

of Scotland, lying upon and interstratified with fossiliferous beds (p. 1031).

Green Mountains of New England.—A great group of schists and limestones, with fossils in some beds (p. 1041).

Northern Alps.—Upper Silurian fossils among gneiss, diorite-schist, mica-schist, chloritoid-schist, etc.<sup>94</sup>

*Cambrian and Silurian*.—Scotland.—A great series of crystalline schists overlying quartzite and limestones with fossils (p. 1035).

Saxon granulite tract.—Schists, schistose conglomerates, etc.<sup>95</sup>

South Wales.—A fine foliation of the tuffs, representing an early stage of regional metamorphism.<sup>96</sup>

*Pre-Cambrian (Archæan)*.—Scotland.—Sandstone and arkose passing into lustrous crumpled micaceous schists (p. 905). Some of the Archæan gneisses and hornblende-rocks of Sutherland have had a new schistosity superinduced in them by the shearing movements that altered the Cambrian strata (p. 1040).

**Summary.**—From the evidence now adduced the following conclusions may be confidently drawn.

1. There are wide regions in which crystalline schists (a) overlie fossiliferous strata, or (b) contain intercalated bands in which fossils occur, or (c) pass either laterally or vertically into undoubted sedimentary strata.

2. These schists are in some cases the metamorphosed equivalents of what were once ordinary sedimentary deposits, including sometimes associated igneous rocks.

3. The alteration by which rocks have been affected in regional metamorphism is similar in its stages to what may be traced in local metamorphism round bosses of granite, but has attained a much greater development.

4. Regional metamorphism has been directly connected

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<sup>94</sup> M. Vacek and Baron Foullon, *Jahrb. Geol. Reichsanst.* xxxiv. 1884, pp. 609, 635. G. Stache, *Z. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* 1884, p. 277.

<sup>95</sup> Lehmann's work cited ante, p. 272.

<sup>96</sup> Q. J. Geol. Soc. xxxix. 1883, p. 310.