

part of York County, New Brunswick. A further examination of these doubtful beds is greatly to be desired.

Of true Devonian, none is known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the frontier, unless it be a small band of dark grey and reddish conglomerates and shales, holding remains of *Psilophyton*, which crosses St. John River, a few miles above the town of Woodstock. While, however, as has been stated, much of what, in the Maine reports, has been described and mapped as Devonian, is now known to contain a fauna quite low down in the Silurian, the determinations of Mr. Billings of the collections submitted to him would appear to indicate that strata bearing true Oriskany forms do occur at various localities (such as Parlin Pond and elsewhere), in the northern part of the State, while an outlier of similar age has been observed by Mr. W. McInnes, near the head of Tobique River in New Brunswick.

Upon the roads leading south from the town of Presqu'isle, in Aroostook County, and not far from the border, the Silurian rocks are unconformably covered, over a small area, by a series of bright red and rather soft sandstones and conglomerates. It is possible that these may also be Devonian, the equivalents in that case of the beds of Perry, but in the absence of fossils it seems altogether more probable that they are Lower Carboniferous, representing the very similar beds of that age, which occur in a like position in the valley of Tobique River, in New Brunswick. The absence, so far as known, of strata of like age and origin from points further westward in the State of Maine, would appear to indicate that the area of marine submergence in the later Devonian and Lower Carboniferous ages, the westward extension of the great St. Lawrence or Acadian Basin, had its western limit not far from the boundary line now separating New Brunswick from the United States.