cerned in the distribution of either class. They are frequently, but not always, rounded or ellipsoidal in form, and in the latter case have the longer axes parallel to the plane of the foliation of the rock. They show no evidences of radial or concentric structure as in nodules of concretionary or spherulitic origin. Their mineralogical composition shows them to be, generally speaking, complementary parts of the pulaskite magma.

In one class of nodules the only essential mineral is feldspar similar in character to the phenocrysts of the main rock, while in the other the feldspathic constituents are of minor importance to hornblende and biotite, the former of which preponderates.

Primary origin.

They appear to be best accounted for by the segregation of their component minerals during the cooling of the general magma, perhaps analogous on a small scale to the common differentiation of an alkaline magma when it produces both bostonite and comptonite dykes from the same mass.

Comparison of Igneous Rocks.

Igneous rocks compared.

In order to give a comparative view of these rocks, their mineral constituents and chemical composition are repeated in tabular form :—

Mineralogical Composition.

—	Essexite.	Nordmarkite.	Pulaskite.
Essential constituents.	Plagioclase. Orthoclase. Hornblende (brown). Augite.	Microperthite. Augite. Hornblende (green).	Orthoclase. Plagioclase. Hornblende (green and brown). Augite (sometimes ægerine-augite).
Accessory constituents.	Biotite. Apatite. Magnetite. Sphene. Leucoxene. Sodallte. Nepheline. Quartz (rare ! !).	Biotite (variable). Magnetite. Sphene. Plagioclase. Apatite. Nepheline (rare). Sodalite (rare). Quartz.	Biotite (variable). Magnetite. Sphene. Apatite. Sodalite. Nepheline.
Structure.	Hypidiomorphic.	Hypidiomorphic.	Porphyritic trachytic.