

seen in the ice-grooves of the vicinity makes it probable the country has been much worn down by denuding agencies. In this vicinity some entangled beds of gneiss were met with, one of which was traced for upwards of a hundred yards, running about N 70° W. It was surrounded by the porphyritic rock.

From this porphyritic nucleus one or two porphyritic dykes were traced, cutting the syenite for short distances, and some of a similar character were met with at such a distance as to make it probable that there are other porphyritic nuclei.

In the vicinity of the pear-shaped porphyritic intrusion which was first described, there are met with two veins of a special character, cutting the syenite, that deserve to be noticed. They consist of cellular chert, from white to yellowish-brown, or flesh-red, the colors in some cases running in bands parallel to one another, and sometimes rather confusedly mingled, giving the aspect of a breccia. The cells are unequally distributed, some parts of the veins being nearly destitute of them, while in other parts they are very abundant, and of various sizes, from that of a pin's head to an inch in diameter. On the walls of some of these cells or druses, small transparent crystals of quartz are implanted, and in some there are the impressions of cubical forms, resulting probably from crystals of fluor-spar which have disappeared. On analysis, Mr. Hunt finds that the stone yields eight per cent. of soluble silica, and approaches in its composition to the nature of flint. From its cellular structure it would make a very good buhr stone.

The chief vein is on the land of Mr. Lowe. It appears to run in a very straight line, of which the bearing is about east and west, and it stands in a vertical attitude, while its breadth varies from four to seven feet, being apparently, however, in one place, nearly twenty. In the wider parts there are seen, in the middle of the vein, masses six or eight inches thick, of the syenite, which constitutes the wall rock. Where the rock is banded the colors run parallel with the sides. The attitude and associations of the mass clearly show that it cannot be of sedimentary origin, and the soluble silica which it contains, with the volcanic character of the district, suggest the probability of its derivation from hot springs similar to the Geysers of Iceland. Waters holding silica in solution have deposited this material upon the walls of crevices in the syenite, ultimately filling them up.

The intrusive rocks which have been described have a date anterior to the fossiliferous formations. None of a similar character have