

ON THE NEPHELINE ROCKS OF ICE RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.¹

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In the May number of the *Geological Magazine* appears an article on a "Sodalite Syenite (Ditroite) from Ice River Valley, Canadian Rocky Mountains" by Prof. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.² In referring to the work previously done on rocks from this locality, Prof. Bonney was evidently ignorant of the fact that the occurrence of an igneous complex at this place was pointed out by the writer in an article read before the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1900, an abstract of which appeared in *Science*, N.S., Vol. XI, No. 217, page 1022. At the time it was intended by Dr. Dawson that the writer should pay a special visit to this locality in order to study the relations of the various types in the field, collecting sufficient and suitable material for further study in the laboratory. Pressure of other work, however, has not only prevented this, but also the publication of the details of some of the interesting phenomena observed in the specimens already available. In view of the publication of Prof. Bonney's interesting paper, it is considered advisable to give immediate publication to some of the general results of the detailed petrographical examination of the rock specimens furnished to the writer by the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, in February, 1900. These were collected on August 13th, 1884 by Dr. Dawson, while engaged in a geological reconnaissance of this portion of the Rocky Mountains, but in the hurry necessarily attendant on such preliminary work, only the morning of that day was devoted to the examinations of their fields relations. They were obtained from exposures along and in the vicinity of the Ice river a branch of the Beaverfoot river in British Columbia. The area covered by these rocks as outlined by Dr. Dawson on the reconnaissance map of part of the Rocky Mountains, published in 1886, comprises portions of the Otter-tail, and Vermilion Ranges. The northwestern edge of the mass

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²*Geol. Mag.*, New Series, Decade IV., Vol. IX., No. V., May, 1903, pp. 199-206.