

markable for containing boulders of enormous size, the largest I ever remember to have seen in any ancient stratified rock. I measured some of them which were eight feet long, but they may have been derived originally from the destruction of rocks in the immediate neighbourhood, as they consist of the same gneiss as that on which they rest, and therefore cannot be said, like certain modern erratics in Canada, to point to glacial action, or to imply that large blocks were transported by icebergs at a very remote period.

The strata of black slate, commonly called greywacke in Canada, which appear in a highly inclined position immediately below the Falls of Montmorenci, have, no doubt, been correctly referred, by Professor Emmons, to the slate of the Hudson river series. (No. 14. of map Pl. II.) In consequence of a derangement or fault in the strata, they appear, on a cursory view, to belong to an older formation than the less disturbed limestone and sandstone before mentioned. This fault is so extensive, that it has misled many of the earlier explorers of the valley of the St. Lawrence, who naturally concluded that the inclined greywacke was more ancient than the horizontal limestone of the same district, whereas it occupies in fact a higher place in the series.

The termination downwards of the most ancient fossiliferous rocks of Canada in a stratified quartzose sandstone with few fossils affords another point of analogy between the geology of Scandinavia and North America. An additional one is supplied by the unconformable superposition in both hemispheres of the inferior sandstone to gneiss. I saw a junc-