

ably its principal development along the southeastern margin, although as the exploration of this vast area is continued, new and possibly more extensive areas of these rocks may yet be found. Strata belonging to this series are already known to occur on the upper Manicouagan River, the lower Hamilton River, on the Manouan Branch of the Peribonka and on the lower part of the Ungava River, in the Labrador peninsula; while similar rocks, which would seem to belong to this series, but which have not as yet been thoroughly examined, have been met with about southern Badin's Land, and possibly about Baker Lake near the head of Chesterfield Inlet, as well as on the west coast of Hudson Bay and also at Cross Lake on the Nelson River.

The Fundamental Gneiss consists of various igneous rocks closely allied in petrographical character to granites, diorites and gabbros, and which almost invariably have a more or less distinct foliation. Where this foliation is scarcely perceptible it becomes very difficult to decide whether the rock is an intrusive granite or diorite, or a very massive form of the gneiss in question. The different varieties of gneissic rock alternate with or succeed one another across the strike, or sometimes cut one another off, suggesting a complicated intrusion of one mass through the other, but there is usually a general direction of strike to which, in any particular district, the foliation of all the varieties conform. The associated basic rocks are very dark or black in color and are usually foliated, but sometimes this foliation is absent and the rock occurs in masses of all sizes and shapes scattered through the acid gneisses, and in the great majority of cases so intimately associated with the latter that it is impossible to separate the two in mapping. The smaller of these masses can be distinctly seen to have been torn from the larger, which latter are often of enormous size. This process can be observed in all its stages. The granitic gneiss invades the great basic masses, sending off wedge-like arms into them, which tear them apart and anastomose through them in the most complicated manner. These smaller masses can then be observed to be separated into still smaller fragments, which either from the fact that they split most readily in the direction of their foliation or owing to subsequent movements, when the rock was in a more or less plastic condition, often assume long ribbon-like forms. That great movements have taken place in the whole series during or after this invasion is shown by the complicated twisting of these darker bands and masses into all manner of curious and intricate forms, as well as in the frequent rolling out of great blocks of the amphibolite, after having been penetrated in all directions by small pegmatite veins, resulting in masses of a dark basic gneissoid rock, filled with strings, bunches, separated fragments or grains of quartz or feldspar, giving to the mass a pseudo-conglomeratic appearance.