

relationship, however, constituting as they do a distinct and remarkable petrographical province, such a name is required. I propose to call them the *Monteregian Hills*, deriving their name from Mount Royal ("Mons Regius"), which may be taken as their type, being as it is the best-known member of the group.

There are certain other hills which have been considered by former workers in the geology of this district to belong to this group. Thus Logan thought that Rigaud Mountain, situated near the margin of the plain, by the river Ottawa, about forty miles west of Mount Royal, was "probably connected with" the series.¹ Ellis² also included Mont Calvaire, a large, low mass which rises from the plain immediately to the north of the Lake of Two Mountains, near the junction of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence.

Ellis also refers to "the hills on the west side of Memphremagog lake and to the northeast toward the Chaudiere river and beyond" as bearing a marked resemblance to the rocks of Mount Royal, Yamaska, etc., and as probably being of the same age.³

In a careful study of Rigaud mountain, recently completed by Mr. Leroy,⁴ of this university, it is shown that the rocks constituting this mountain are different in character from those of the Monteregian hills, being composed of a reddish hornblende syenite and a quartz-bearing porphyry. These rocks, however, were found to be identical in character and composition with a great area of syenite, cut by porphyry, mentioned by Logan as occupying some forty square miles in the townships of Chatham and Grenville on the margin of the Laurentian plateau, a few miles to the north of Rigaud mountain. Owing to the drift which mantles this district, the actual contact of the igneous rock of Rigaud mountain and the Paleozoic strata of the plain is

¹ *Geology of Canada*, 1863, p. 9.

² "Report on a Portion of the Province of Quebec," *Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. of Canada*, Vol. VII, Part J, 1896.

³ Eastern Townships Map (Montreal Sheet), *Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. of Canada*, Vol. VII, Part J.

⁴ *Bull. of the American Geological Society*, Vol. XII, 1901.