

The serpentines of the Laurentian formation, are described by Mr. Hunt as of a paler colour than those of the metamorphic series. He failed to detect either nickel or chrome in them, and in his examination of a serpentine said to be from Modum in Norway, (probably that of Snarum, from its being associated with ilmenite), these metals were also absent. This is consequently another point of resemblance between the serpentines of the Laurentian formation and those of the Norwegian gneiss formation, distinguishing both of them from the serpentines of the metamorphic series. The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian formation appear to be much more frequent, and more regularly interstratified than those of the Norwegian gneiss formation, and this is one of the features in which a difference is remarkable between the two formations. In the Laurentian, as in the Norwegian gneiss formation, the gneiss is the prevailing rock, and interstratified with most of the rocks above mentioned. The strike of the strata of the Laurentian formation is most generally N. E. and S. W.; or W. N. E. and S. S. W. and the dip much inclined, though perhaps generally less so than those of the Norwegian gneiss formation.

With regard to the economic minerals of the Laurentian formation, the existence of fahlbands similar to those of Norway seems to be uncertain. Still we find in the Geological Reports, descriptions of red-weathering rocks, which bear no slight resemblance to them, and should they be found to possess the character of fahlbands, a search for economic minerals in connection with them, would most likely be successful, because the metalliferous area is limited and well defined. The colour of the rock would assist in tracing it along its strike, and any veins crossing it or occurring in it would be easily recognised. Whether the pyrites of Daillebout occurs in connection with a fahl-

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agditite we have an intimate mixture of pyroxene with hornblende, affording a transition to rocks composed of triclinic feldspars and hornblende; in other words to diorite and diabase. Those rocks which consist of such feldspars, with diallage or hypersthene, I arrange under the generic name of dolerite. When the feldspar in these predominates, and is granular or compact, including masses of diallage, the rock has been incorrectly called euphotide. This name was originally given by Haüy to a mixture of diallage or smaragdite with what he called saussurite, a mineral which by modern lithologists has been strangely confounded with compact feldspar, from which it is distinguished by its much greater gravity and hardness, and is, as I have elsewhere shown, a compact zoisite or epidote. The true epidotic euphotides however sometimes in-