

marked a feature in the hills and valleys of New England.

I have before spoken briefly of the structure of the Alleghanies (p. 92) and their geological conformation, as explained by the Professors W. B. and H. D. Rogers. The accompanying map (pl. 2) will serve to give the reader some idea of the manner in which the parallel belts, or long narrow zones of disturbed strata of different ages, break out at the surface along the line of this mountain chain, so as to be represented by numerous stripes of colour, running in a general direction from N. E. to S. W. It will be seen that the inferior or older groups of the Silurian series range chiefly along the eastern or south-eastern flank of the Appalachians, while the newer groups of the same series, together with the Devonian or carboniferous formations, make their appearance as we proceed further westward. After having found fossils in such abundance in the corresponding Silurian rocks of New York, I was struck with their absence, or much greater rarity, in the inclined strata of these mountains, especially in the oldest limestones, or those corresponding in age to "the Trenton group." I have before endeavoured to give, at p. 92, an ideal section of the structure of the Appalachian chain, in accordance with the views of the Professors Rogers, and have described the numerous arches and troughs, or parallel, anticlinal, and synclinal bends into which the strata are folded. Between these and the external geographical features of the country there is a manifest connection; nevertheless, it is necessary to bear in mind that the present outline of the hills has been due to changes long subsequent to the era