rocks. The true nature of the more unusual types and those which bear such a marked resemblance to ordinary conglomerates, is not nearly so evident, and much confusion has arisen in the past from their wrong interpretation. The explanation, however, of the formation of these limestone breccias is rather simple, and every gradation is discernible at one or other of the various localities where these rocks are exposed. Outcrops which have been subjected to only normal dynamic action show impure bands, more or less continuous, composed of the prevailing light greyish often rusty-weathering gneisses representing, hardened and altered interbedded mud or silt-like depositions. These impure gneissic bands are extremely brittle and thus very liable to break up, while on the other hand, with the application of the same dynamic or stretching force, the limestome is seen to "flow," filling in the most minute spaces and accommodating itself to every phase of its new position. With a continuation of the same force with more marked intensity, the limestone gradually recrystallizes and may even become quite massive. The first process in the deformation of these bands is the development of transverse joints as the result of the folding and stretching to which the whole series has been subjected. A further application of these processes of deformation, bands originally continuous become more widely separated, the intervening spaces being occupied at once by the extremely plastic and accommodating limestone. In exposures which have been very little subjected to dynamic action, the separated fragments are quite angular and are readily traceable as one continuous band, but where extreme modification has taken place the fragments have become so rounded and displaced, owing to differential movemeut and pressure, that the resulting rock-mass presents in great perfection the characters of an ordinary conglomerate containing well rounded fragments with every appearance of having been water-worn.

The pseudo-conglomerates belonging to the second division (*b*) of those having a limestone or dolomitic matrix seem to be confined as a rule to the vicinity of irruptive masses, and