

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 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 calspar 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