

2nd. The broad Siluro-Devonian basin, forming the hilly country about the sources of the St. John, the Restigouche and the Matapedia, and extending from Cape Gaspe south-westerly into Maine and New Hampshire.

3rd. The belt of Cambro-Silurian and older strata with associated trappean rocks, and newer granites which constitutes the south-eastern margin of the Siluro-Devonian basin, from the vicinity of Bathurst, on the Bay of Chaleurs to the Atlantic coast of Maine.

4th. The central Carboniferous area of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, cut by the shores of Northumberland Strait from Shippegan Island on the north-west to New Glasgow on the south-east, and,

5th. The gold bearing Atlantic coast series of Nova Scotia, of lower Cambrian age, with its associated belts of granitic and gneissic rocks, which are due to agencies operating in periods up to the commencement of the Carboniferous, and culminating at or about the close of the Devonian.

In 1863, the Quebec group was, divided into three formations, in ascending order, called Levis, Lauzon and Sillery, and these are represented on the map (1866) by three distinct colors, dark lilac, light lilac and yellow. The light lilac tint being also used to denote other large areas likewise supposed to belong to the same group, but in which the sub-divisions had not been recognized. In the report of 1869 a considerable portion of the Quebec group area east of the Chaudière River and mapped as Lauzon and Sillery in 1866, was re-mapped in 1869 as Potsdam, and described as lying unconformably beneath the lower or Levis division of the group. This, I have elsewhere pointed out, was manifestly erroneous, and, that there are neither paleontological nor stratigraphical grounds for separating the rocks of the south shore of the St. Lawrence between the Chaudière and Trois Pistoles from those of the island of Orleans, where, along the south shore perfectly identical limestones, conglomerates, slates, quartzites and sandstones are well exposed. The whole of this red and black shale, quartzite and limestone conglomerate series may, and probably does, occupy a position inferior to that of the conglomerates of Point Levis and their interstratified graptolite slates, but if so, then these inferior beds cannot be limited, to the south-west, by the Chaudière Valley. And they must be made to embrace the larger part of the Quebec group from the Chaudière to the Gaspé Peninsula on the one hand, and also considerable areas between the Chaudière valley and the Vermont boundary on the other. In the present state of our knowledge, however, there appear no good grounds for any such distinctions, nor if made, would it be possible except theoretically to depict them on a map. Our knowledge does, however, enable us to