

H. M. Ami at Perkins Mills, Templeton, Ottawa Co., Quebec, though not of very large size, (about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter) are remarkable for their perfection, and brilliancy of lustre.

They exhibit the faces of the cube and octahedron ($\infty 0,0$) the former being more extensively developed than the latter.

5. MARTITE.

Mr. A. M. Campbell of Perth, Ont., sent me some octahedral crystals from the Dalhousie Iron Mine, on lot 1, range 4 of the township of Dalhousie, Lanark Co., Ontario.

They proved, on examination, to consist of magnetite, partially, and in a few cases, completely, altered to hematite, though still retaining the sharp outlines of the original octahedrons of magnetite.

The crystals in which the alteration is complete may properly be referred to Martite, defined by Breithaupt as sesquioxide of iron occurring under an isometric form.

The completely altered crystals are not magnetic or only very feebly so.

Some of them are an inch and more in diameter.

Specimens which have been exposed to the weather are externally of a bright brick-red color.

6. KERMESITE.

Occurs in small radiating tufts of capillary crystals on stibnite from Rawdon, Hants Co., Nova Scotia, and exhibits all the ordinary characters of the species.

It results no doubt from the alteration of the stibnite.

Mr. C. W. Willimott first called my attention some time ago to its occurrence at this locality.

7. QUARTZ.

Of this familiar mineral some good crystals have lately been brought to light. Mr. A. P. Low, during the past summer found transparent crystals in a red pegmatite at Lac aux Iles, Portneuf Co., Quebec, which shew the com-