were, in addition, the equivalents of those fossil plants from Lancaster in New Brunswick, "held to be of Devonian age," thus implying that whatever one series was, the other must be also, and hence the Lancaster "fern ledges" must also have a Carboniferous facies though coloured Devonian.

Later, in the "Summary Report of the Director of the Geological Survey Department for 1898" (p. 181), I made the following statement: "Regarding the general results of this Devono-Carboniferous problem from a palæontological standpoint it would appear, in reviewing the value and amount of the evidence afforded by fossils obtained during the past three seasons, that, in so far as the faunas are concerned, they clearly indicate a 'Carboniferous facies.'"

Subsequently, in the "Summary Report of the Director of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1899" (pp. 201-203), the writer gives the result of an examination made by Mr. R. Kidston, F.G.S., of the material collected from the so-called "Devonian" strata of Nova Scotia, and as regards the rocks of the Horton formation he says they "appear to be undoubtedly Lower Carboniferous:"...."there is no evidence at all to support the opinion that they are of Devonian age"....."all the evidence derived from the study of these fossils points very strongly against this view." Of the Riversdale series of plants, Mr. Kidston gives them "a pronounced Upper Carboniferous facies, and markedly possess the characteristics of a coal measure flora. Judged from a European comparison, no other conclusion can be arrived at."

Such evidences, relative to the Devono-Carboniferous problem and the various results given, all seem to indicate that both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we find a series of fossil plants which in one province had been assigned to the Carboniferous and in the other to the Devonian, but whose characters and affinities as adduced and understood respectively necessarily place them both in the Carboniferous system.

For brief notes upon the succession of the strata in the Carboniferous of certain portions of Nova Scotia with special reference to the Union and Riversdale formations the reader is referred to the writer's paper on that subject in the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. 10, 1900, pp. 162-