

must have constituted four-fifths in bulk of the whole fauna of the period. In England and in Germany, the grand coralline horizon of the Devonian era lies in the middle of the series. The fauna of the Corniferous Limestone and Hamilton Shales would therefore appear to be more nearly related to the middle than to the lower Devonian of Europe. Such is the position assigned to them in the third edition of Sir Roderick Murchison's noble work, *Siluria*. But if it can be shewn that the coralline beds of Canada include the Schoharie Grit of New York (as I strongly suspect they do), then this latter formation must also be added to the middle Devonian. On this latter point, however, I can give no positive opinion, as the fossils of the Schoharie Grit of New York are totally unknown to the scientific world.

The following may be given as a table shewing approximately the position of the different American sub-divisions of the Devonian system, as indicated by the evidence of the fossil corals:

Old Red Sandstone, or	} }	UPPER DEVONIAN.
Catskill Group		
Chemung Group		
Portage Group		
Genesee Slate	} }	MIDDLE DEVONIAN.
Tully Limestone		
Hamilton Group		
Marcellus Shale		
Corniferous Limestone		
Onondaga Limestone		
Schoharie Grit		
Canda-galli Grit	} }	LOWER DEVONIAN.
Oriskany Sandstone		

It is important to observe, that in Gaspé we find some of the characteristic fossils of the Oriskany Sandstone intermingled in the same beds with those of the Upper Pentamerus Limestone, and therefore it may be that when these Gaspé rocks are studied, we shall find it difficult to draw the line between the Lower Devonian and the Lower Helderberg.