

dence is, therefore, presented on this subject, this correlation will presumably stand in the opinion of those who have most closely studied the question. Certainly Sir William, to the date of his last work, found no occasion to change his views as to their originally assumed position, and every one familiar with the large amount of careful work which he accomplished on these rocks and on his Devonian flora, a work which may be truly regarded as among the most important which he accomplished in his several lines of geological investigation, will regard his determination in this field as neither hasty nor superficial.

The assumption made by Mr. White, on page 6 of his paper, that "possibly Dr. Ells and Mr. Fletcher were influenced in referring the Riversdale beds to the middle Devonian through first correlating them with the 'Fern ledges' of St. John, N.B.", is practically correct. As regards the writer's share in this work it may be briefly stated. For some years his work had lain, in connection with Messrs. Bailey and Matthew, in the study of the folded rocks of southern New Brunswick, and the principal geological formations there found had been carefully mapped out. Later several years were spent in the study of the Devonian of the Gaspé peninsula over a very considerable area. In 1884 he was assigned to the Cumberland and Colchester district. There the great similarity of certain groups of rock along the south side of the Cobequid mountains to those so recently studied in New Brunswick was so marked that the writer had but little hesitation in assigning them to a similar horizon. Not only were they alike in their physical aspects, but they presented the same stratigraphical unconformity beneath the marine Carboniferous limestones and associated strata, while the fossil contents were also largely identical. Under such circumstances the correlation of the two series was a simple matter, and this has been abundantly confirmed by later investigators, notably by Mr. White