No. 16, which, on large weathered surfaces, exhibits an indistinct gneissic or streaked structure, due to the alternation of rude and ill-defined streaks or bands composed of a very fine-grained mixture of quartz and reddish orthoclase, with others holding a great number of small, irregularly shaped or angular fragments of a very dark-colored feldspar, apparently identical with that seen in the Jupiter Island granite to be mentioned later, and which are embedded in a similar fine-grained ground mass. Narrow strings of translucent quartz, evidently of secondary origin, also occur occasionally running in the same direction. The whole appearance conveys very strongly the idea that the structure of the mass has originated from movements in a softened mass of granite, the finer granulated portions having been produced by this movement and being most abundant where the movements have been greatest.

Of the granites above mentioned, that from Forsyth's Island is rather coarse in grain and although uniform in character and massive in general appearance, still frequently shows, when examined closely, a rather distinct parallel arrangement of the quartz in one direction. It consists of red orthoclase, whose cleavage faces can often be observed to be twisted, with bluish quartz, and a comparatively small proportion of iron magnesia constituents. Under the microscope a specimen of this granite, taken from the quarry near Mr. Forsyth's house, was found to possess the following characters :—

Orthoclase and microcline are abundant, and are often somewhat turbid from the presence of decomposition products, while the lime soda feldspars are represented by a few grains of plagioclase. The quartz, though less abundant than the orthoclase, is present in large amount and shows intense strain shadows. Every grain is twisted or divided up into subordinate areas, ill-defined against one another, but marking the tendency of the individual