

afforded three specimens taken in the same sequence as before. The first, from the contact, shows a pronounced porphyrite structure consisting of a fine ground mass of plagioclase, augite and magnetite in which are imbedded lath-shaped crystals of rather cloudy plagioclase of an earlier generation and polysomatic aggregates of pyroxene, which in many cases is partially altered to a serpentinous, greenish-yellow substance either on the periphery, having a fresh core, or in patches and shreds through the section. In the second specimen, taken at six feet from the contact, the structure is ophitic and in marked contrast to that of the last. The plagioclase is fresh, the augite is in scattered grains and in polysomatic aggregates and is more or less altered to hornblende. Quartz is present and is intergrown with the feldspar after the manner of pegmatite. Magnetite occurs in skeletal forms and apatite in slender needles. In the specimens taken from the middle of the dyke the general structure is granular rather than ophitic although the latter structure is observable. Augite is seen in occasional large polysomatic grains with a good deal of filmy or shreddy perimorphic hornblende and some chlorite. Hornblende also occurs in independent masses. Quartz is very abundant and is nearly all intergrown with feldspar in pegmatitic structure. Magnetite and apatite are present, the former in irregular scattered grains and the latter in slender needles. A partial chemical examination of the specimens from this dyke gave the following figures for the percentage of silica and the specific gravity:

|                  | Contact. | Middle. |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| SiO <sub>2</sub> | 49.26    | 51.04   |
| Sp. g.           | 3.077    | 3.007   |

Near the mouth of Sloc Bay, on the north side is another dyke similar to the last. It is about seventy feet wide. Thin sections of three specimens taken from the same parts of the dyke as before, present the same general features as in the dyke last described. The rock at the contact is a porphyrite with the usual plagioclase crystals and augite aggregates imbedded in a fine-grained base. The latter is remarkable for the uniformly even distribution of the magnetite grains. The porphyritic augite has no crystallographic boundaries and its alteration is for the most