

Besides the above 15 Canadian so-called Devonian species recorded by Dr. White from the Pottsville formation in Pennsylvania in his description of the species from the southern Anthracite coal field, he also records additional evidence, which in the writer's judgment, points clearly to the view advocated in referring the Lancaster formation of New Brunswick with its abundant flora of ferns and with insects, etc., to the Carboniferous and not to the Devonian System.

16. *Annularia laxa*, Dawson, sp. (*Asterophyllites laxus*, Dawson\*), referred to in a subsequent paragraph, adds another species to the list of forms common to the Pennsylvania Carboniferous and the New Brunswick strata.

In his summary of conclusions regarding the floral zones of the Pottsville formation Dr. White devotes paragraph 14 to the following statement, which will be of special interest to the students of systematic geology, not only of America, including the United States and British North America, but also of Europe. He thus writes :

"The flora of the Pottsville formation is so far identical, in both its genera and specific composition, with that from the supposed Middle Devonian beds of St. John, New Brunswick, as to leave no room for a great difference in the age of the latter. In fact, the plants from the 'fern ledges' include a flora essentially equivalent to that of the Sewanee zone, which appears to be represented by a portion of the section at St. John."

Such a statement, coming from so eminently qualified a worker in and student of Palæozoic floras, taken into consideration with the report of Mr. R. Kidston, of Sterling, Scotland, on fossil plants, from strata belonging to the Riversdale formation of Nova Scotia (the recognized equivalent of the Lancaster formation of the New Brunswick "fern ledges") compels me to re-affirm the statement made in the "Summary Report of the Director of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1897" (p. 135), that these formations "hold plants and animals which in their broad general character resemble those of the Eastern American Carboniferous."

This statement was intended to convey the idea that the Riversdale and Union formations had a Carboniferous facies and