

bles scapolite, but which are so minute that their character cannot be determined with certainty. The plagioclase is usually quite fresh and clear. In the "groundmass," the feldspars are only twinned occasionally and can be distinguished from the quartz only by means of the interference figure in convergent polarized light.

The most striking of the accessory minerals, and at the same time the only constantly idiomorphic constituent of the rock, is the epidote. It occurs in elongated prisms of rhombic cross-section, which vary much in width, in some cases forming slender needles, but elsewhere being of stout columnar habit. The crystals are colourless, but between crossed Nichols, polarize in the usual brilliant manner. The extinction is parallel to the side of the prism that is to the axis, and in cross-sections is oblique to both of the crystallographic lines. The plane of the optic axes may readily be determined to be perpendicular to B. The index of refraction is high, the prisms standing out in marked relief, and irregular transverse partings can occasionally be observed. In one section a large plate of zoisite was observed. It was oblong in shape, showed a perfect cleavage parallel to its length ($\infty P \infty$), and a distinct cross parting. The plane of the optic axes was found to be at right angles to the C axis. The mineral is colourless, and shows dull gray to deep blue polarization colours. Titanite is rare, and occurs in small, rudely wedge-shaped grains. The rock may be called a *Plagioclase Scapolite Amphibolite*.

The rock from McDougall [Museum Number, 2996,] is coarse-grained, and possesses a rather indistinct foliation. Under the microscope, it is seen to be a granular aggregate of plagioclase, scapolite and green hornblende, with a sparing amount of pyroxene and quartz and a little accessory epidote and pyrite. The plagioclase is for the most part fresh, though occasionally a little cloudy, and by means of Lévy and Pampelly's method was found to belong to the anorthite-labradorite end of the plagioclase series. The plagioclase and hornblende are present in about equal proportions. The scapolite is less abundant, and occurs in large, irregular-shaped