devonian-Carboniferous division of the Bow River section, occur in the eastern ranges of the Rocky Mountains, while near the centre of the range, lower beds probably Silurian in age, holding *Halysites catenulatus*, were found in one place.

The volcanic schists and associated rocks exposed along the Omineca from below Germansen Landing to near Tacla Lake, are probably upper Palaeozoic, but no definite evidence of age was obtained, beyond the fact that they overlie the limestones referred to the Castle Mountain group and underlie the probably Cretaceous conglomerates of Tacla Lake. The band of green schists which crosses the Finlay above the mouth of the Quadacla occupies a similar position.

The schists are greenish in colour and are well foliated, as a rule, but in places the bedding becomes indistinct, and the rock assumes a very massive character. The transition is nowhere abrupt, and probably indicates a gradual passage from a volcanic centre, usually diabasic in character, outwards to tuffaceous and well stratified ash rocks.

The volcanic schists are interbedded with argillites, and occasionally with beds of limestone and dolomite.

*Mesozoic.*

Triassic beds, consisting of dark calcareous shales passing into an impure limestone, occur in the second range of the Rocky Mountains, and a band of similar rocks forming part of the third range may possibly belong to the same foundation. Specimens of *Monotis sub-circularis* are abundant in the first-mentioned locality.

Cretaceous beds occur in the foot-hills, but were not recognized in the mountains. The conglomerate and sandstones found in the valley of Tacla Lake resemble Cretaceous rocks found elsewhere in the province, but no direct proof of their age was obtained.

*Tertiary (Upper Laramie).*

Beds consisting of conglomerates, interbedded in places with shales and sandstones, occupy the bottom of the valley of the Finlay from the Ingenica River north to the Tochieca, and continue northwards along the valley of the latter stream. Similar beds appear again on