The inclusions are so minute that they cannot be isolated and chemically examined. Their form is not defined with sufficient sharpness and constancy to enable their crystallographic character to be determined. Some investigators have endeavored to gain some notion of the nature of these small bodies by observing their deportment when treated with concentrated acids, but the results obtained are contradictory. Judd (l. c.) found that they resist concentrated hydrochloric acid. Vogelsang (l. c.) treated a small piece of feldspar from Paul's Island, Labrador, which contained them, with hot hydrochloric acid for four days. He found that the acid had strongly attacked the feldspar but could perceive no alteration in the needles, except that they had become slightly paler. Hagge [1] however found that in the same rock from Labrador, all the brown scales were dissolved when treated with the acid for a time too short to effect a decomposition of the feldspar. He considered that they were probably göthite.

They are evidently some iron compound, and the peculiar color of the transparent individuals taken in connection with the fact, that, as will be shown, under certain conditions, they unite to form small masses of titanic iron, leads to the belief that the view of Professor Rosenbusch, is correct, namely that they consist principally of titanic iron ore or ilmenite. The transparent ores have the form of the mineral known as micaceous titanic iron ore, which Lattermann [1] found intergrown with magnetite in the nephelinite of the Katzenbuckel. The peculiar color of this mineral moreover resembles perfectly that of these inclusions. The diverse results which the several investigators have obtained in the matter of the solubility of these inclusions may perhaps be explained by the fact that the titaniferous iron ore in some hand-specimens might be richer in titanic acid than in others.

In this connection it must be mentioned that titanic iron ore is a mineral which is constantly found in these anor-

[1] Hagge, Microskopiche Untersuchung über Gabbro and verwandte Gesteine, Kiel, 1871. S. 46.
Lattermann in Rosenbusch Mass. Gest., p. 786.