

at the other end of the series, in which the pyroxene largely predominates and the plagioclase occurs only in very small quantity, or that of troctolite in which the plagioclase and olivine greatly predominate and the pyroxene is absent as an essential constituent.

They constitute a well defined type which both on account of its widespread occurrence and its constant character occupies an independent position in the classification and cannot suitably be included anywhere else.

These anorthosites were found by the older geologists of Canada in parts of the Laurentian widely separated from one another, sometimes occurring in small areas and again occupying large districts. Later investigations have made known the existence of many additional areas, great and small. The literature of the subject is extensive, the bibliography comprises about a hundred titles, but these communications are for the most part short and do not enter into descriptive details.

This anorthosite has been recognized at the following localities: To begin at the Atlantic coast (see large map), one area is known (and as far as can be ascertained from observations by travellers several probably occur) on the east coast of Labrador. From this the original labradorite was obtained, as well as the specimens of hypersthene which have found their way into mineralogical collections the world over. Another locality is on the south-west end of the island of Newfoundland. Farther to the west, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Bayfield mentions the occurrence of labradorite and hypersthene on a point 15 miles east of the island of Ste. Geneviève, or about 50 miles east of the Mingan Islands.¹ Selwyn² found the rock on the same coast at Sheldrake, between the Mingan Islands and the Moisie River, and mentions the occurrence at this place of beautiful opal-

¹ Bayfield, Notes on the geology of the north coast of the St. Lawrence. Trans. Geol. Soc. London, 2 Ser. Vol. V. 1833.

² Selwyn, Summary Report of the operations of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada 1889, p. 4.