

that the very thick Cretaceous formations never extended. It must further be borne in mind that the actual width of 100 miles measured across this folded and faulted region represents a zone of very probably double this width of the surface as it was antecedent to the great folding and faulting. In this zone the line of maximum sedimentation appears to have moved progressively eastward, or away from the local Archean land, in the later periods.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. J. W. SPENCER: I desire to again* claim priority for the name Algonkian, on the ground that before its publication I had used the term "Algonquin" to designate an episode in the Quaternary history of the region of the Great Lakes.

Mr. G. K. GILBERT: While the two names referred to by Dr. Spencer are based on the same root, one has the adjective form and the other the nominal, and confusion is thus avoided. The simultaneous and unobjectionable use of nouns and adjectives etymologically identical for different elements of geologic classification is illustrated in the case of the "Huron shale" and the "Huronian system," and in that of "Erie clay" or "Erie shale" and the "Erian period" or system. The use of "Erie shale" for a Paleozoic formation conflicts with the use of "Erie clay" for a Pleistocene formation, but neither conflicts with Sir William Dawson's term "Erian."

* Cf. Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., vol. 1, 1889, p. 238, note.

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