district, has the appearance rather of the Fundamental Gneiss. It has Fundamental been found impossible, however, to separate the two series and delimit Gneiss, them on the map.

Breaking through the gneisses are four masses of anorthosite, an intrusive rock belonging to the gabbro class, but characterized by a great preponderance of plagioclase felspar. Of these the two largest, comprising portions of the townships of Abercrombie and Kilkenny respectively, are really portions of a single very large area, which extends to the north-west beyond the limits of the map, and has a total area of about 1000 square miles. This is known as the Morin anorthosite area, and is rudely circular in shape. The anorthosite occurring in the north-west corner of the present sheet, including the township of Abercrombie, is a portion of the southern extension of the mass, while the anorthosite in the Kilkenny district is the extremity of a large spur, which starting from the eastern side of the mass runs south, following the strike of the gneiss, and finally passes beneath the flat-lying Palaozoic strata of the plains, being at its southern extremity split in two longitudinally by a wedge of gneiss which runs up into it.

Six miles to the north of the limit of the present sheet, these two Anorthosite, masses of anorthosite come together and pass into one another, and they will, therefore, be treated of as one and the same mass, which they really are.

The other two areas, situated about St. Jérôme and in the Gore of Chatham respectively, are much smaller and less important.

These anorthosite masses are now known to be intrusive. Owing to the fact that in some places they possess a more or less distinct foliation coinciding with that of the gneiss through which they cut, Logan and the other early Canadian geologists who first examined the area, thought that they, together with a portion of the associated gneisses and crystalline limestones, formed a series of stratified rocks distinct from and reposing upon the Grenville series. This supposed upper series was, therefore, termed the Upper Laurentian, and the anorthosites were considered to be its most characteristic members. The name Norian was also proposed by Sterry Hunt for these rocks, owing to their petrographical resemblance to the norites of Scandinavia, which rocks are now also recognized as intrusive. Although intruded through the Laurentian at a time long preceding the Potsdam, the appearance of these anorthosites antedated at least the termination of the great earth movements which affected the Laurentian in pre-Potsdam times, so that they have been squeezed and foliated together with the gneisses through which they cut.

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