ous rock was met with principally at Pemmican Rock, western inlet of Bellot's Straits. Large quantities of hornblende are also met with at Leveque Harbor, Bellot's Straits, composed of facetted crystals agglutinated together into large masses, forming a crystalline hornblendic gneiss.

10. *Pond's Bay, Baffin's Bay*, lat. 72° 40′ N.—In this locality a quartziferous black mica schist underlies the Silurian limestone, and is interstratified with gneiss and garnetiferous quartz rock, all in beds, inclined 38° W. S. W. (true).

11. *Montreal Island*, mouth of the Fish River, lat. 67° 45′ N.—The granitoid rocks, which everywhere, in the Arctic Archipelago, underlie the Silurian limestone, appear at Montreal Island as a gneiss, composed of bands of felspar (pink) and quartz (¼ inch thick), separated by thin plates composed altogether of black mica; the whole rock exhibiting the phenomena of foliation in a marked degree.

The east side of King William's Island, though composed of Silurian limestone like the rest of the island, is strewed with boulders of black and red micaceous gneiss, like that of Montreal Island, and black metamorphic clay slate, in which the crystals of mica (qu. Ottrelite) are just commencing to be developed. It is probable that the granitoid rocks appear at the surface somewhat to the eastward of this locality.

12. *Prince of Wales' Island*, west of Peel Sound.—The granitoid rocks extend across Peel Sound into Prince of Wales' Island, in the form of a dark syenite composed of quartz, greenish white felspar passing into yellow, and hornblende. This rock is massive and eruptive at Cape M'Clure, lat. 72° 52′ N., and occasionally gneissose, as at lat. 72° 13′ N. Between these two points, at lat. 72° 37′ N., a limestone bluff occurs containing the characteristic Silurian fossils, and is succeeded at 72° 40′ by a ferruginous limestone, bright red, and a few beds of fine red sandstone,