Of those subdivisions the most important is the Levis, which forms the fossiliferous and most readily recognized horizon of the Quebec group. About the precise base of this division. held to be the lowest of the group, there is some uncertainty, Sir William has referred to it as resting on Potsdam rocks in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, and farther east on older shales and limestones; and Mr. Richardson has endeavoured to separate from it certain sandstones and associated beds on the Lower St. Lawrence. More especially I may refer to the sandstones and shales near Metis, holding Astropolithon, Scolithus, and Arenicolites spiralis, and to beds near Matane holding species of Conocephalites of very primitive type. In Newfoundland also, where the sequence of these beds is better seen than elsewhere, there are, according to Richardson and Billings, 2000 feet of beds under the typical Levis and over the Lower Calciferous, holding fossils unquestionably of the second fauna of Barrande, or Lower Silurian, and below them there is a great thickness of Calciferous and Potsdam. All these beds must exist in the Quebec group districts of Canada, folded up along with the Levis, and as yet very imperfectly separated from it, nor is it at all unlikely that in some localities they may have been confounded with the Lauzon and Sillery.

With regard to the distinction of these last-named formations as upper members of the Quebee group, we must agree with Mr. Selwyn that in the present state of our knowledge they cannot be clearly separated from the Levis or from one another. Nevertheless it is true that on the typical Levis there rest sandstones and shales of considerable thickness, not holding its eharacteristic fossils, and forming an upper member of the Quebee group, as yet not well defined, but representing in nature the Lauzon and Sillery of Logan.

In the next place, Mr. Selwyn is disposed to separate from the Quebec group the greater part of those altered and crystalline rocks associated with it, and which appeared to Sir William Logan to be metamorphosed equivalents of this group, and largely of its upper or Sillery division. Of these rocks he forms two series, which however he regards as closely associated, and probably not unconformable with each other.

The first and nearest in age to the Quebec group is defined as including "felspathic, chloritic, epidotic and quartzose sandstones, red, gray and greenish siliceous slates and argillites," with