

on the dividing line between the Upper and Lower Silurian rocks. I have thought it most convenient in this instance to unite the Clinton and Niagara groups.

No. 14. *Hudson River, Utica, &c.*—In this group I have included the formations from Nos. 5 to 9 inclusive, of the table of the New York system. The Medina sandstone, the Hudson River rocks, and Utica slates, comprise a number of arenaceous and argillaceous strata, which separate the Niagara and Trenton limestones, and which contain fossils corresponding to part of the Lower Silurian of Europe.

No. 15. *Limestone of Trenton, &c.*—This group includes Nos. 3 and 4 of the Trenton and Bird's-eye divisions of the New York table, and the blue limestone of Cincinnati. (See p. 42, Vol. II.) The fossils brought by Capt. Bayfield from the island of Anticosti, and by Dr. Bigsby from the Manitoulin Islands, seem to imply that, near the northern limits of the Silurian rocks, the lowest group, containing *Spirifer lynx*, and other ancient fossils, and the newer calcareous formations, abounding in *Pentamerus oblongus* and *Favosites Gothlandica*, are closely contiguous, and cannot perhaps be divided.

No. 16. *Potsdam sandstone, &c.*—This group comprehends Nos. 1 and 2, or the Potsdam and calciferous sandstones, of the New York system, being the lowest formation containing organic remains in New York and on the St. Lawrence.—See pp. 106, 133, Vol. II.

Z. *Sandstone of Lake Superior.*—This sandstone was formerly considered as belonging to the Old Red by Capt. Bayfield; but, as he has obtained no fossils