

IX.—Average pulaskite, Daly, page 22.
X.—Pulaskite, Rosslund.

	II.	IV.	VI.	X.	X (Norm.).
Quartz	...	14.22	...	...	...
Orthoclase	19.00	22.20	...	34.10	39.60
Plagioclase, Ab	20.35	40.93	28.39	46.61	44.60
Plagioclase, An	7.80	1.52	16.70	1.13	0.27
Naefite	0.10	6.55	...	5.86*	1.13
Hornblende	...	8.83	...	7.15	9.00
Pyroxene	25.76	...	34.70	...	...
Magnetite	1.15	1.45	1.11	0.70	3.15
Ilmenite	1.25	0.47	1.50	...	...
Rutile	...	...	...	0.51	...
Kaolin	5.40	0.85	3.68	1.30	2.06
Muscovite	...	...	8.32	...	...
Chlorite	...	...	2.93	...	...
Apatite	0.25	...	0.39	...	...
Calcite	0.20	...	0.45	...	...
Pyrite	0.25	...	0.81	...	...
	97.81	100.02	99.28	97.72	99.81

* Neph.

According to the quantitative classification these would be:—

No. II. Class Salfemane.
Order Gallare.
Range Camptonase.
Sub Range Kentallenose.

No. IV. Class Persalane.
Order Brittanare.
Range Toscanase.
Sub Range Toscanose.

No. VI. Class Salfemane.
Order Gallare.
Range Anvergnase.
Sub Range Anvergnose.

No. X. Class Desalane.
Order Germare.
Range Mouzonase.
Sub Range Mouzonose.

The deep-seated rocks at Rosslund range from medium basicity in types such as augite-porphyrite and the normal monzonite to typical granodiorites, and in the later intrusions to rocks of rather alkaline character represented by the pulaskite masses. Comparison of these varieties with average rocks of each class shows a rather close agreement in all cases. The dykes, on the evidence of microscopic work, are in part aegchistic representatives of these deep-seated masses and in part basic residuals. The former are augite-camptonites and vogesites, the latter ilmenites and kersantites. Besides rocks that can be definitely assigned to some of these classes, there are transitional varieties that do not correspond exactly to any type.

MINERALOGY.

In the description of the minerals occurring in the Rosslund district those found only as rock-forming constituents are not included. Descriptions of those will be found in the discussion of the petrography.