On these rocks in Charnwood Forest, in the same Journal, Hill & Bonney, Nov. 1887, p. 753, and May, 1878, p. 199.

See farther, Hunt, Chemical and Geological Essays, pp. 34, 269, 270, 272, 278, 383; also his Azoic Rocks, part I (Second Geol. Survey of Penn., 1878), pp. 187, 188.

For the rocks of the Ardennes see Memoir sur les Roches dites Plutoniques, etc. (4to, pp. 264), by de la Vallée Poussin and Renard, from Memoires de l'Acad. Royale de la Belgique for 1876; Memoire sur la Comp. Minéralogique du Coticule, by Renard, from the same for 1877; and The Mineralogical and Microscopical Characters of the Belgian Whetstones, by Renard, Monthly Microscopical Journal for 1877, Vol. xvii. p. 269. Also Gosselet and Malaise, Terrain Silurian des Ardennes, Bull. Acad. Roy. de la Belgique (2) No. 7, 1868; Dewalque, Terrain Cambrien des Ardennes, Ann. Soc. Géol. de la Belgique, tom. I, p. 63; and farther, Hunt, Chem. and Geol. Essays, p. 270.]

Appendix.

Since the above paper was read the author has received (November, 1879) a private communication from Prof. L. W. Bailey, giving his latest results as to the pre-Cambrian rocks of southern New Brunswick, which confirm what has already been said about that region. Bailey separates the Huronian into a lower division, for which he reserves the name of Coldbrook, consisting chiefly of petrosilex rocks, and an upper division, the typical Huronian, called by him the Coastal group. He adds that there is between the two a marked physical break, which is indicated by a stratigraphical discordance, and by the presence in the lower part of the Coastal group of coarse conglomerates made up from the ruins of the Coldbrook or underlying division. This correspond to the break between the similar Arvonian and Huronian in South Wales.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Sheffield in August, 1879, Dr. Hicks read a paper on the Classification of the British Pre-Cambrian Rocks, which is published in the Geological Magazine for October, 1879. He concludes that the Pebidian is "a group of enormous thickness, which is largely distributed over Great Britain, where it has a prevailing strike of N.N.E. and S.S.W., or from this to N.E. and S.W." In addition to the localities which we have already mentioned in Great Britain, he notes its occurrence in Shropshire and in Charnwood Forest, and also in the northwest of Scotland, where, as elsewhere, it enters largely