

sions of plants. These latter were determined by Sir Wm. Dawson, in 1871, as being the remains of *Psilophyton princeps*, and it was from their occurrence here that not only the beds more immediately containing them, but all the newer sediments of the Beccagnimic basin were supposed to be of Devonian origin, and regarded as the equivalents of the Gaspé sandstone of the province of Quebec. While, however, this latter view, for reasons above given, is now regarded as untenable, it does seem altogether probable that those plant-bearing strata, together with the conglomerates which enclose them, are of pre-Carboniferous origin, and did they stand alone, might well be regarded as of Devonian age. It is not, however, by any means so certain that they are not really in part pre-Devonian as well as pre-Carboniferous, and form a portion of the Silurian system elsewhere so prominently developed in the neighborhood. Unfortunately, there is nothing either in the character, position or fossils of these beds, at the locality in question, by which this point can be definitely settled. A strong confirmation, however, of the view that they are really Silurian is to be found in the occurrence of very similar remains on the north-east branch of the Beccagnimic, not only in rocks presenting quite a different aspect from those of the Little Pokiok, but among beds of which a portion at least are certainly of this latter age.

These beds occur on the left bank of the stream, about half a mile above Shaw's mill, and consist of dark-grey slaty sandstones or grits, having their surfaces covered with numerous linear and dichotomously branching stems, many of which are longitudinally furrowed and marked by rows of rounded knobs or depressions indicating the attachment of leaves. The associated rocks are rubbly, grey quartzites, which are felspathic and concretionary, and partly dark flinty slates, but their relations are greatly obscured by faults as well as by the smallness of the exposures, and no definite conclusion could be formed regarding them.

E. SILURIAN.

The existence of Silurian (or as then called Upper Silurian) rocks in northern New Brunswick was first announced by Dr. A. Gesner in 1843, organic remains indicative of this horizon having been found by him at various localities in the county of Restigouche, as well as along the valley of the St. John River, in what are now the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. This conclusion has since been confirmed, as regards the general character of the district, by the observations of various explorers, among whom may be mentioned, Dr. James Robb, Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Sir W. E. Logan, Prof. H. Y. Hind, Mr.