

granulitic "groundmass" composed chiefly of feldspar with some quartz, biotite and hornblende; and (2) a coarser grained portion imbedded in this "groundmass," but not having any definite crystalline boundaries. The minerals composing this coarser grained portion are scapolite, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, and occasionally quartz. A gradation between the "groundmass" and the coarser constituents can generally be observed, and in some few instances there appears to be evidence that the former was derived from the latter, particularly from the plagioclase, by crushing, the structure being cataclastic. In this connection, the absence of pyroxene is noteworthy. The scapolite is generally coarsely crystalline, and present in large amount. Only occasionally is it sparing in quantity or finely crystalline. Very commonly it occurs in large plates of uniform orientation, in which more or less elongated individuals of hornblende or biotite lie irregularly imbedded, the structure being quite analogous in appearance to the ophitic structure seen in diabases. In one case, a large plate of scapolite was observed to inclose an irregular grain of plagioclase, the latter being somewhat decomposed. The scapolite usually occurs side by side with plagioclase or with plagioclase and quartz, all being in very irregular shaped grains, evidently allotriomorphic. The line of contact between the plagioclase and scapolite is quite sharp, and generally there is but little evidence of the derivation of the latter from the former. Associated with the scapolite, there is often a fine-grained aggregate of gray decomposition products, which shows aggregate polarization in brilliant but subdued colours, and which probably consists of muscovite, calcite, etc.

Hornblende and biotite are well represented in all the sections, the former being rather more abundant than the latter. The hornblende is of a deep green colour, strongly pleochroic, and contains numerous inclusions. The biotite is of the usual brown colour, and some grains contain inclusions, in the shape of films running in between the cleavage lamellæ, of a mineral which between crossed Nichols resem-