

Psilophyton princeps Dn.*† (Fig. 854, page 583), *Lepidodendron Gaspianum* Dn., (Fig. 855), *Sigillaria palpebra* Dn., *Stigmaria perlata* Dn., *Cordaites Robbii* † (Fig. 896), *Archæopteris Jacksoni* (Figs. 898, 899), *Neuropteris polymorpha* Dn. (Fig. 897), *N. Dawsoni* Hartt (leaflet over six inches long), *Sphenopteris Hitchcockiana* Dn., *S. Hæninghausi* Brngt., *S. Hartti* Dn., *Callipteris pilosa* Dn., *Hymenophyllites Gersdorffi* Göpp., *H. obtusilobus* Göpp., *Alethopteris discrepans* Dn., *Pecopteris preciosa* Hartt, species of *Trichomanites*, *Calamites radiatus* Göpp. (Fig. 900), *C. cannaiformis* Schlotheim, *Asterophyllites acicularis* Dn., *A. latifolius* Dn. (Fig. 901), *Sphenophyllum antiquum* Dn.; *Dadoxylon Ouangondianum* Dn., besides fruits of *Gymnosperms*, of the genera *Cardiocarpus* and *Trigonocarpus*.

A *Gymnosperm* fossil wood, from Schoharie County, N.Y., has been named *Ormoxyylon Erianum* by Dawson. At Perry, Me., occur *Lepidodendron Gaspianum* Dn., *Leptophlæum rhombicum* Dn., *Archæopteris Jacksoni* Dn., *A. Halliana*, *A. Rogersi* Dn., *A. (Cyclopteris) Browni* Dn., *Caulopteris Lockwoodi* Dn., *Anarthrocanna Perryana* Dn., *Stigmaria pusilla* Dn., and others, there being very few of the St. John species. Some species are the same that occur in Subcarboniferous beds. See, for descriptions of plants, in addition to Dawson's publications, also C. F. Hartt in Bailey's *New Brunswick Geol. Rep.*, 1865; Lesquereux, *Report on Coal Flora of Pennsylvania*, and another on Indiana; Newberry's *Ohio Reports*, and other publications, etc.

FOREIGN.

The Devonian beds in the British Isles comprise the Old Red sandstone of Scotland; the same in southeastern Wales and the adjoining region of Herefordshire in England, and of some parts of Ireland; and areas of slates and limestone in Devon and Cornwall, or southeastern England. The fossiliferous Devon areas suggested the name for the beds.

The more northern of the Scottish areas (*a*) stretches in a south-southwest direction, from the Shetland and Orkney Islands, along the *west coast* of Scotland into Loch Ness; it has for part of its western boundary the northern Highland Archæan region of Scotland—along which must have run a western shore-line in the Devonian sea. (*b*) Nearly parallel with this northern area, another crosses *central* Scotland from Stoneham to the Firth of Clyde; and farther south, beyond a Carboniferous belt, is still another interrupted line; and this central trough of chiefly Devonian and Carboniferous rocks, about 50 miles wide, is in the line of the area of Carboniferous beds (mostly Subcarboniferous), and outcrops of Devonian, which occur over western Ireland. (*c*) A third area is that of eastern Wales and the country adjoining; it has the Siluro-Cambrian region of Wales as its western border; and its continuation southwestward embraces the Carboniferous area of South Wales; thence, the combined Devonian and Carboniferous area extends over Devon and Cornwall. The northeastward and eastward continuation of this third area to the North Sea is under the cover of Triassic and later rocks, except where Carboniferous beds outcrop. Borings have been supposed to prove the presence of Devonian shales and sandstone to the eastward, under London, at a depth of about 1000 feet, Etheridge identifying the fossils *Spirifer disjunctus*, *Rhynchonella cuboides* with species of *Orthis*, *Chonetes*, and *Edmondia*.