obtained in them, it is conjectured that they are more recent than the latter. In this case they can not be far removed in age from the rocks of Mount Wissick, and are perhaps to be regarded as the equivalents of the latter, deposited under somewhat different conditions.

Applying now the key thus afforded, we find that the succession of rocks constituting the first of the above divisions, that of Mount Wissick, is but repeated, with eventually the same character and fossils, and with the same low dip all around the northern margin of the Silurian tract, from Rimouski to Lake Metapedia, and eastward into the interior of the Gaspé peninsula. So, similarly, to the southward of these strata, we find the country drained by the Restigouche and its tributaries, the Quatawamkedgewick, the Patapedia and the Metapedia, everywhere occupied by slates similar to those of the lower part of Lake Temiscouata and the Madawaska. At no point, however, distant from the lake, has anything been observed corresponding to any portion of the intermediate division, which must accordingly either be wholly wanting or concealed from view by the superposition of the higher and unconformable members of the system. In New Brunswick the slates are also predominant, being the prevailing rock through all the northern counties, though sometimes becoming so calcareous as to constitute true limestones, but with these, at a few points, are also found beds which appear to represent the inferior group. Thus on the Siegas River, in Victoria county, where the beds are nearly vertical, the slates are accompanied, first, by a coarse and very peculiar conglomerate (holding elongated, curved and disrupted pebbles of limestone, mingled with others of serpentine), and, secondly, by beds of sandstone not unlike those of Point aux Trembles, and carrying fossils indicative of a similar horizon. Again, on the Beccaguimec River in Carleton county, on the extreme southern edge of the Silurian tract, the succession of beds bears much resemblance to that observed near its northern edge, and again holds similar organic remains, while, finally, it is possible