ON THE SEQUENCE OF STRATA FORMING THE QUEBEC GROUP OF LOGAN AND BILLINGS, WITH REMARKS ON THE FOSSIL REMAINS FOUND THEREIN.

By Henry M. Ami, M.A., F.G.S., &c., of the Geological Survey.

(Presented to the Royal Society of Canada by Dr. G. M. Dawson, F.R.S. &c., May, 1891.)

(Abstract.)

The paper dealt with the Geological facts and grounds upon which the Quebec group rested and made it a necessary term in the geological nomenclature of strata in North America, but especially in the Province of Quebec.

The grounds, upon which the separation of the various terranes constituting this natural group was based, as well as the faunal and physical relations of its different members, were pointed out, showing the validity of the existence of such a series of fossiliferous sedimentary strata as that which Sir William Logan had recognized and Mr. Billings so clearly demonstrated early in the "*sixties.*"

The removal of the so-called Hudson River black graptolitic series of shales, etc., which are met with at Quebec City, at the west end of the Island of Orleans, along the Marsouin River, and at many other places in the Province of Quebec—at Norman's Kiln, in the State of New York, and in Penobscot County, Maine, and other places in the United States—from an uppermost position in the Ordovician System—immediately above the Utica, or just below the base of the Silurian System—was absolutely necessary in the light of facts whether palæontological or stratigraphical or in the light of other physical reasons.

The characteristics of this so-called "Hudson River" series of rocks, when studied in the field as well as in closer detail, point clearly to its intimate relation and association with the "Levis" of Sir William Logan's Quebec group. The *Levis* and the *Quebec* formations or terranes along with the *Sillery*, form a group of terranes geologically and geographically closely related, which can be divided and sub-divided