## SUBDIVISIONS.

Upper, or Later Devonian.	4. Chemung Period.	<ol> <li>CHEMUNG EPOCH: that of the Chemung group, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> <li>PORTAGE EPOCH: that of the Portage group, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> </ol>
Middle Devonian.	3. Hamilton Period.	<ol> <li>HAMILTON EPOCH: that of the Hamilton beds with the Tully limestone in places at top, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> <li>MARCELLUS EPOCH: that of the Marcellus shales (with the Goniatite limestone near the bottom), N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> </ol>
Lower, or Early Devonian.	2. Cornife- rous Period. 1. Oriskany J Period :	<ol> <li>CORNIFEROUS EPOCH: that of the Corniferous and Oniondaga limestones, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> <li>SCHOHARIE EPOCH: that of the Schoharie grit and Cauda-galli grit, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> <li>That of the Oriskany sandstone, N. Y. Geol. Reports, 1842, 1843.</li> </ol>

The Devonian formations commence in eastern North America with Then follows a great continental limestone, the Corniferous. sandstones. This limestone has in the Devonian era, therefore, a position corresponding with that of the Niagara limestone in the Later Silurian. Above the limestone there is a great thickness of shales and sandstones with but little lime-To the eastward, in New York and Pennsylvania especially, the sea stone. border deposits of coarse sands, gravel, and pebble beds, of great thickness, which were in progress during the Upper and partly the Middle Devonian, make now red sandstone and conglomerate, and constitute what is called the Catskill formation. These beds have been heretofore regarded as mainly of subsequent origin to the Chemung, and have been referred to a period following it, called the Catskill period; but, as explained beyond, they are now believed to be a cotemporaneous formation parallel in its deposition with that of the off-shore and deeper waters of the Chemung period, or Chemung and Hamilton periods, to the westward.

Over the Eastern Interior region limestones constitute the chief part of the beds of the earlier half of the era, and black shale, of moderate thickness, those of the later beds.

The three divisions of the Devonian, the Early, Middle, and Later, have been named by H. S. Williams (1894), respectively, the Eodevonian, Mesodevonian, and Neodevonian. The term *Erian* is applied to the Devonian of North America by Dawson.