

in the granitoid gneiss, and, although much less distinct, is suggestive of the derivation of the latter from a similar granitic rock by movements set up in it. Numerous long and narrow patches of very coarsely crystalline granite or pegmatite are also present in the rock. These are composed of quartz, potash feldspar, black mica and schorl, with occasionally a small amount of a yellowish green mineral having the blowpipe characters of scapolite, a mineral which would hardly be expected among such surroundings.

Dr. Coleman also mentions the occurrence of a true gneiss as well as of quartzite on this group of islands. These were observed by me on the two islands known as Aubrey and Lemon Islands, where they were cut by the granite.

Of considerable importance also as serving to correlate these rocks with the Laurentian on the mainland of Ontario and in the Adirondacks, was the discovery of a large exposure of white crystalline limestone which I found on Island No. 18, and which resembles in all respects that of the Grenville Series. It occurs crossing the south-west corner of the island, being exposed for a distance of twenty-five yards along one shore, and for about ten yards on the other side of the island where it is seen beneath the surface of the water. The rest of the island is composed of gneiss, except that portion occupied by a diabase dyke which is exposed for a width of fifteen yards, traversing the island at its south-west corner and being bounded by the crystalline limestone on one side and by the gneiss on the other.

At the west end of Island No. 21, also, slabs of coarsely crystalline limestone were found lying upon the beach. Although this rock was not observed in place, the shape of the fragments indicate its occurrence in the immediate vicinity. The island itself is composed of a white weathering gneissic rock with no iron magnesia con-