

siliceous and calcareous sinter. The veins of jasper present geodes of quartz and amethyst, enclosing crystals of transparent white chabasic measuring nearly an inch across the rhombic planes; they are usually indented by the quartz crystals, over which they are scattered.

The next place worthy of notice is Sandy Cove, about five miles from the last described locality. This cove is the largest indentation on the coast of St. Mary's Bay, and from its favorable situation, it is considered the finest harbour. Its surrounding walls consist of trap, rising from the strand in huge sheets, nearly in a vertical position, and sometimes divided transversely into separate blocks or tables, that lie one above another with their connecting surfaces perfectly flat. They do not exhibit in their structure, the beautiful symmetry observed in the columns of Little River and Brier's Island; from which also, they differ in being of coarser texture, and in containing a large portion of green earth, by which they assume a distinct greenish hue. This difference in mineralogical composition and external figure, which we have also noticed at other places, seems owing to certain local causes, of which we shall speak in another place. It is a difference which is observed no less distinctly in other countries.

Nearer the head of the cove, the precipice gradually falls away, and a bank of brecciated and amygdaloidal trap takes its place, and abounds with nodules and geodes of many beautifully crystallized minerals. Their inner surfaces are sometimes lined with a delicate white filamentous substance, resembling fibres of cotton; apparently fibrous mesotype, similar to that found by Dr. McCulloch on the Isle of Skye. We also met with interesting specimens of quartz, exhibiting the form of the primary obtuse rhomboid, in a few instances perfect, and measuring more than