

The groundmass is made up of about 50 per cent lath shaped untwinned feldspar, probably orthoclase, the remainder being a formless, isotropic, green substance, perhaps ægirite-augite glass. This latite is an alkaline variety, and clearly related to the rocks with which it is found.

Some small fragments in the thin section cut from field specimen 7, contained small phenocrysts of plagioclase with sharp albite twinning, which seems to be oligoclase, about $Ab_{70}An_{30}$. The groundmass consists of rods of feldspar up to 0.07 mm. long, and a greenish mineral, probably ægirite-augite. Single crystals of oligoclase and andesine occasionally occur in the tuffs, and Knight remarks:—¹

"From this it may be inferred that parts of the magma from which these clastic rocks were derived had the composition of andesite. The type is quite insignificant, the series as a whole being characteristically trachytic."

The assumption that parts of this magma were as basic as andesite does not seem quite justified by the evidence in hand.

Tinguaite.

Although this variety of rock was not noted by the writer, the description given by Knight² is added for completeness:—

"It is a holocrystalline porphyritic rock with phenocrysts of orthoclase (over an inch in diameter) and augite set in a groundmass of orthoclase laths, nephelite, and many ægirite prisms and needles."

Analcite-bearing Rocks.

At least three distinct varieties of these peculiar rocks have been recognized, and others doubtless remain to be discovered. Knight (loc. cit. p. 275) predicted the finding of volcanic rocks of this type, containing analcite phenocrysts, and his suggested locality name, *blairmorite*, has been adopted for the group.

Blairmorite; Variety A. This extraordinary rock (field specimen 31) was found as a rounded water worn fragment about two feet in diameter, one of a few similar but smaller

¹Knight, C. W. Can. Rec. Sci., vol. 9, No. 5, 1905, p. 275.

²Idem. p. 274.