

	I	II	III	IV
Si O ₂	59.96	60.03	59.01	58.70
Ti O ₂	.66	—	.81	trace.
Al ₂ O ₃	19.12	20.76	18.18	19.26
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.85	4.01	1.63	3.37
Fe O.....	1.73	.75	3.65	.58
Mn O.....	.49	trace.	.03	.10
Ca O.....	2.24	2.62	2.40	1.41
Ba O.....	.12	—	—	—
Mg O.....	.65	.80	1.05	.76
K ₂ O.....	4.91	5.48	5.34	4.53
Na ₂ O.....	6.98	5.96	7.03	8.55
P ₂ O ₅	.14	.07	—	.10
C O ₂	none.	—	—	—
S O ₃	.08	—	—	—
Cl.....	.14	—	.12	—
H ₂ O.....	1.10	.59	.50	2.64
	99.91	101.07	99.98	100.00

I. Pulaskite. Shefford. Analysis by M. F. Connor.

II. " Fourche Mt., Arkansas. Anal. by Brackett and Smith.

III. Umptekite, Red Hill, Moultenborough, N. H. Cited by Rosenbusch, loc. cit.

IV. Tinguaita var. Sölvbergite, Crazy Mountains, Montana. Described by Wolff and Tarr. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoölogy, 1893, under the name "acmite trachyte" and later renamed by Dr. Wolff as above in accordance with Brögger's classification.

In the aegerine-augite-bearing portion of this mass, the texture appears rather finer and the structure is that characteristic of trachyte (fig 6, plate vi). It then closely approaches the Sölvberg type in appearance, and, as is shown by analysis IV, does not differ radically from it in chemical composition. Mineralogically, however, it differs from the Crazy mountain type in the character of the bisilicate constituents, which are chiefly aegerine-augite at Shefford, instead of acmite and augite intergrown with aegerine.

NODULES.

The lighter coloured of the two classes of nodules that have been mentioned consist almost entirely of orthoclase feldspar, or possibly cryptoperthite, and are somewhat similar to parts of the nordmarkite. The other is composed essentially of brown hornblende with a small amount of feldspar. The hornblende is occasionally intergrown with biotite to a small extent. Nodules of this class decompose more readily than the inclosing rock, thus forming small cavities or pits in the surface, sometimes two inches in depth. No order could be dis-

Complement-
ary nodules.