

gabbro and diabase, some of which pass over gradually into flesh-red granites, representing, it is believed, portions of one and the same magma.

No attempt is made in this report to correlate the Grenville Series and the Huronian of the area, as the facts are insufficient to warrant the attempt. And it may be remarked incidentally in this connection that a statement made on page 415 of the current volume of the *Journal of Geology*, in reviewing some other recent papers on the Canadian pre-Cambrian, is scarcely correct. The statement is as follows :

"The succession and correlation proposed in the above papers by Adams and Barlow and by Ells are fundamentally different from the traditional one which has been held in Canada for many years. The first departure is in placing the Grenville and Hastings Series as equivalent to the Huronian."

In the papers in question this correlation was not definitely made, but it was stated in reference to the Hastings Series that "Both lithologically and stratigraphically the rocks bear a striking resemblance to the rocks mapped as Huronian in the region to the north and northeast of Lake Huron, and it seems very likely that the identity of the two series may eventually be established. The two areas, however, are rather widely separated geographically and the greatest care will have to be exercised in attempting such a correlation."*

The further statement made by the Reviewer that "Ells places with the Huronian all the sedimentary rocks of Eastern Canada" is also manifestly inaccurate, seeing that while it might terminate the controversy concerning the upward extension of the Huronian to include in that system the whole Palæozoic succession, Ells certainly did not advocate this course.

The Palæozoic outliers in this area, and especially that of the Niagara age, are of exceptional interest. Geographically this outlying patch of Niagara is so widely separated from any other locality where rocks of this age are known to exist, that it has been a question as to whether it was formerly connected with the occurrences about Hudson Bay or with those about Lake Ontario.

*American Journal of Science, Vol. III, March, 1897, p. 177.