

this locality, on the line of strike of these slates, in the state of Maine, graptolites of the age of the Llandeilo rocks were subsequently found, showing the extension of a band of Ordovician slates southwest into the state of Maine. Subsequently the same band was traced eastward through New Brunswick to the Baie Chaleur. Thus was established the existence of a belt of Ordovician rocks crossing northern Maine and New Brunswick, southward of the belt of Silurian (Upper) rocks discovered by Gesner.

Ordovician strata were next discovered in southern New Brunswick at St. John, where there are beds with Arenig graptolites infolded with the Cambrian rocks of that place. As these beds with graptolites are an integral portion of the upper division of the St. John Cambrian terrain, it is evident that there is here a second belt of Ordovician rocks in New Brunswick.

But though we have been able to recognize two bands of these rocks in the province above named, no Ordovician strata have yet been determined in Nova Scotia. It is true that Dr. Honeyman had claimed that the fossils of Wentworth Station were Lower Silurian, but this view was contested by Mr. Billings, who could find here nothing older than the Clinton Group.

On examining the fossils sent me by Mr. Howley from Newfoundland, and referring to notes made some years ago on others collected in Cape Breton by the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada, it became evident to me that still another belt of these rocks existed along the Atlantic coast. This belt has remained unrecognized owing to the scarcity, and, in many cases, the bad condition of the fossils.

The fossils more recent than the Cambrian in southeast Newfoundland, are those of Great Bell and Kelly's Islands in Conception Bay. Mr. Billings described some of these many years ago, but he left undetermined the genera of his species which I describe below. Under modern methods of determining genera, it becomes necessary to know something of the interiors of the Brachiopods, and as these are not described nor figured by Billings for the species in question, I sought from Mr. Howley an opportunity to examine those in the museum at St. John's, and from Mr. Whiteaves, those at Ottawa.

The declared age of the rocks containing these fossils has been governed by that of the adjoining and very characteristic Cambrian faunas (in Newfoundland, Lower Cambrian, in Cape Breton, Upper) and so the indications of these rare and obscure genera of Palæozoic type later than the Cambrian, has been overlooked. In Newfoundland, the Ordovician or Silurian rocks are, in Kelly's Island, gray micaceous sandstones, and in Great Bell Island, pale gray, white-weathering, coarser sandstones, dipping at a low angle; while the Cambrian rocks of the mainland adjoining are shales with limestone beds and dip at a higher angle.