

various heights by gravel, sand, and clay, have been smoothed and furrowed.

There are large parts of Scandinavia, where the Silurian strata have not been invaded by trappean rocks, whether felspathic or basaltic. There are others, where these igneous materials have intruded themselves, both in the form of dykes and overlying masses, as in Sweden, at Kinnekulle near Lake Wener, and in Norway near Christiania. The same geological condition of things recurs in Canada, the mountain of Montreal affording a good example of slightly disturbed Silurian limestone full of shells and corals, with a capping of basalt or greenstone about eighty feet thick, which terminates abruptly towards the river, giving a picturesque outline to the hill. (See fig. 13., p. 117.) Numerous dykes or veins of trap, both felspathic and augitic, are seen penetrating the limestone, and some of them sending ramifications through it. One of the felspathic dykes (*d*, fig. 13), consisting of claystone-porphry, was well exposed to view by new excavations near M-Gill's College, at the time of my visit.

The limestone of this mountain, and of other districts in the valley of the St. Lawrence and the adjoining country, agrees in its fossils with the Trenton limestone of New York. (No. 15 of map Pl. II.) The same is seen at the Falls of Montmorenci, where it rests on the ancient sandstone (No. 15), called the Potsdam sandstone, the lowest of more than twenty fossiliferous formations older than the coal, which are recognized in the classification of the New York surveyors. The upper part of this sandstone, at the falls above mentioned, is re-