

tral portion. In the plagioclase of the matrix the decomposition products are frequently grouped together in the central portion, leaving a comparatively clear and fresh periphery. Certain of the crystals of feldspar are quite fresh and glassy, having for some reason escaped the alteration to which most have been subjected.

With the single exception, perhaps, of the plagioclase originally contained in the fine-grained portion of the rock from Pogamasing the decomposition has not been of such extreme character that secondary albite has resulted and in every other instance the clear feldspar substance is certainly an unaltered survival of the original individual. The plagioclase of the groundmass is usually in more or less elongated forms, but occasionally mutual interference has produced at times rounded contours. In composition—to judge from the measurements of the angle contained between the maximum extinction of adjacent lamellae—the plagioclase appears to be always near the basic end of the feldspar series. Some of the angles obtained are high enough for anorthite, the most basic of the feldspars, but generally the angles obtained indicated labradorite as the most frequent source of the Huronite.

PETROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

1. *Locality*.—At Hudson's Bay Co.'s Post, Bear Island, Lake Temagami, District of Nipissing, Ontario. (From a boulder.)

In the hand specimen the rock is a dark green, medium textured diabase in which numerous large phenocrysts of plagioclase are developed. Most of these porphyritic crystals are more or less rounded owing to magmatic corrosion, although occasional individuals exhibit tolerably sharp and perfect crystallographic boundaries. Some of the crystals measure as much as three inches in diameter, but as a rule they vary from one to two inches across. They have in general a greenish tinge, although portions of some of the crystals show a flesh red colour. Most of this plagioclase is remarkably fresh and glassy, but the cleavage planes are very frequently coated with such alteration products as serpentine and chlorite derived from the decomposing bisilicates present in the matrix. The phenocrysts are often seen containing or invaded by portions of the finer-grained groundmass. This matrix weathers brownish or yellowish owing to the oxidation of the iron present, while