

Grenville Series uncomformably, is now stated by Adams to consist of eruptive matter, mainly composed of triclinic or lime felspars, and to which the name Anorthosite¹ may properly be applied. These rocks, cutting the Grenville Series, and apparently in some places, interbedded with it, are not now regarded as a distinct series of beds, but as indicating local outbursts of igneous action dating about the close of the Grenville period. What aqueous rocks may have been contemporaneous with these, or may have filled the interval between the Grenville Series and the Huronian, we do not at present certainly know, though possibly some of the rocks associated with the upper part of the Laurentian, or the lower part of the Huronian in the interior, and in the eastern part of Canada, may come into this place.²

It is to be observed that in 1865 these facts respecting the fundamental gneiss and the Upper Laurentian of Logan, were not distinctly before our minds, though in subsequent papers I thought it best to consider the Grenville group as a distinct series under the name "Middle Laurentian." It is quite possible, however, that our referring in the first instance to the Laurentian as a whole may have led to erroneous impressions.

For the purpose of these notes, therefore, it will be best and most accurate to confine ourselves to the Grenville Series, which has been carefully explored and mapped by the officers of the Geological Survey in the country lying north of the Ottawa River, and also in some parts of the areas between that river and the St. Lawrence. In these regions Logan recognized a thickness of 17,250 feet of deposits, of which no less than 4,750 feet consisted of limestone, principally in three great bands, though with intercalated gneissose layers. The Grenville Series may

¹ Proposed by Hunt.

² Some of these beds are regarded by Von Hise (*Jour. of Geology*, Vol. i.) as a lower member of the Huronian. They may be identical in part with the "Kewatin" group of Lawson.