P. Vermontana, Obolella cingulata, Orthisina festinata, Camerella antiquata, Conocephalites Teucer, and Chrondites, a mile and a half east of the village of Swanton; and Mr. James Richardson has collected specimens of the same Paradoxides farther east, at L'anse au Loup, on the north shore of the straits of Belle Isle, Labrador; (see New Species of Lower Silurian Fossils, by E. Billings. Montreal, Nov., 1861).

Saint Albans Group. — The road between St. Albans and Georgia, and thence from Georgia to Mr. Parker's house, lies all the way on green, brown and reddish slates, containing now and then large lenticular masses of very hard, whitish-gray limestone. Thickness, between twenty-five hundred and three thousand feet. I did not find any fossils, although I heard of one specimen of Trilobite picked up behind the town of St. Albans by an inhabitant, nor was I able to see that specimen. The reddish slates, which are not well developed in Vermont, as regards the red color of the rocks, lie at the base of the upper Taconic strata. They are worthy of notice, as containing the veins of sulphuret and copper pyrites of the Acton mines, in Canada, and the Bruce and Wallace mines of Lake Huron.

Below the St. Albans group are quartzite, conglomerates, talcose slates, clay slates, mica-schist, and gneiss, with intercalation of beds and lenticular masses of crystalline limestone, resting on the unstratified and oldest crystalline rocks of the White Mountains, and composing the Lower Taconic system. Dr. Emmons did not put in his Lower Taconic the mica-schist and gneiss, which form the central and eastern part of Vermont, but on a close examination of the subject in the vieinity of Rutland, Bolton, and Island Pond, I have come to the conclusion that these rocks have a stratified and sedimentary origin, and that they are the base of the Taconic system. All the strata of the Lower Taconic system are more or less metamorphic, especially at the base; — the metamorphism produced by the action of mineral springs during the deposits, together with pressure caused by the divers dislocations to which they were afterward submitted. The Lower Taconic is at least ten thousand feet thick, making fifteen thousand feet the minimum for the Taconic system of Vermont. It is difficult to give the thickness of the strata with any exactness, as the Green Mountains present a fan-like structure, similar to that of the Alps and Pyrenees.

Twelve years after the discovery and description of the Taconic system, Mr. Logan, having met with some of the Taconic rocks on the southern edge of the Laurentine Mountains, between the Saguenay River and the Bruce mine on Lake Huron, and overlooking entirely the researches of Dr. Emmons, proposed to introduce into the table of the American strata two new systems, which he called the *Laurentian* and Huronian systems; (see Esquisse Géologique du Canada, Paris, 1855). The Laurentian system is composed of the Lower Taconic, to