

names several fossils, especially Trilobites, *Bathyurus* and *Menocephalus*, which are common to the outcrops A¹, A², A³, B¹, B², and B³ (*strata de la terre du Curé*) and the outcrop A⁴, but I did not find any; it may be that some boulders and pebbles of A², or *la Redoute* Limestone, are enclosed in the conglomerates of the different beds of the *strata de la terre du Curé*.

The outcrop A⁴ is entirely distinct from the others. It is true that La Redoute is almost entirely surrounded by small bands of Calciferous Sandstone, that form as it were the frame of a small island, but such accidents are not rare in much disturbed and dislocated countries, and it is not difficult to see that La Redoute is independent of all the other hills of Point Levi, forming a conspicuous landmark, which can be seen from all the environs of Quebec, and having a north and south or meridian direction, in common with the whole of the Green Mountain system, which put an end to the Taconic deposits, while the other hills of Point Levi and Quebec run north-east and south-west. The *strata de la terre du Curé* do not include, I think, all the Calciferous Sandstone, as it is developed in Vermont and Phillipsburgh; the lower part, or white limestone of Phillipsburgh shore, is wanting here.

Potsdam Sandstone. — I did not see any rocks in the vicinity of Quebec which I can refer to this capping group of the Taconic system.

Lingula-flags. — Not seen.

Georgia Slates. — Not seen.

St. Albans Group. — This lower group of the upper Taconic is well developed on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which it occupies almost entirely, with the exception of one or two miles at Point Levi. It extends far into the interior. Its thickness is at least three thousand feet. The upper part is composed of green, brown, and black slates, affected by numerous lines of cleavage, and can be seen very well developed near the Gilmor Wharf, east of Point Levi, also on the road from St. Joseph's church to Arlaka, at one mile from the church. I consider the Redoute Limestone, or quarries of the Notary Guay, as forming a lenticular mass inclosed in them, similar to one that I observed at St. Albans. I did not find any fossils in the slates, except the *Chronidites*, so common and characteristic of all the upper Taconic slates. The Redoute Limestone presents a highly interesting fauna. The strata are almost perpendicular, with a direction almost due north, and a deviation to the east of 5° or 7°. The stratification is indistinct, as it always is with lenticular masses. The limestone is gray, almost white, very hard, sometimes oölitic, with little veins of chalcidony. Its whole thickness cannot be less than eighty or one hundred feet. In some of the strata fossil remains are numerous, but composed only of