

the coarse material has been formed by the breaking apart of small dykes or apophyses of the intrusive rock. At one place in Tudor, on lot 12, con. XIX, an exposure of the usual crystalline limestone is seen in contact with the granitic-looking diorite. The junction between the two rocks is exceedingly irregular and jagged and re-entering angles of the limestone fill up the interstices in the diorite. On the other hand arms or points of diorite pierce the limestone and their continuation outward is seen to have been broken in the stretching to which the rock has been subjected, leaving a series of rounded lumps of the intrusive rock extending out into the limestone and entirely separated from the parent mass. In other instances, possibly a little more remote from the batholite, the limestones are often penetrated by a series of more or less parallel dykes, most of which are pegmatitic in origin and structure. The extreme deformation of these relatively much more brittle bands or dykes produce autoclastic rocks which are undistinguishable in many instances from the ordinary clastic conglomerates.

The pseudo-conglomerates, however, that have perhaps caused most confusion and misinterpretation are those which possess a dark grey, often almost black micaceous matrix, in which are embedded rounded or lenticular fragments, the most abundant of which were evidently composed of some species of fine-grained granite. (See Plates, VI, VIII and XIX.) In previous descriptions covering this and adjacent areas, precisely similar occurrences have been invariably described as excellent examples of undoubted clastic conglomerates, while the lenticular outlines of many of the contained fragments was referred to as interesting evidence of the intense squeezing and stretching to which the whole rock-mass had been subjected. All the exposures of rocks of this kind examined in the area covered by our map-sheet, furnished little or no evidence in contradiction of such a theory while the apparent identity of the coarse fragments with material composing certain plutonic masses in the immediate neighborhood, seemed to lend additional support to such a view. On the other