

Talc (MgO , H^2O , SiO^2).

Steatite (MgO , H^2O , SiO^2).

Bronzite (MgO , FeO , SiO^2).

Muscovite (K^2O , Al^2O^3 , SiO^2).

Phlogopite (K^2O , MgO , Al^2O^3 , SiO^2).

Biotite (K^2O , MgO , FeO , Fe^2O^3 , Al^2O^3 , SiO^2).

Apatite, in very fine splinters, is fusible at the extreme point, but may practically be regarded as infusible. Moistened with sulphuric acid, it tinges the flame-point pale-green. *Scheelite* is also practically infusible, although very thin splinters vitrify on the edges in a well-sustained flame. Both species are dissolved readily by fusion with borax, the saturated glass becoming milk-white and opaque on cooling or when flamed. *Apatite* is commonly green, or more rarely reddish-brown, in colour, and is usually in hexagonal prisms (often of large size), sometimes terminated by the planes of a six-sided pyramid. H 5; sp. gr. 2.9 to 3.3. The solution in nitric acid gives a canary-yellow precipitate with ammolybdate, especially on warming. *Scheelite* is at once distinguished by its high specific gravity, 5.9 to 6.2. Also, by giving a blue glass by fusion in a reducing flame with phosphor-salt; and by leaving in nitric acid a yellow or greenish-yellow residuum (WO^3). It occurs commonly in acute, square-based pyramids of a light grey, yellowish, red or brownish colour, but is sometimes colourless or greenish.

As regards SUB-GROUP B, *Agalmatolite* and *Pyrophyllite* become bright-blue on cooling, when moistened with cobalt nitrate and ignited. *Talc* and *Steatite* under this treatment