In order that distinct notions may be conveyed as to the geological horizons of the species, I may state that the typical Devonian or Erian series of Canada and New York may be divided in descending order into—1. The Chemung group, including the Chemung and Portage sandstones and shales. 2. The Hamilton group, including the Genesee, Hamilton, and Marcellus shales. 3. The Corniferous limestone and its associated beds. 4. The Oriskany sandstone. As the Corniferous limestone, which is the equivalent of the Lower Carboniferous limestone in the Carboniferous period, is marine, and affords scarcely any plants, we may, as is usually done for like purposes in the Carboniferous, group it with the Oriskany under the name Lower Erian. The Hamilton rocks will then be Middle Erian, and the Chemung group Upper Erian. In the present state of our knowledge, the series may be co-ordinated with the rocks of Gaspé, New Brunswick, and Maine, as in the following table:

Subdivisions.	New York and Western Canada.	Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs.	Southern New Brunswick.	Coast of Maine.
Upper Devonian or Erian.	Chemung Group.	Upper Sandstones. Long Cove, &c. Scauminac Beds.	Mispec Group. Shale, Sandstone, and Conglomerate.	Perry Sandstones.
Middle Devonian or Erian.	Hamilton Group.	Middle Sandstones. Bois Brulé, Cape Oiseau, &c.	Little R. Group (including Cordaite Shales and Dadoxylon Sandstone).	
Lower Devonian or Erian.	Corniferous and Oriskany groups.	Lower Sandstones. Gaspé Basin, Little Gaspé, &c. Campbellton Beds.	Lower Conglomerates, &c.	

It may be proper, before closing this note, to state the reasons which have induced me to suggest in the following pages the use of the term "ERIAN," as equivalent to "Devonian," for the great system of formations intervening between the Upper Silurian and the Lower Carboniferous in America. I have been induced to adopt this course by the following considerations: 1. The great area of