

ham, Claremont, and Cape Rouge, the extremity of Point Levi, and a little of the cliff west of it, and finally a part of the island of Orleans. It rests unconformably upon the different subdivisions of the St. Albans group; that is to say, on the Taconic slates of Gilmor Wharf, the Redoute limestone, and the Sillery and Chaudière red rocks. This unconformability is somewhat difficult to make out, because the strata have been so dislocated, folded, and squeezed, that they often appear as if they lay below the St. Albans group instead of being above, as they are in fact. But patient and numerous observations made with a theodolite, or a good compass, will clear up all the difficulty.

In *Remarks on the Fauna of the Quebec Group, &c.*, Mr. Logan gives some details, calling separate exposures or outcrops, A, A¹, A², A³, A⁴, B¹, B², and B³, and considering the whole as one group of strata. I tried without success to understand his explanation when I was at Point Levi, his memoir in one hand and my hammer in the other. The only thing I was able to make out was: 1st, that what he calls the more northern outcrop, A², was mainly the quarries of the Notary Guay, or the *Redoute limestone*; I say mainly, for other strata may be included in it, of limestone and conglomerate which surround the lenticular mass of the Redoute*; 2d, that his outcrops A¹, A³, A⁴, B¹, B², and B³, were a single group of strata, with repetition of several beds by folding, situated between the churches of St. Joseph and Notre Dame, a little east of that line, and in a parcel of ground called by the Canadians *Terre du Curé* (land of the Curate of St. Joseph); 3d, the cliff A is exposed very well on the road leading from the ferry to Notre Dame church.

Mr. Logan includes also in his Quebec group the Sillery red shales and sandstones, the whole having, perhaps, a thickness of five or seven thousand feet, and regards it as the equivalent of the Calciferous Sandstone and Chazy Limestone. The Chazy Limestone is a small subdivision of the Black River group, and I did not see it, or any equivalent of it. The cliff A is in part subdivision *a* of the Calciferous Sandstone of my tabular view. The outcrops A¹, A³, A⁴, B¹, B², and B³, form entirely my subdivision *b*; I will call them *strata de la terre du Curé*. The fossils are very numerous in several beds, especially in some of the brecciated limestone; the most common are: *Bathyrurus Saffordi*, *B. Cordai*, *B. bituberculatus*, *B. quadratus*; *Cheirurus Apollo*, *C. Eryx*; *Agnostus*; *Ecculiomphalus Canadensis*, *E. intortus*; *Holopea dilucula*; *Pleurotomaria*; *Murchisonia*; *Orthoceras*; *Cyrtoceras*; *Orthis*; *Camerella calcifera*, etc., all belonging to the second fauna. Mr. Logan

* So called by the older Canadians because there was a Redoubt there during the last French war.