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e found in ans group gins with is on the Fairfield road. This may increase the thickness of the St. Albans group one thousand or fifteen hundred feet, but I will retain the number of 3,000 feet as the minimum thickness of the group. The lower part, with quartz veins and quartz masses, may be well observed near the Georgia railroad station. *The Roofing Slates* are above, and can be seen on the line of railroad between St. Albans and Georgia.

Another fragment of a Trilobite, similar to the one found east of St. Albans, and related to the genus *Olenus*, but not well enough preserved for determination, has been found in this group near Franklin, by Mr. Perry. But the most important discovery in this group was made by Dr. Hall, who found, in one of the lenticular masses of hard blue limestone at Highgate Falls, the pygidium of a small *Bathyurus*, different from any one yet described. We must look for further discoveries in that lenticular mass of limestone at Highgate Falls.

Georgia Slates. - I have studied with the greatest pleasure, under the guidance of Messrs. Perry and Hall, the new locality of Olenellus Thompsoni Hall, Ol. Vermontana Hall, Conocephalites Teucer Bil., Obolella cingulata Bil., Orthisina festinata Bil., and Camerella antiquata Bil., found by them, shortly after my visit last year, a mile and a half east of the village of Swanton, on a farm belonging to Dr. Hall, and which I will call Dr. Hall's farm. The rocks are the same as on the farm of Mr. Parker, at West Georgia, and the fossils, though not abundant, are found in fragments. I observed here a new feature in this group, which led me to remove higher up in the series the lenticular mass of the Redoute at Point Lévis. Two lenticular masses, separated by fifty feet of slates and sandstones, and composed of very hard blue, gray, and white limestone, are found on Dr. Hall's farm, near the middle and upper part of the group. Fossils are common in them, and I collected quite a number of Obolella cingulata, Orthisina festinata, Conocephalites Teucer?, and a Lingula; and I am almost certain that Olenellus Thompsoni and O. Vermontana will be found there, just as they were found in a white limestone on the Labrador coast last year, by Mr. Richardson. These two masses, which I call Lenticular primordials, because they contain only primordial fossils, are not large, one being 40 feet in diameter, and the other less wide, but more elongated. The last year's estimate of 500 to 600 feet for the thickness was too high, and I now reduce it to 300, as being nearer the truth for the Georgia group.