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ichipilers of anitic, agatc. ed and r part but in talline ented of the natrix r, and ongloulders of which consist of quartzose porphyry, and the matrix of some of which contains quartz as well as calcspar.

Felsite-tuff.—Overlying the Albany and Boston conglomerate a bed of so-called 'fluckan' occurs, which is a fine-grained, darkred shaly rock, in which pieces of a greenish blue colour are sometimes seen. Both substances are fusible before the blow-pipe, and contain occasionally small grains and flakes of copper.

Polygenous Conglomerate.—This name is applied by Naumann and Zirkel to those fragmentary rocks whose boulders consist of two or more different rocks. Conglomerates of this nature are especially frequent among the inferior rocks of the Mamainse group, and among those of Kewcenaw Point. The boulders of these Mamainse conglomerates are chiefly of granite, gneiss, quartzite, greenstone, and slate, and some of the newer beds contain boulders of melaphyre and amygdaloid in abundance. The matrix is generally a dark rod sand-tone.

Sundstone. — Among the melaphyres and conglomerates of Mamainse and Point Keweenaw an occasional stratum of sandstone is found of the same character as that which forms the matrix of the polygenous conglomerates.

The manner in which the rocks above described are associated with each other, is much more regular than the architecture of the Laurentian and Huronian rocks. They are regularly interstratified with each other, and even among the melaphyres and porphyrites distinct bedding is observable. They do not seem to have been disturbed to such a degree as to occasion the formation of anticlinal and synclinal folds, and in each of the principal areas of distribution a tolerably persistent strike and dip can be observed.

The general strike of the rocks of the Mamainse group is N. 20° to 50° W., and the dip 20° to 45° south-westward. They are beautifully exposed along the west coast of Mamainse, and the highest strata of the group form the south-west extremity of the cape. The lower part of the group consists of granular and delessitic melaphyres, polygenous conglomerates and sandstone. In the upper part compact melaphyres and porphyritic conglomerates predominate. The total thickness of the group, according to an approximative measurement, is 16,208 feet, of which the conglomerates occupy 2,138 feet. The succession of the beds along the coast is quite regular; but on attempting to follow them inland, they are found to thin out and disappear, while others take their