a complicated series of rocks of unknown origin, but comprising a considerable amount of intrusive material. He regards it as either the remains of a primitive crust penetrated by much igneous matter, or as a series of altered rocks older than the Grenville Series, and formed under different conditions. In any case it seems to want the evidences of ordinary aqueous deposition presented by the limestones, ironstones, quartzite, and schists of the Grenville Series. Similar views were advocated in my address on the "Geological History of the Atlantic," before the British Association, in 1886.[1]

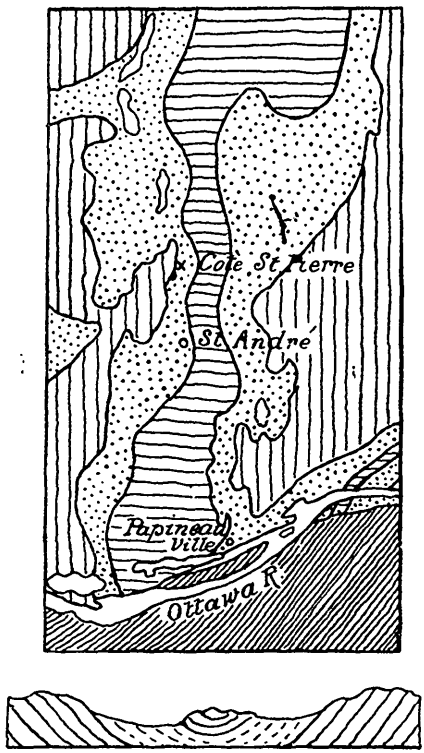

FIG. 1.—Distribution of Grenville Limestone in the district north of Papineauville, with section showing arrangement of the beds. Scale of map 7 miles to an inch. (See also Dr. Bonney's paper, *Geological Magazine*, July, 1895, p. 295.)

Dotted area: Limestone.
Horizontal lines: Upper gneiss (fourth gneiss of Logan.)
Vertical lines: Lower gneiss (third gneiss of Logan.)
Diagonal lines: Overlying Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian (Ordovician.)

The Upper Laurentian of Logan (Labradorite, Anorthosite, or Norian Series), supposed by him to overlie the

[1] See also Museum Memoir on Eozoon, pp. 2, 3. Montreal, 1888.