

38. L. Lockport, New-York.
39. L. Lockport, New-York. This specimen appears to be, in part, a hydro-sulphate of lime,—the loss of a portion of its water causing its efflorescence. It embraces crystals of pearl and dog-tooth spar.
40. L. Nova Scotia. Stellated gypsum.
41. L. Matlock, England. Compactly fibrous.
42. L. Nova Scotia. Coarsely fibrous.
43. L. do. Coarsely granular.
44. L. do. Compact.
45. L. Saxony. Earthy.

Sp. 2. *Prismatic Gypsum-Haloide*. Triv. Anhydrite.

46. L. Ischel, Austria. Crystallised in distinct, right square tables, intersecting each other in such a manner as to form numerous cells: color reddish.
47. L. Montius, Italy. Flesh colored, compact, and laminated.
48. L. Lockport, New-York. Bluish, laminated.
49. L. Vulpino, Italy. Var. Vulpinite.

GENUS II. CRYONE-HALOIDE.

Sp. 1. *Prismatic Cryone-Haloide*. Triv. Cryolite.

50. L. Arksut-fiord, West Greenland.

GENUS III. ALUM-HALOIDE.

Sp. 1. *Rhombohedral Alum-Haloide*. Triv. Alum-stone.

51. L. Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia.

GENUS IV. FLUOR-HALOIDE.

Sp. 1. *Octahedral Fluor-Haloide*. Triv. Fluor. Chem. Fluat of Lime.

52. L. Cornwall, England. In octohedra, of a greyish white color. Chaux fluatée primitive. H.
53. L. Shawneetown, Illinois. An octahedron obtained from cleavage.
54. L. Shawneetown, Illinois. A tetrahedron, obtained from cleavage.