similar to the Coldbrook, but apparently resting on the Menevian, and overlaid by fossiliferous Upper Devonian beds, into which it was supposed to graduate. The Bloomsbury group was therefore regarded as altered Upper Devonian, and its similarity to the pre-Cambrian Coldbrook was explained by supposing both groups to consist in large part of volcanic rocks.

In 1869 and 1870, however, the writer, in company with the gentlemen just named, devoted many weeks to a careful study of these rocks in southern New Brunswick, when it was made apparent that the Bloomsbury group was but a repetition of the Coldbrook on the opposite side of a closely folded synclinal holding Menevian sediments. These two areas of pre-Cambrian rocks were accordingly described by Messrs. Matthews and Bailey in their report to the geological survey of Canada in 1871, as Huronian, in which were also included the similar crystalline rocks belonging to two other areas, which had been previously described by the same observers under the names of the Kingston and Coastal groups, and by them regarded as respectively altered Silurian and Devonian.

After studying the Huronian rocks in southern New Brunswick, and their continuation along the eastern coast of New England, especially in Massachusetts (where, also, they are overlaid by Menevian sediments), the writer in 1870, announced his conclusion that the crystalline schists of these regions are lithologically and stratigraphically equivalent to those of the Green Mountain range of western New England and eastern Canada. These, he further declared, in 1871, to be a prolongation of the newer crystalline or Azoic schists of Rogers in Pennsylvania, and the equivalents of the Huronian of the northwest. The pre-Cambrian age of these crystalline schists in eastern Canada has now been clearly proved by the presence of their fragments in the fossiliferous Cambrian strata in many localities along the northwestern border of the Green Mountain belt, and farther by the recent stratigraphical studies of Selwyn, as announced by him in 1878.

In close association with these Huronian strata in eastern Massachusetts is found a great development of petrosilex rocks, generally either jaspery or porphyritic in character, and sometimes fissile, which, by Edward Hitchcock were regarded as igneous. These were found to be identical with the rocks designated by Matthews and Bailey, feldspathic quartzites and