

merate which holds in its pebbles the organic remains of the underlying strata of the second fauna.

To the north-eastward, the island of Anticosti in the gulf of St. Lawrence, presents a succession of about 1400 feet of calcareous strata rich in organic remains, which, according to Mr. Billings, include the species of the Medina, Clinton and Niagara formations, and were named by him, in 1857, the Anticosti group. They rest upon nearly 1000 feet of almost horizontal strata, consisting of limestones and shales rich in organic remains, with many included beds of limestone-conglomerate. This series has by the Geological Survey of Canada been referred to the Hudson-River group, but notwithstanding the large number of forms of the second fauna which it contains, Prof. Shaler is disposed to look upon it as younger, and belonging rather to the succeeding division. There seems not to have been any marked paleontological break between the second and third faunas in this region; and it is worthy of note, in this connection, that in the outlying basin of paleozoic rocks, found at Lake St. John, to the north of Anticosti, *Halysites catenulatus* is met with in limestones associated with many species of organic remains characteristic of the Trenton and referred to that group. [Geology of Canada, page 165.]

The strata to which, in 1857, Mr. Billings gave the name of the Anticosti group were at the same time designated by him Middle Silurian, in which he subsequently included the local sub-division known as the Guelph formation, which in western Ontario succeeds the Niagara; the name of Upper Silurian being thus reserved for the Lower Helderberg division and the underlying Onondaga formation [Report Geol. Sur. Can. 1857, page 248, and Geol. Can. page 20.] Both the Guelph and the Onondaga have been omitted from the table on page 32; the Guelph because it was not recognized in the New York system, and is by some regarded as but a sub-division of the Niagara; and the Onondaga, for the reason that it is a local deposit of magnesian limestones, with gypsums and rock-salt, destitute of organic remains.

As to the name of Middle Silurian, it had some years previously been used by the officers of the government Geological Survey in Great Britain to designate the Lower and Upper Llandovery rocks; but is referred to in 1854 by Sedgwick as one that had, at that time, already been abandoned, (L. E. & D.