

of gray and black sandy slates, sometimes passing into a true yellowish sandstone, with nodules of oxide of iron, and spots of red oxide of iron on some slates. Thickness, five to six hundred feet. In this division, fifty yards from the house of Mr. Noah E. Parker, in West Georgia, the celebrated Georgia Trilobites were found. They were discovered accidentally, about six years ago, by Mr. Parker, in quarrying large slates for a floor. Having found one Trilobite, and not knowing what it could be, Mr. Parker showed it to the schoolmaster of the village, who wrote at once to the late Zadock Thompson, of Burlington, then State Geologist of Vermont. Mr. Thompson immediately visited the quarry, and made a collection of several specimens and species; unfortunately he died a short time after, without publishing anything about this discovery. The specimens having been placed in the hands of Mr. James Hall, that paleontologist described and figured them in a memoir under the very odd title of *Trilobites of the Shales of the Hudson River Group*: Albany, 1860. It was this title that startled Mr. Barre, so much, and was the occasion of bringing once more before the world, and this time not to be suppressed, the Taconic system of my learned friend Dr. Emmons. Mr. James Hall does not give a single geological fact to sustain his opinion of the Hudson River group; he regards it as a matter of course, beyond all doubt; and in order to give it a sanction which will make all discussion useless, he calls to his support the testimony of Mr. Logan (who, by the way, has never visited the locality), and adds, as overwhelming proof, that "it would be quite superfluous for him to add one word in support of the opinion of the most able stratigraphical geologist of the American continent." The only other geological indication that I have been able to find is in *Silliman's Journal* for January, 1861, p. 125, where Mr. James D. Dana calls the Georgia rocks "metamorphic black slates." I regret to say that all these statements and opinions are erroneous; there is no trace of the *Hudson River group* at Georgia, nor at any other place in the vicinity, and I was unable to find indications of metamorphism in any of the rocks there, for at least three miles around the quarry of Mr. Parker. The fossils are not numerous, with the exception of the *Chondrites*; and the Trilobites are certainly much less common there than the *Paradoxides Harlani* in the quarry of Mr. Haywood at Braintree. I found at West Georgia the three Trilobites described by Mr. James Hall, *Paradoxides (Olenellus) Thompsoni*, *P. Vermontana*, *Peltura holopygia*; and besides *Obolella cingulata*, a *Fungus*, *Chondrites*, and a *Bryozoon*, related to the *Graptopora socialis* (Salt.), all primordial fossils.

Until this summer West Georgia was the only place for these Trilobites. Two other localities have been added in the last two months. Dr. G. M. Hall and Rev. J. B. Perry have found the *P. Thompsoni*,