

the other magnesian rocks of the series; green chrome-garnets, and chrome-mica occur; and beds of chrome iron ore are found in the ophiolites of the series. It is also the gold-bearing formation of eastern North America, and contains large quantities of copper ores in interstratified beds resembling those of the Permian schists of Mansfeld and Hesse. In some parts of this series pure limestones occur, which contain various crystalline minerals common also to the Laurentian limestones, and to those of the fourth series. The only graphite which has been found in the third series, is in the form of impure plumbaginous shales.

The metamorphic rocks of the fourth series, as seen in south-eastern Canada, are for the greater part quartzose and mica-ceous schists, more or less feldspathic; which in the neighboring States become remarkable for a great development of crystals of staurotide and of red garnet. A large amount of argillite occurs in this series; and when altered, whether locally by the proximity of intrusive rock, or by normal metamorphism, exhibits a micaceous mineral, and crystals of andalusite; so that it becomes known as chialstolite slate in its southern extension. Granitoid gneiss is still associated with these crystalline schists. Gold is not confined to the third series, but is also met with in veins cutting the argillites of Upper Silurian age. The crystalline limestones and ophiolites of eastern Massachusetts, which are probably of this series, resemble those of the Laurentian system; and the coal beds in that region are in some parts, changed into graphite. It is to be remarked that the metamorphic strata of the third and fourth series are contiguous throughout their extent, so far as examined, but are everywhere separated from the Laurentian and Labrador series by a zone of unaltered palæozoic rocks.

Large masses of intrusive granite occur among the crystalline strata of the fourth series, but are rare or unknown among the older metamorphic rocks in Canada. The so-called granites of the Laurentian and Lower Silurian appear to be in every case indigen-ous rocks; that is to say, strata altered *in situ*, and still retaining evidences of stratification. The same thing is true with regard to the ophiolites and the anorthosites of both series; in all of which the general absence of great masses of unstratified rock is especially noticeable. No evidences of the hypothetical granitic substratum are met with in the Laurentian system, although this is in one district penetrated by great masses of syenite, orthophyre, and dolerite. Granitic veins, with minerals containing the rarer elements, such as