

Valley Toronto, is given, showing at the base, the Hudson river shale ; dark or lowest till ; fossiliferous stratified sand and clay ; middle till ; lastly, upper stratified unfossiliferous clay.

In a former paper on the "*Interglacial fossils from the Don Valley, Toronto*" by Dr. Coleman,\* that author presents to his readers the extinct faunas and floras of the various formations in that district and indicates the work done by Sir Wm. Dawson, Prof. Penhallow, Dr. W. H. Dall and Mr. C. T. Simpson, the last two, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. This paper and the one under present consideration are important contributions to a most interesting section of cenozoic geology.

ADAMS, FRANK D.—"*A further contribution to our knowledge of the Laurentian*;" American Journal of Science, Vol. L. Art. VII, pp. 58-69, with plates 1 and 2, New Haven, July 1895.

This timely article by the well known professor of Geology of McGill University brings forward a summary of results obtained from observation and study both in the field and in the laboratory of the Archæan rocks exposed in the region to the north of the city of Montreal. The information was chiefly obtained while acting as field geologist on the Geological Survey of Canada, the facts and deductions acquiring additional weight from the author's well known ripe petrographical knowledge and a varied experience with the various problems connected with the composition and genesis of Archæan rocks.

This paper opens with a general description of the delimitation of the two great subdivisions of the Archæan—Laurentian and Huronian—as developed in the Dominion of Canada. The origin and composition of the gneisses constituting the Laurentian are the chief points considered and the various facts relating thereto obtained by a careful examination in the field as well as a critical microscopic study of one hundred and sixty typical specimens representing as far as possible all varieties of the rocks occurring in the district. The region in question lies to the east of that examined by Logan and later by Ells and comprises an area composed of 3500 square miles underlain by the crystalline rocks of

---

\* American Geologist, Vol. XIII, pp. 85—95, Feb. 1894.