if the rock were completely schillerized these products might be quite evenly distributed in it. It may be here mentioned that only in a few places in this Morin area does the plagioclase exhibit that play of colours which is produced by these inclusions in the feldspar from Labrador and elsewhere.

The plagioclase is almost invarably excellently twinned, according to both the Albite and Pericline laws, the two sets of twin lamellæ crossing one another at right angles in the thin sections. This twinning is apparently sometimes secondary and produced by pressure, as for instance when the lamellæ appear along a certain line or crack, or when they appear in places where the plagioclase individual is twisted.

In most cases, however, they are of prmary origin. Frequently in the sections there are a few untwinned individuals of plagioclase which are probably cut parallel to $\infty P \overset{\circ}{\infty}$ (010.) But in certain hand-specimens there is a considerable percentage of untwinned feldspar, resembling in all other respects the plagioclase which shows a well defined twin structure. In order to determine whether in these cases two feldspars were really present, separations by means of heavy solutions were made on material from three hand-specimens from different localities in the thin sections of which these untwinned feldspars occurred, in considerable quantity. Since, however, in a solution having a specific gravity of 2.67 all the constituents sank, these untwinned individuals cannot be more acid than labradorite, to which variety the remaining feldspars likewise belong. Similar occurrences of untwinned plagioclase have been often observed. Hawes' who investigated some of them, gives an analysis² of an ordinary specimen of typical labradorite of St. Paul's Island and adds: "Some of the anorthosites described by 'T. Sterry Hunt in the Geology of Canada, 1863, were proved by his analysis to be composed of pure labra-

¹ Hawes, On the determination of feldspar in thin sections of Rocks, Proc. Nat. Mus., Washington, 1881, p. 134.

² See table of analyses at conclusion of paper.