

carefully examined the rock, refers the mineral to the species dipyr, calling the rock a dipyr diorite.

It is believed by those who have studied the rock and its relations in the field, to be derived from the alteration of the true gabbro adjoining it, the pyroxene of the gabbro being altered to hornblende and the plagioclase of the gabbro to scapolite. The change would be essentially one of diagenesis. Intermediate varieties are found containing diallage "rests" in the hornblende and plagioclase mixed with scapolite.¹ In this connection, an observation made by Fouqué and Michel Lévy² is especially interesting, namely, that when the rock is fused and allowed to cool, the magma recrystallizes as a mixture of labradorite and angite.

The occurrence of scapolite in certain of the crystalline schists, especially augite gneiss and amphibolite, has been mentioned by Törnebohm³, Dathe⁴, Becke⁵, Wulf,⁶ Mügge,⁷ Svedmark,⁸ and others. The last-named author, in addition to a number of scapolite-bearing gneisses and amphibolites, describes an amphibolite from Orebro which contains scapolite to the exclusion of plagioclase, and which also holds a little diallage and mica. In composition, therefore, it would be closely allied to the Oedegarden rock.

Lacroix and Baret¹ have also recently described a pyroxene wernerite rock which occurs associated with gneiss

¹ See Sjögren, loc. cit., and Rosenbusch, *Mass. Gest. I.*, 165.

² Sur la transformation par voie ignée, etc. *Bull. Soc. Min. France.* 1879. 105.

³ Ett par Skapolitförande Bergarter. *Geol. Fören. i. Stöck. Förh.* 1882. VI. 192.

⁴ *Jahr. preuss. geol. Landesanstalt.* 1884. LXXVI.

⁵ Die Gneissformation des niederösterr. Waldviertels. *T. M. P. M.* 1882. 369.

⁶ Beitrag zur Petrographic des Hererolandes in Südwest-Africa, *T. M. P. M.* 1887. 213.

⁷ Ueber einige Gesteine des Massai-Landes. *N. J. Beil. Band. IV. Heft III.*

⁸ Om nagra Svenska Skapolitförande bergarter. *Geol. Fören. i. Stock. Förh.* VII. 1884. 293.