

a series of domes, but 'stoped' out portions of the sides and lower surface of the arches, the fragments torn off from walls and roof by the invading granite being found scattered throughout the mass of the invading rock; this 'stopping,' however, probably developed only a small part of the space which the granite now occupies; (5) the invading granite not only exerted a mechanical action upon the invaded strata, but also gave rise to a variety of metamorphic products, among others amphibolite produced by its action in the limestone, which accounts for the fact that while the invaded strata are chiefly limestone, the fragments of the latter, where found in the granite, consist of amphibolite; (6) the invading bathyliths and allied intrusions of granite occupy the greater part of the great Northern Protaxis of Canada, which has an area of approximately 2,000,000 square miles. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to restrict the name Laurentian to this great development of the 'Fundamental Gneiss,' which, although intrusive into the Grenville Series, nevertheless underlies and supports it; (7) the relation of the Grenville Series, which forms the base of the sedimentary portion of the geological column in Eastern Canada, to the Huronian and Keewatin Series, which are the oldest stratified rocks in the western part of the Protaxis, has yet to be determined, the two not having so far been found in contact; nowhere, moreover, either east or west, has the original basement on which the first sediments were laid down been discovered; these are everywhere torn to pieces by the granite intrusions of the Laurentian.

At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, November 13th, the actual anniversary of the foundation of the Society in 1807, the Fellows met informally, to the number of about 100, at the Society's Rooms in Burlington House, where the various addresses presented on September 26th were on view.

"The History of the Geological Society of London," by Horace B. Woodward, F.R.S., illustrated with twenty-eight portraits and reproductions of medals, is now obtainable at the Society's Apartments, price 7s. 6d. nett; and at the reduced price of 6s. by Fellows only.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RE CONE-IN-CONE.

SIR,—Touching the origin and age of this formation or structure, would such of your readers as have made observations in this connection kindly tell us at *what depths* below the present surface they have discovered or noted this rock-structure? We know that the Coal-measures contain it, but at what depth in pits (shafts, boreholes, or underground workings) has it been found? Reports state that it occurs in the Cambrian, Lower Silurian, Devonian, as well as in comparatively recent epochs, but the point is: is it as *old* as the strata enclosing it? (See vol. 188, 1894, etc.)

W. S. GRESLEY.

DUFFIELD, DERBY.

13th Nov., 1907.
