identified, indicate the period of the Medina sandstone and Clinton group, regarding these two rocks as belonging to one period.

"It was also shown by a section from Lake Champlain to the Green Mountains through Ferrisburgh and Monkton, that the Taconic quartz rock is probably a metamorphic equivalent of the above named red sandrock. In this section there is a gradual change in the lithological characters from the red sandrock to the quartz rock; the difference in the lithological characters, however, is only such as must have been the effect of igneous agency in the eastern part of the section, and the order of succession of the calcareous over the quartzose members is identical in both rocks. But since a small part of the section, on the opposite sides of which the change of characters is most conspicuous, is concealed by drift, the identity of the Taconic quartz rock with the Medina sandstone was not positively affirmed.

"A section from Buck Mountain through Waltham into New Haven was exhibited, which rendered it somewhat probable that the Stockbridge limestone of the Taconic system is the equivalent of the calcareous rocks which overlie the red sandrock, rather than of the lower limestones of the Champlain Division, as has been commonly supposed.

"In reply to Dr. Emmons, [an abstract of whose remarks on the Taconic system we have not received,] it was stated by Prof. Adams that he (Dr. E.) had misunderstood the description of the calcareous rock over the Hudson river shales, which was not affirmed to be the Trenton limestone, but an upper member of the Hudson River shales, as proved by the contained fossils in connection with the position. The remarks of Dr. E. being based on this misconception of the statements actually made, could not of course affect the conclusion respecting the age of the rocks of Snake mountain." *Silliman's Journal*, 2nd Series Vol. 5, p. 108.

The section at Snake Mountain has been, it appears, examined by Prof. Hitchcock and Prof. W. B. Rogers and they have both arrived at the conclusion that there is no dislocation passing through the hill, as Emmonds contends, but that there is an unbroken succession in conformable sequence of all the rocks of the New York series, from the Trenton to the Medina inclusive. On this most important section which brings Palæontology and Physical Geology into a direct antagonism with each other, the following are Prof. Roger's remarks, as they appear in the proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society, March 7, 1860.