

in many instances into definite zones or horizons and smaller subdivisions, all of which were deposited under peculiar conditions such as characterised the lower half of the Ordovician (Cambro-Silurian) Epoch in geology.

It will thus appear that the rocks constituting the *Quebec terrane* (which term has been used and is being adopted by many American geologists as a proper one with which to designate these so-called "Hudson River" rocks) form part and parcel of the original "Quebec Group" of Logan.

The paper went on to refer to the faunas entom'ed in each of these three divisions, care being taken to exclude from the list of characteristic species—such forms as were not found *in situ* or from the rocks proper of each series—whether from loose pieces or from conglomerates or conglomerate like bands, in order that the possibilities of error in correlation as well as in palæontological or faunal differentiation might be lessened in the problem which like the present one affords such diversity of relations and complicated terms.

The paper is, in fact, a sequel to the writer's contribution read before the Geological Society of America at Washington, last December and published since. (See *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America*, Vol. II., pp. 477-502, plate 20, 1891.) Whilst the latter dealt more particularly with the region about Quebec City—the present one referred to the relations and characteristics of the Quebec Group of Logan and Billings throughout the whole extent of the Province of Quebec and contiguous districts, upon which to base the proofs for the validity and actual existence of such a group or series of terranes in that portion of North America. The equivalency of the term "Canadian Period," or "Canadian Epoch," as used by Prof. James D. Dana and others, is also adduced as further evidence, corroborative of the magnificent work performed by Sir William Logan in elucidating the complex structure of the Province of Quebec—which work with the exception of Sir William Dawson, in several papers and reports—found scarcely any advocate, whilst its factors are based upon principles and data which are as durable as the rocks from which they proceed or with which they are related.