

North River. Oct. 7th 1899.

Dear Sir William,

I received yours
of the 2^d with much pleasure.

In regard to the distribution
of the Trias on the Island, I have
paid a good deal of attention to it
for years, and, so far, with the follow-
ing conclusions:— Stratigraphical-
ly the Trias is divided from the
Permian by a bed of quartzose
conglomerate, which is widely distri-
buted, being found east of St. Peter's
Bay, in the Murry Harbor district,
on the North River, at the head of
the Elliot River, and on the Mill

River, New London. At the latter place a large mass of sandstone ^{on this same line,} conglomerate, proves that the Permian must have been consolidated and upheaved before the deposition of the Triassic. All the strata above this line are distinguished by their greater horizontality and by a diversity of organic remains.

The fossils of the Triassic are few and badly preserved, but I will mention those known to me:

Platygaster borealis.

Large Reptile foot-print -- Cape Turner

Two large Fish-spines (Ostracodont.) -- " "

Volzgia, -- -- -- St. Peters. "

Perophyllum -- -- N. River, St. Peters.

Cyloc dendron (peculiar species) -- Cape Turner

Dadoxylon Edwardiarum, ^{and many places,} -- -- " "

* *Calamites arenaceus*. -- -- -- "

Large palmate leaves. (Palm?) - - N. River
x Walchia imbricatula, Dm. - - Capes Horn
Large limb of Fern Tree, distinct from Permian. - - "
Conferites. - - - - - "

In addition I may remark the absence of the species most common in the Permian, viz. Sadoxylon macroarum, Walchia gracilis, certain species of Sylo-dendron cordatis, Calamites suckovii, C. sistii, ^{to gigas,} and Pecopteris arborascens.

With the data here given - barring the obscurity of the ^{organic} fossil remains - the limits of the Trias are not very difficult to determine. It comprises the North-western half of Queen's Co. and three smaller areas in King's Co., all of which are delineated on the accompanying sketch map. In Queen's Co. the Triassic hills form the

most-important watershed of
the country.

As to the identity of the speci-
mens of *Yylodendron* wood, I would
say that the small chips sent in a
letter were of the noded kind, and
that the specimen of wood sent by
parcel post, in company with a
larger specimen part-calcified
part-silicified, was of the noded
variety.

I thank you for the
"Reference Note", and paper from
"Journals of Geological Society 1888."

Yours Truly,

Francis Bain,
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