of New York, 1861), overlooking the remarks of Mr. Logan on the Georgia Slates, includes the Georgia Slates in the Quebec group, adding new confusion to an already very diffuse explanation.

In a tabular view of my observations in the vicinity of Quebec, we shall have the following theoretical section : ---

THEORETICAL SECTION OF THE ROCKS OF THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.

GROUPS.		FEET.	LOOALITIES, SUBDIVISIONS, FOSSILS.	
LOWER SILURIAN.	LORRAINE SHALES.		Not seen.	
	UTICA SLATE.	40	Montmorency Falls.	
	TRENTON LIMESTONE.	30	Montmorency Falls, Beaufort, and Indian Lorette.	
	BLACK RIVER GROUP.		Not seen.	Second
	Calciferous Sand- stone.	600	a. Blue schistose marls, interstratified with conglomerates and blue limestone. Com- pound Graptolites. Citadel, City of Que- bec, and Point Levl. b. Gray slates, sometimes blackish, with alternation of yellow sandstone, magne- sian conglomerate, and 20 or 30 feet of gray limestone. The limestone is very fossiliferons: Bathyurus Saffordt, B. Cor- dai, Eculiomphatus Canadensis, Camerella calcifera, etc. Terre du Curé at Point Levi. The lower part of the group is not visible.	l fauna.
TACONIC.	POTSDAM SANDSTONE.		Not seen.	
	LINGULA FLAGS.		Not scen.	
	GEORGIA SLATES.		Not seen.	Primo
	ST. Aldans Group.	3000	 a. Green, brown, and black slates of Gilmor wharf, east of Point Levi, and also on the road to Arlaka. Containing the large lenticular mass of whitish gray limestone of La Redoute or Guay quarries. The Redoute limestone contains: Dikelicosphalus, Concephalics, Menocephalus, Arionellus, Orthisina, Capulus and Crinoids. b. Sillery and Chaudière red slates and sandstones. 	rdial fauna.

Quartiztes of Montmorency Falls. Its position in the Lower Taconic still undetermined.