

specimen are illustrated in Plate I. It showed unmistakeable evidence of having been subjected to attrition with other substances and there were no signs of the pittings to be observed on meteorites of recent fall. The surface was covered with a thin scaly crust of rusty materials. On one portion of the surface a natural etching has been produced forming a network of coarse rhombohedral figures. An average sized figure measures 3 centimetres in length by 2 centimetres in width. These figures are not in evidence on an artificially polished and etched surface except at one point where the etching shows to a depth of 2 millimetres from the edge. It would seem as if the original mass had been far from homogeneous and that the specimen we now have may be in the nature of a core left by the removal by attrition and oxidation of less resistant materials.

A polished and etched plate presents little that is plain to the unaided eye. The surface is clouded and exhibits a dull chatoyancy when the plate is viewed at different angles with respect to the line of vision, the different shades alternating between light and dark grey. On one portion of the plate there appears a very thin zigzag streak of a silver-white substance having a bright metallic lustre, the identity of which is doubtful. In some respects it resembles schreibersite, but it possesses a greater degree of cohesion than is common with schreibersite.

When examined under a moderate power of the microscope in a direction normal to its plane the plate presents a fine microgranular groundmass broken by abundant narrow trough-like pittings, generally tapering at each end. Over most of the plate these pittings are seen to be disposed with more or less regularity along three directions; these features are clearly illustrated in the photomicrograph, Plate II. Near the zigzag inclusion to which reference has been made the pittings exhibit no regular arrangement and their forms are not clearly defined as are those on the rest of the plate. Their irregular arrangement and forms are illustrated in the photomicrograph, Plate III.

When viewed obliquely the pittings are seen to be bounded by thin envelopes of a silver-white metallic substance. The same substance also shows in numerous points, and rarely in lath like forms, over portions of the plate. Its identity cannot

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