becomes utterly broken up into a breecia, 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 calespar. 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 northwestward, disturbed sandstone occupies the coast where the measures are not concealed. It is followed by a breecia 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 breecia 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 breccia above mentioned, other rocks of a peculiar nature are found at the junction of the sandstone and trap. One of these is indistinguishable from quartzose perphyry, and another seems to consist of fragments of trap bound together by this same quartzose perphyry. There are good grounds for supposing that the latter rock is the product of the action of the more basic trap upon the sandstone, and results from the igneous amalgamation of the two rocks last named. These confused rocks occupy about a quarter of a mile of the coast. To the north-westward, although the sandstones occasionally protrude, they become much less frequent, while the overlying melaphyres become much more regular, and gradually assume the same strike and dip as the strata on the west coast. The hills to the north of Anse-aux-Crêpes consist of the same beds of melaphyre and conglomerate as were observed on the west coast, with similar strike and dip.

The eruptive origin of the melaphyres and traps of this group is evidenced not only by their crystalline character, and by some of their relations in contact with undoubted sedimentary rocks, but also by their occurring as intrusive masses in the gneiss of Point-aux-Mines, and in the granitoid gneiss of Chippewa Falls. At the latter place the melaphyre is in the form of a dyke, and at Point-aux-Mines it is seen to form a dome-shaped mass, completely