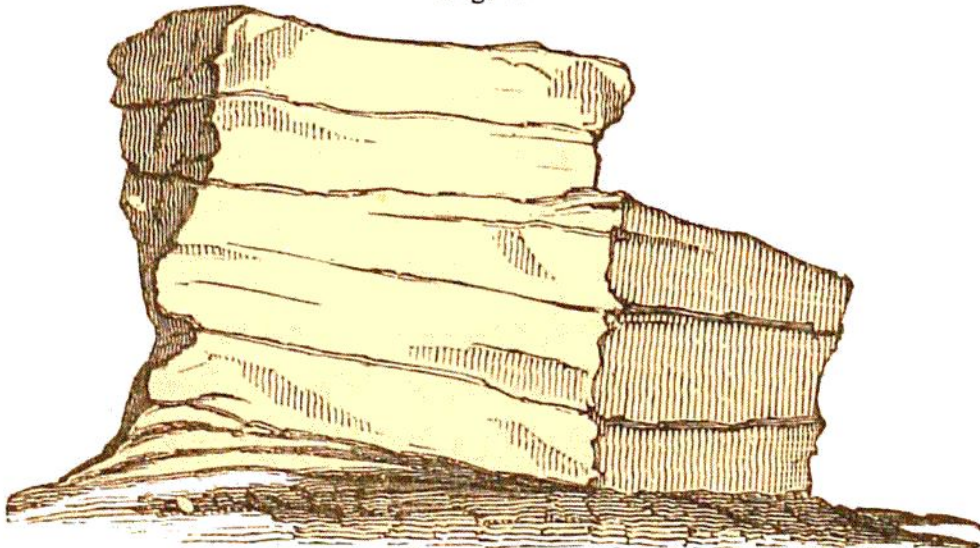


ing ferns are confined to one particular country, or even to one continent. The larger genera appear to have species in nearly all the regions of the world, except the colder latitudes. The mere generic resemblance, therefore, of the fossil ferns of North America and Europe, would not have been remarkable, as indicating a different geographical distribution from that now prevailing.

While at Frostburg, I rode one day on horseback, with Captain Green, superintendent of some of the mines there, and followed the course of Jennings's Run, returning by Cumberland. In this route, we saw a fine section of the coal measures, the underlying grit or conglomerate, and a great thickness (5000 or 6000 feet) of still older Devonian and upper Silurian strata. In those ridges, along the crest of which the yellow and white quartzose carboniferous grit crops out, the monotonous outline was occasionally broken by outliers of the rock twenty feet and upwards in height, remaining *in situ* with their perpendicular sides and sharp angles (see fig. 7), and show-

Fig. 7.



*Outlier of quartzose grit 20 feet high.*