

nach dem Aussehen des Gesteins offenbar unter seinen angeblichen Silurpflanzen 2 verschiedene Floren stecken, von denen die eine gewiss carbonisches Alter hat."

*THE PLANT-CONTAINING BEDS—THEIR CHARACTER, DISTRIBUTION, ETC.*

The classic locality for the Little River "Fern Ledges" fossil plants of St. John, is the point on the shore between high and low water at Lancaster, a mile west of the suburb of Carleton by St. John, New Brunswick. The same strata are repeated along the shore to Duck cove, where I found the most prolific beds now to lie, for the original sections at the "Fern Ledges" are both nearly worked out, and have been covered to a considerable extent by the drifting sand and gravel of the shore. The same series also outcrops to the east of St. John harbour where some plants are to be found if they are carefully sought for, but the extent of alteration in the shales is much greater here, and the fossils are seldom sufficiently well preserved to repay collection, except merely for identification in the field. Further west, the beds are reported inland, outcropping again at Musquash harbour, thence running across the peninsula to Lepreau harbour where they outcrop on the southeastern headland of the harbour. Along the shore here, fossil plants are to be found, but these specimens also have but little value beyond indicating the identity of the beds in which they occur. One may take it that practically all the plants of importance to the palaeobotanist originated from the "Fern Ledges" section of Carleton, or from one of the numerous beds a little further (1 to 1½ miles) round the coast toward, and just beyond, Duck cove.

Sir William Dawson in his 'Acadian Geology,' page 516, quotes the detailed account of the Fern Ledges section from Prof. Hartt's work (see Hartt, 1865) and quite recently Dr. Matthew has added to his some observations of his own and of Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Geological Survey of Canada (see Matthew, 1906, p. 101 et. seq.). Dr. Matthew also, in his paper discussing the geological age of the Little River group