places. This is especially the case with the conglomerates. Were the beds continuous throughout, the section above given ought to be repeated on the south coast, and round to Anse-aux-Crêpes. But there, although some of the melaphyre beds have the same strike and dip as on the west coast, there is not the same regularity, nor the same plentiful development of conglomerates. There are moreover evidences of great disturbances and of a conflict between the rock of some of the igneous beds and a sandstone, which here appears in highly contorted and sometimes vertical strata. On coming round the south coast of Mamainse, from Anse-aux-Crêpes, strata of sandstone are observed very much disturbed and dipping inland. As near as it can be ascertained, their strike is about N. 85° W., dip 25° to 40° northward. The sandstone is red coloured, and contains streaks and spots of a cream coloured felspathic substance, which also forms bands crossing the stratification. Many thin cracks filled with calcspar also traverse the beds. The same sandstone continues for about a hundred and forty yards further to the west, becoming still more disturbed, and containing between its layers the felspathic substance. The strike, where the beds are at all regular, is N. 10° W., and dip 52° eastward. Further west it changes to N. 52° E., with dip vertical, and in places 75° S. W. Here the sandstone becomes utterly broken up into a breccia, which has pieces from one inch to a foot in diameter invariably angular, and a matrix consisting of the white felspathic substance above mentioned, with occasionally calcspar. Further westward the measures are concealed for two hundred yards; then strata of bluish-grey calcareous sandstone are exposed, striking N. 40° E., and dipping 75° S. E. From this point for three hundred yards further north-westward, disturbed sandstone occupies the coast where the measures are not concealed. It is followed by a breccia similar to that already mentioned, with angular fragments of sandstone, and then by beds of trappean rocks, striking N. 75° W., and dipping 40° S. W. Rocks of this nature occupy the coast, where not concealed, for one and a half miles further north-westward. Here sandstone again becomes visible, in strata almost vertical, but nevertheless much bent. It is covered by a breccia consisting of sandstone fragments with a trappean matrix, and this again is surmounted by regular trap. In many places there would seem to be the clearest evidence that the trap lies unconformably upon the upturned and contorted edges of the sandstone. Besides the