vicinity of St. John, New Brunswick. From these he evolved a long list of species which to his mind at least conclusively established their horizon as Devonian also.[1] It is unnecessary to go into the details of this study since they are fully stated in the several reports of the Geological Survey on the fossil plants of the Silurian and Devonian extending from 1871 to 1882.[2] The results of his work were also summed up in a report to that Department in 1870–71 by Messrs. Bailey and Matthew.

The remark by Mr. White, on page 6 of his pamphlet, that "the determinations of Sir William in regard to the St. John plant remains were forced upon him by the finding of the stratigraphers" can therefore be assumed to be without foundation and to be misleading. More especially since the details of the stratigraphical sequence of these rocks in Southern New Brunswick were worked out carefully some years subsequent to his determination of the plant remains; and it may be stated that the conclusions arrived at by the stratigraphers abundantly confirmed the decision which had been reached by him some years previously. The great series of beds known in the southern part of the province as Devonian, and divided into Mispec, Cordaite shales and Dadoxylon sandstone, were conclusively found to be beneath the lower Carboniferous limestones as also beneath a considerable thickness of shales, sandstones and conglomerates which also underlie these.

Not only so, but they are known to underlie in great part a series of sandstones and shales, known as the Perry sandstone group,[3] concerning the age of which, as representing the upper member of the Devonian, Sir William apparently never had any doubt to the last of his investigations in this field.

1 Acadian Geology, 1868, and Supplements 1878 and 1891.

2 Fossil plants of the Erian (Dev.) and Up. Sil. of Can., 1882.

3 Fossil plants, discovered at Perry, Me. Proc. Port. Soc. Nat. His., Vol. I., pt. 2, 1862.