connection in origin with ordinary pegmatite. Stretching primarily develops a series of oblique transverse lines or joints which gradually widen with an increase in the amount of dynamic action. At times narrow arms or remnants may be seen connecting the severed portions of the once continuous band, but these gradually disappear. The breach becomes wider, the space thus created being filled with the more plastic schist, until finally, and in the same way as in the case of those autoclastics with the limestone matrix, the extreme of deformation is reached when the resulting rock seems perfectly indistinguishable from an ordinary clastic conglomerate.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

The illustrations are half-tone reproductions from photographs, taken by Mr. Joseph Keele and the author.

PLATE VI.—Autoclastic rock or pseudo conglomerate; from lots 13, con. XIX of Tudor township in the County of Hastings, Ont.

The matrix is a dark grey, in places almost black micaceous schist pierced by dykes of a micro-granitite, which more brittle than the enclosing matrix have become autoclastic by stretching. In places the original continuity of these more or less parallel igneous dykes is still preserved, but in most instances the rock bears a marked resemblance to occurrences, which have usually been described as "stretched conglomerates."

PLATE VII—Pseudo-conglomerate (autoclastic); from lots 12 con. XIX of Tudor township. The enclosing matrix is a dolomitic limestone which has undergone complete recrystallization. The supposed pebbles, which occur as a series of rudely parallel and detatched lumps, weathering out from the surrounding limestone were at one time fairly continuous bands and their identity in origin with igneous dykes may be plainly seen by reference to the large and unbroken pegmatitic dyke, which is shewn in the same illustration.

PLATE VII, Fig. 2.—Pseudo-conglomerate (autoclastic); lot 18, con. III of Wollaston on the road between Coe Hill and The Ridge P.O. The enclosing matrix is again a dolomite, but the fragments which were at first believed to be pebbles are more diverse in composition; granite is the most abundantly represented, but diorite, amphibolite, pegmatite and quartz were also noted. The irruptive plutonic masses in the immediate vicinity shew a corresponding diversity in composition.

PLATE VIII, Fig. 1.—Autoclastic rock; from lot 13 con. XIX of Tudor. The matrix is the dark grey mica-schist already mentioned, probably tufaceous in origin, pierced by small parallel dykes of micro-granitite. The oblique transverse lives representing small breaks, characteristic of the first stages in this process of deformation or stretching may be noticed in the more elongated individuals while in the same illustrations other portions of the rock resembles very closely ordinary clastic conglomerate.