dorite and some sections of the same which he submitted to me for examination were found to be composed of a multitude of small grains, none of which were twinned."

An examination was likewise made of well twinned plagioclase from two others localities. The first was from a hand-specimen of a typical anorthosite which occurs five miles north-west of Ste. Adèle in the Morin district. Its specific gravity was between 2.65 and 2.67, and it had therefore, also, the composition of an acid labradorite, a fact confirmed by the values of the extinction angles measured on a small fragment separated by means of Thoulet's solution. The second was from the village of Ste. Adèle itself, which lies near the southern edge of the Morin area. Here the anorthosite has porphyritically distributed through it large plagioclase crystals which sometimes are not less than four inches long. These had the following extinction angles: on $\infty P \overset{\circ}{\infty}$ (010) 24¹/₃° to 23°, on O P(001) = 6°. An analysis of the bluish opalescent plagioclase from the Morin district will be found in the table of analyses given at the end of this paper; here again the feldspar is a labradorite.

The plagioclase of the anorthosite from these six different localities is therefore in all cases labradorite, and there is every reason to believe that the feldspar throughout the whole area belongs to this variety. Although it was generally quite fresh, a partial decomposition was observed in one or two cases where it was changed into a mixture of calcite, epidote and zoisite as mentioned in the description of these minerals.

This occurrence was found in the village of New Glasgow, where a peculiar variety of rock having a saussuritic habitus was also observed. This latter was quite a local occurrence connected with the small zones of disturbance which here run through the anorthosite. We see in thin slices that this plagioclase (the rock is composed almost entirely of this mineral mixed with a few small grains of iron ore) has suffered a peculiar alteration. The product of decomposition is a mineral mostly of fibrous structure which