In some districts a variety of stratified rock, chiefly composed of petrosilex and quartziferous porphyry, lies between the Norian and the Huronian. As the rocks of that group are very similar to those of the Arvonian of Wales, it has received the same name, and is the Arvonian of Canada, forming the upper part of the Upper Laurentian.

*Huronian.*—In his "Chemical and Geological Essays," 1878, p. 269, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt says: "The crystalline strata to which the name of the Huronian series has been given by the 'Geological Survey of Canada,' have sometimes been called Cambrian, from their resemblance to certain crystalline rocks in Anglesey, which have been imagined to be altered Cambrian. The typical Cambrian rocks of Wales, down to their base, are, however, uncrystalline sediments, and, as pointed out by Dr. Bigsby in 1863, are not to be confounded with the Huronian, which he regarded as equivalent to the second division of the so-called azoic rocks of Norway, the "Urschiefer" or primitive schists, which in that country rest unconformably on the primitive gneiss (Urgneiss), and are in their turn overlaid unconformably by the fossiliferous Cambrian strata. This second or intermediate series in Norway is characterised by eurites, micaceous, chloritic, and hornblendic schists, with diorites, steatites, and dark-coloured serpentines; generally associated with chrome, and abounds in ores of copper, nickel, and iron. In its mineralogical and lithological characters, the Urschiefer corresponds with