

Dame range. But the gold of southeastern Quebec is not confined to the oldest rocks. Though occurring in these, it is also found in quartz veins which traverse Cambrian slates. Indeed, the largest quantities of alluvial gold have been obtained in districts occupied by these slates, where they are cut by diorite dykes, a fact brought out by Ells. On the supposition that the original source of the precious metal is in the pre-Cambrian schists, however, these, in their disintegration and waste, may have yielded gold to the sediments which, doubtless, entered into the composition of the Palæozoic rocks. This gold would be in a fine state of division, but would be concentrated in the quartz veins at a later date.

The total gold production of southeastern Quebec, as been valued at two millions to two and a quarter million dollars. Of this amount probably from one million and a quarter to a million and a half dollars worth have been taken from the Gilbert river beds alone. Ditton is said to have yielded from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. The remainder has been obtained from the gravels of Du Loup, Famine, Des Plantes and Mill rivers, tributaries of the Chaudière, and from Dudswell, Magog, etc., on the St. Francis.

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A NEW HORSE GENTIAN.—In the March number of *Torrey*, Dr. Bicknell describes a new species of *Triosteum* which he names *T. aurantiacum*. An examination of the specimens in the herbarium of the Geological Survey shows that while those from Western Ontario are *T. perfoliatum* those collected at Casselman, near Ottawa, are *T. aurantiacum*. Though there are many striking differences between the two species, the most obvious one is to be seen in the main leaves "which broadly perfoliate in true *perfoliatum* are in the new species conspicuously narrowed into a merely sessile base." As the two species have much the same range *T. perfoliatum* should be looked for in this vicinity.

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