nymous with the reticulated gneiss. In corroboration of this I take the liberty of quoting the following remarks of Sir William Logan:—"In the Reports of the Survey, the Laurentian rocks have been described in general terms, as gneiss, interstratified with important masses of crystalline limestone. The term gneiss, strictly defined, signifies a granite with its elements, quartz, feldspar and mica, arranged in parallel planes, and containing a larger amount of mica than ordinary granite possesses, giving to the rock a schistose or lamellar structure. When hornblende, instead of mica, is associated with quartz and feldspar, the rock is termed syenite, but as there is no distinct specific single name for a rock containing these elements in a lamellar arrangement, it receives the appellation of syenitic gneiss. Gneiss rock then becomes divided into two kinds, granitic and syenitic gneiss, and the word gneiss would thus appear rather to indicate the lamellar arrangement than the mineral composition. Granitic and syenitic gneiss were the terms applied to these rocks in the first Reports; but as granite and syenite are considered rocks of igneous origin, and the epithets derived from them might be supposed to have a theoretical reference to such an origin of the gneiss, while at the same time it appears to me that the Laurentian series are altered sedimentary rocks, the epithets micaceous and hornblendic, have been given to the gneiss in later Reports, as the best mode of designating the mineral composition and lamellar arrrangement, without any reference whatever to the supposed origin of the rocks. (Report 1853–56, pp. 49 and 50.)

Further "The space between them (the bands of limestone) is occupied by gneiss, the banded structure of which is visible in a vast number of places, but a large part of the rock is coarse grained; the feldspar being in individuals, frequently attaining an inch and sometimes more in diameter, while the mica and the quartz, often accompanied by hornblende, and the former sometimes replaced by it, are distributed among the feldspar in such a manner as to give a reticulated aspect to the surface. Beds of this character are sometimes thin, but when thick and massive, which they usually are, they might upon a first inspection be mistaken for igneous instead of altered rocks. Upon a careful study of the case, however, it will be perceived that this reticulated structure is accompanied by an obscure arrangement of the meshes of the net-work, into parallel lines, which are found