

either in distinctly isolated individuals or aggregated together in irregularly radiating clusters; (2) Augite, in rounded or bleb-like, colorless polysomatic masses. The plagioclase is occasionally included in the augite. The microscopic aspect of this portion of the dyke is shown in fig. 1.

In the specimen taken only four feet from the last, *i. e.*, four feet from the dyke wall, the structure of the rock presents a marked contrast to that just described. There is no ground mass, and the section presents the character of a typical ophitic diabase as shown in fig. 2.

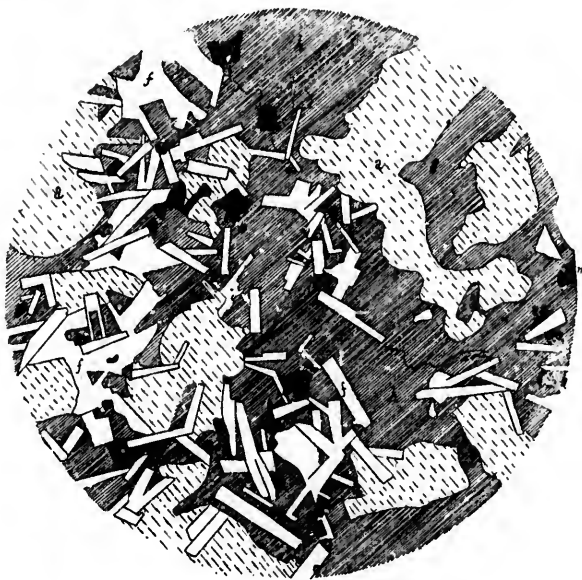


FIG. 2.

Stop Island dyke.—Section of dyke-rock four feet from dyke wall. $\times 38$. a. Augite; f. plagioclase; h. hornblende; m. magnetite. Illustrating ophitic or diabase structure.

In this portion of the dyke the dominant minerals are polysomatic augite and green hornblende. The latter mineral is in part derived from the augite, while part of it presents no evidence of such derivation and may be original. These two minerals occur in large interlocking masses in which are embedded beautifully sharp idiomorphic crystals of plagioclase and irregular grains of magnetite. It seems probable from a careful inspection of the