

the phenocrysts of plagioclase become a dull greyish white, thus rendering the rock very conspicuous. In general the rock bears a very close megascopical resemblance to the diabase originally described as containing the Huronite while the phenocrysts themselves differ only in the degree of alteration they have undergone. The writer regards this diabase as the least altered representative of the series of rocks studied but which, under similar conditions, would have furnished a rock differing but slightly, if at all, from any of the more decomposed specimens first noticed and described as containing "Huronite."

An analysis of a portion of one of the least altered of these phenocrysts of plagioclase, kindly undertaken by Dr. Harrington of McGill University, proves the species to be labradorite. The following are the results:

Silica.....	54.19
Alumina.....	28.42
Ferric Oxide.....	0.77
Ferrous Oxide.....	0.41
Manganous Oxide.....	Trace
Lime.....	10.47
Magnesia.....	0.52
Soda.....	4.47
Potash.....	0.63
Loss on ignition.....	.59
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	100.47

The specific gravity of carefully selected fragments with the bottle was 2.679.

Under the microscope the rock is seen to be a very typical and rather fresh olivine-diabase. In many instances the large phenocrysts are quite fresh and give the extinction angles characteristic of labradorite. Very often, however, irregular areas and patches have undergone considerable "sericitization," the resulting scales of hydrated muscovite being very minute. Occasionally this alteration is carried farther and both zoisite and epidote are present in addition to the sericite as a result of secondary action. At times a narrow border surrounding those crystals exhibits a micro-perthitic structure. A careful examination adduced sufficient evidence to indicate clearly that a more extended alter-