TABLE OF THE SEQUENCE OF THE PRE-CAMBRIAN FORMATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Algonkian	Keweenawan [Nipigon of W. Ontario].	Detrital rocks derived in large measure from the degradation of the volcanic series below 15,000 feet. Sheets of basic and acid lavas, with intercalated masses of sandstone and conglomerate, especially toward the upper part. Said to reach a thickness of 35,000 feet, or more than 6½ miles (?)
		[Unconformability.]
	Upper (original) Huronian [Animikie and Upper Kaministiquia of W. Ontario, Animikie and Upper Vermilion of N. Minnesota, Upper Marquette of Michigan].	Quartzites, carbonaceous and argillaceous shales, slates, conglomerates and ferruginous rocks with intrusive greenstones, at least 12,000 feet. Traces of organisms occur in this series.
		[Unconformability.]
	Lower Huronian [Keewatin, Lower Kaministiquia, Ontario, Lower Vermilion of N. Minnesota, Lower Marquette, Felch Mountain iron-bearing series, Menominee of Michigan].	Limestones, quartzites, phyllites, slates, mica-schists, green chloritic schists, schistose conglomerates, jaspers, iron-ores, diabase and quartz-porphyry lavas, volcanic agglomerates and tuffs with acid and basic intrusions. Probably more than 5000 feet.
		[Unconformability.]
Fundamental Complex.	Coutchiching.	Quartz-biotite mica-schists and fine gray gneisses of remarkably uniform character, estimated by Lawson to be more than 20,000 feet thick in some places, but elsewhere thinner and disappearing.
	Laurentian.	Hornblende-granites and syenites, coarse granitic gneisses and biotite gneisses, some of which have been intruded into the quartz-biotite schists, and even into the base of the group above them.

Mr. Lawson, in his remarkable essay on the Geology of the Rainy Lake region, has brought forward conclusive proof that the Laurentian gneisses invade and alter his Coutchiching schists, and even penetrate in some places into his Keewatin series above. He believes that these gneisses arose from the fusion of the basement or floor on which the overlying formation rested, portions having been absorbed into the magma, and finally appearing with it as gneiss. More recently Messrs. Pumpelly and Van Hise have found on the north shore of Lake Huron clear evidence that the base of the Lower Huronian rocks is marked by a coarse