

(Matthew, 1910C, p. 68) states that the only two basins that can without question be referred to the Little River beds, are:—"the first which has for its centre the outer harbour of St. John, the second extends from Musquash Harbour to Lepreau Harbour." The beds at Lepreau are in general appearance like those of St. John, and yield identical plants. (See Wilson, 1910, p. 276). This was confirmed also by my personal observation, so that in speaking of the whole basin I shall, for convenience sake, term them the "Fern Ledges" series.

The Fern Ledges series consists of alternations of sandstones and shales. In the compact, heavy grey sandstones, only few fossils, and these principally fragments of woody stumps, are to be found. In the numerous beds of fine grey or blackish shale, which is laminated, and in many places is considerably altered, a rich flora of debris occurs. Undue stress has been laid on the slaty aspect of this shale by the stratigraphers (see Matthew, 1910C). The Fern Ledges flora occurs in these more or less altered shales, in various beds ranging from a couple of inches to a couple of feet in thickness. Mr. Hartt's description, when combined with Matthew's recent additions to the details of this section, gives an exhaustive record of a series of these beds, and the plants they respectively contain. I am greatly indebted to Dr. G. F. Matthew for coming with me on two excursions near St. John and pointing out the features of interest and recalling delightful reminiscences, and also for giving me local information about further excursions in the neighbourhood.

In the course of my field work, however, I found that, as a collecting ground, the original section was practically worked out. Mr. McIntosh, the curator of the Natural History Museum, St. John, very kindly showed me a bed a little further on at Duck cove which he had found rich in plant fossils. This formed the centre of my work, and extending my field of operations from it to the beds, at, and just beyond Duck cove, I spent much time collecting, and found a series of plant-containing bands far more numerous than those reported by Prof. Hartt or Dr. Matthew. The beds here dip at an angle of about 30° to 50°, and are thus convenient for working on, while they are well raised above the tide, and thus are superior to the