

It must be observed that though the clays at Rivière-du-Loup are more recent than those of Montreal, they are still of considerable antiquity. They must have been deposited in water perhaps fifty fathoms deep, and the bottom must have been raised from that depth to its present level; and in the meantime the high cliffs now fronting the coast must have been cut out of the rocks of the Quebec group.

The order of succession and characteristic fossils seen on the banks of the Petite Rivière-du-Loup may be stated as follows, in descending order :

1. Gravel seen on sides and tops of ridges.
2. Stratified sand and clay—*Buccinum undatum* and *Tellina Grœnlandica*.
3. Bluish sandy clay, stones, and boulders. *Balanus Humeri*, *Rhynchonella psittacea*, *Pecten Islandicus*, *Leda tenuiscata*, *L. minuta*, *Tellina calcarea*, *Astarte compressa*, *Saxicava rugosa*, *Acmea cœca*, *Scalaria Grœnlandica*, *Natica clausa*, *Buccinum scalariforme*, *Bryozoa* on stones, *Foraminifera*, &c., &c.
4. Stiff reddish clay with stones and boulders—*Leda truncata*, *L. limatula*, *Nucula tenuis*, *Tellina calcarea*, &c.

At Tadoussac, opposite to Cacouna, where the underlying formation is the Laurentian gneiss, the Post-pliocene beds attain to great thickness, but are of simple structure and slightly fossiliferous. The principal part is a stratified sandy clay with few boulders, except in places near the ridges of Laurentian rocks. This forms high banks eastward of Tadoussac. It contains a few shells of *Tellina Grœnlandica* and *Leda truncata*. It resembles No. 2 of the above sectional list, and has also much of the aspect of the Leda clay, as developed in the valley of the Ottawa. On this clay there rest in places thick beds of yellow sand and gravel.

At Tadoussac these deposits have been cut into a succession of terraces which are well seen near the hotel and old church. The lowest, near the shore, is about ten feet high; the second, on which the hotel stands, is forty feet; the third is 120 to 150 feet in height, and is uneven at top. The highest, which consists of sand and gravel, is about 250 feet in height. Above this the country inland consists of bare Laurentian rocks. These terraces have been cut out of deposits, once more extensive, in the process of elevation of the land; and the present flats off the mouth of the Saguenay, would form a similar terrace as wide as any of the