oval (0·85×0·75 in.), and the depth of the button is 0·3 in. There is no ring wave pattern. The fusion crust is chocolate brown and slightly rougher on the flat posterior surface. The specific gravity is 2·89, the low value reflecting, presumably, the large proportion of fusion crust. It is not proposed to cut this mass, but an area of scarring on the anterior surface has been polished and shows the typical character of a common chondrite, chondrules being clearly visible. The olivine has been determined by Dr. B. Mason at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, on a sample of scratched-off powder from the meteorite, as γ (maximum) = 1·706, while the one orthopyroxene grain determined gave α = 1·670. These values are consistent with classification as an olivine-bronzite chondrite.

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REFERENCE

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The Koso-sho 'meteorite'

IN 1946 this institution received in exchange from the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan, a small piece (18 g) of metallic iron, cut from a larger mass; it was labelled 'meteorite, Koso-sho, China', and was entered in the collection as no. 1433. When the cut surface was polished and etched it showed none of the features normally characteristic of iron meteorites. X-ray fluorescence analysis by Mr. J. Nelen of this institution showed major iron, minor chromium and manganese, and no nickel. We conclude that the specimen is a piece of manufactured iron, and is not a meteorite.

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