Va., 35 miles long; the *Pittsylvania area*, farther west in Virginia, 100 miles long, and 40 of the 100 in North Carolina, where it is called the *Dan River* area; the *Deep River*, in North Carolina, east of the Dan River, 145 miles long, the last 30 of them separated by five or six miles from the rest, and distinguished as the *Wadesboro* area.

Leaving out of consideration the Nova Scotia belt, the areas may be viewed as lying in two ranges, an eastern and a western, — the *Eastern* including the Connecticut valley, Richmond, and Deep River areas; the *Western*, the Palisade, and the Pittsylvania (and Dan River) areas, with the small intervening Buckingham area.

The following is a list of the areas : —

(1) The *Acadian area*, along the west margin of Nova Scotia (or the northeast border of the Bay of Fundy), having a course nearly northeast to the south, but with much easting to the north ; and bending to east and west along the Minas Basin (its north side).

(2) The *Connecticut valley belt*, from northern Massachusetts to New Haven Bay, this bay being the southern termination of the valley.

(3) The *Southbury belt*, 15 miles west of the Connecticut valley in Connecticut, only 8 miles long and 2¼ wide.

(4) The *Palisade area*, commencing near Haverstraw on the Hudson, 30 miles wide in New Jersey, 12 on the Susquehanna, and 6 to 8 on the Potomac ; and including a small area in Orange, Va., which was probably separated by erosion.

(5) The *Buckingham area*, farther south, on James River, 18 miles long and 2 wide.

(6) The *Richmond area*.

(7) A small *Hanover area*, a few miles north of the Richmond, but probably a former part of the Richmond.

(8) The *Cumberland area*, 30 miles west of the Richmond and mainly in Cumberland County, 22 miles long.

(9) The *Pittsylvania area*, including the Dan River of North Carolina.

(10) The *Deep River area* of North Carolina, commencing at Oxford in Granville County, passing west of Raleigh, and having a width of 18 miles.

A Triassic area has been supposed to exist on Prince Edward Island, in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and is so described by Dawson in his *Acadian Geology*. According to R. W. Ells, the beds are part of the Permian of the island, with which they are conformable (1883–84). Bain has since claimed as Triassic the upper 50 feet, horizontal in position, occurring on the north shores of the island, near New London (1885) ; and Dawson states in an appendix to his work (dated 1891), that the strongest evidence of Triassic age for this part of the sandstone is the presence in it of *Bathygnathus borealis* of Leidy. Marsh, in a private note to the author, confirms this view of Dawson, stating that *Bathygnathus*, a carnivorous Dinosaur, is very much like the Triassic forms of England, Germany, Asia, and Africa.

3. *Rocks.* — The rocks are mostly : granitic sandstones (a much better name for them than the meaningless term *arkose*) ; conglomerates, varying from fine pebble beds to those consisting chiefly of cobble stones and larger rounded masses; sandy shales; less commonly fine black carbonaceous shales; occasionally thin beds of impure limestone; and, in some localities, bituminous coal in thick beds along with carbonaceous shales.

In general, the formation is well stratified ; but the strata, when followed laterally, vary much in thickness and coarseness. In some places borings