

Fossils. gion in Quebec, but as these are still under examination, any further reference to the conclusions which they indicate would be premature. It will here be sufficient to say that of the fossils collected within the area under discussion, all are distinctly Silurian, indicating in most instances an horizon about that of the Lower Helderberg formation.

D. CAMBRO-SILURIAN.

The belt of rocks which has been classed in the accompanying map as Cambro-Silurian, is a continuation of the strata of that supposed age described in the report of last year as forming a rim protruding from underneath the eastern edge of the Silurian area in the district immediately to the south.

Typical rocks. In the absence of any contained fossils, these sediments have been so placed on account of their stratigraphical position, under the Silurian, and on account of their close lithological resemblance to measures which have been referred to this age further to the south. As seen on Campbell and Galquac rivers, and at several intervening points, they consist of thick beds of felspathic sandstones and quartzites, with layers of hard, blue slate interstratified. They show evidence of having been crumpled everywhere into sharp folds, the tops of which have been denuded, and the strata now stand on end or are tilted at very high angles; they preserve a tolerably uniform strike, however, of about N. 40° E. A persistent band of hard conglomerate, holding pebbles of white quartz, quartzite, jasper and black slate, occurs near the edge of this belt all along; it is seen in both the Galquac and Wapskehegan rivers, and Mr. Hind has noted the occurrence of large blocks of a similar conglomerate on Campbell River, about two miles above its junction with the Serpentine.

Conglomerate. Although resembling in many respects the conglomerates occurring in the Silurian, the absence of any of the beds which are everywhere associated with the Silurian conglomerate, and its stratigraphical position (dip N. 55° W. < 75° to 90'), render it probable that it is here a basal conglomerate of the Cambro-Silurian, holding pebbles which have been derived from some Cambrian or Pre-Cambrian rocks which have not yet been noted.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PRE-CAMBRIAN AREA.

General elevation. The region within the limits of the present sheet, lying to the south-east of the great Silurian area, is everywhere of a very rugged and mountainous character. Its general height above the sea, as ascer-