

berg limestone, No. 1, is the same as one of the Upper Silurian formations, or No. 11, of the large map; that No. 2 corresponds with No. 12, and Nos. 3 and 4 with No. 13, while No. 6, or the Medina sandstone, is included in the large map in No. 14, and considered a member of the Lower Silurian group. In the Niagara district, it is constituted partly of a hard white quartzose sandstone, but chiefly of red sandstone and red marl. This map is referred to at p. 30, Vol. I.

It will be seen that the same Nos. are used in the section at the side.

The usual position of North and South has been reversed in this map, in order that it might correspond with the bird's-eye view, Pl. I.

PLATE IV.

Fac-simile of a view of Niagara Falls, by Father Louis Hennepin.—(From the original Utrecht edition, 1697.)

This view is referred to at p. 35, Vol. I. The ship introduced by Father Hennepin is, I presume, a conventional sign for water, as at that period, Lake Erie had only been navigated by canoes.

PLATE V.

Fossil mammalian remains from the tertiary strata of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

An account of the fossil walrus, *fig. 1*, will be found in Vol. I., p. 258. In regard to the two ver-