

zites predominate at the base. Red, purple and greenish slates, with limestone beds, form the central portion, and towards the top dark colored shales and grey sandstones are the prevailing rocks. The chief organisms are trilobites, near the base, and lingula zoophytes and worm tracks, &c., towards the summit. It has been named Primordial Silurian and Lower Cambrian; but the latter name is that by which it is more generally recognized now. Sir William Dawson, K.C.M.G., the great authority on Acadian Geology, considers this series the equivalent of his "Acadian Group," and also of the Longmynd, Menevian, and Lower Lingula flag groups of Britain.

Large tracts of country on the eastern, northern and southern side of the island are occupied by a great variety of metamorphosed rocks, exhibiting a vast amount of disturbance. These rocks are twisted, distorted, upheaved and faulted, penetrated by numerous dykes and masses of intrusive trappean, granitic and other disrupting elements, and have undergone so much change as entirely to lose their original character. Quartzites, diorites, feldsites, porphyries, &c., form a large portion of the mass, while chloritic, talcose and plumbaginous slates and shales are not infrequent. Innumerable quartz, calcareous and other vein rocks, penetrate all alike, running in every conceivable direction, most of them holding some or other metallic substance. That some portion of these metamorphic rocks are referable to either or both the preceding Huronian and Lower Cambrian series, there can be little doubt. Again, in the Bay of Notre Dame, the principal Cuperiferous district of the island, another great set of metamorphosed formations occurs. These are characterised by large patches of steatitic,