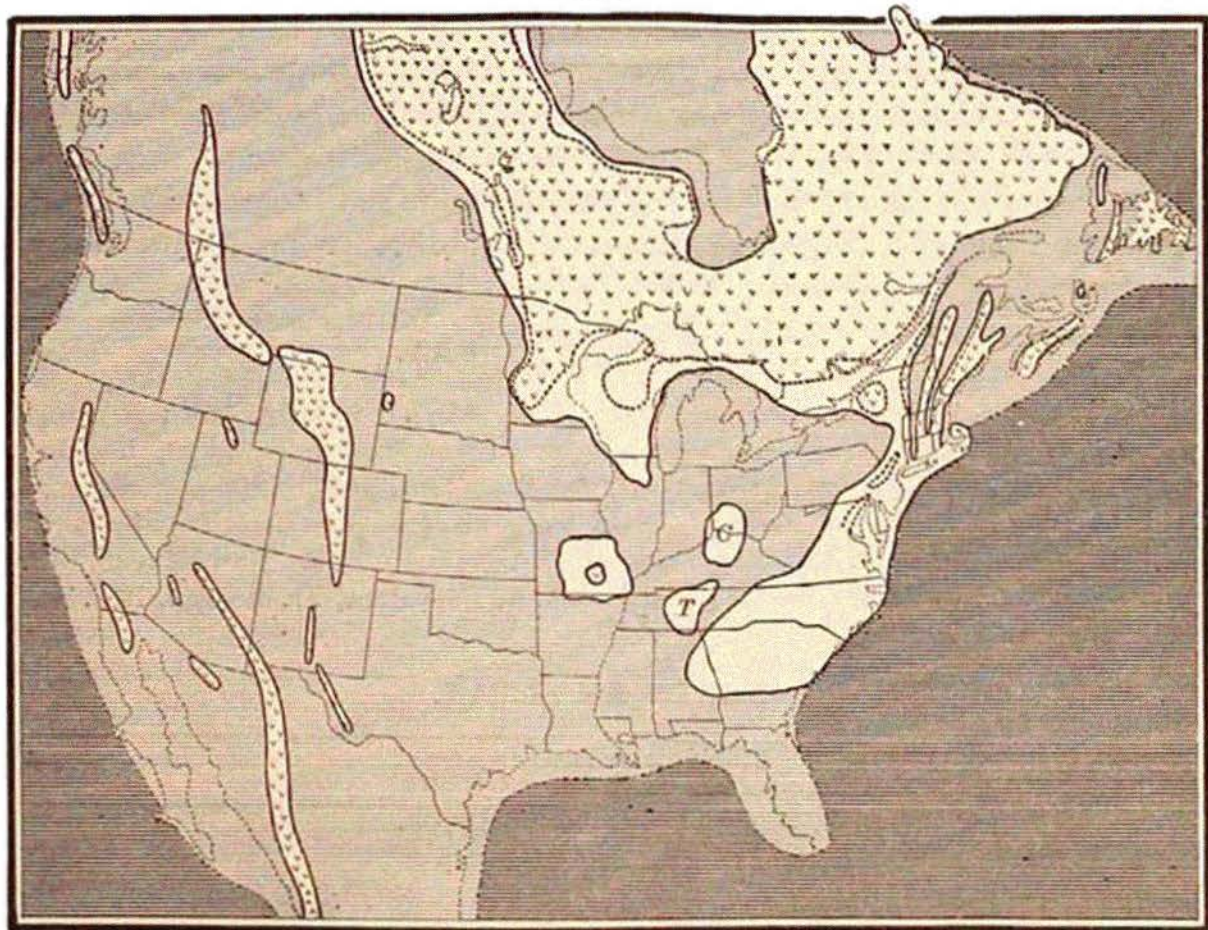


region of Wisconsin, on the borders of New York and Canada, and about the Adirondacks. The Taconic Range had just been made, and probably a Taconic system, consisting of ranges from Canada to Georgia; and as a part of the uplifting, the eastern portion of New York became emerged, and also a large area along the Atlantic, south of New York. (The Archæan limits in the latter area are not marked, because not yet defined.) Western North America was not notably changed.

The upward movements, moreover, closed against the sea the broad St. Lawrence channel. This channel had been in earlier time a great highway

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North America at the opening of the Upper Silurian.

for tides and currents, and what they could transport between the Atlantic and the Continental Interior. But now the Interior Sea had to depend for rock-making material on what could be gathered from its borders and the stony secretions of aquatic life. But it left open the northeastern troughs, east of the Green Mountains and St. Lawrence—the Connecticut valley trough, the Gaspé-Worcester, and the Acadian, or that from western Newfoundland to Narragansett Bay, over the Bay of Fundy and Massachusetts Bay; for these have severally their Upper Silurian and later rock formations. It is even probable that the Gaspé-Worcester trough had its eastern Archæan confine, which separated it from the Acadian trough, extended