TABLE XIII.

fusion on in water) ur mostly ar masses et crystals per cent. *lussite*, 30 th sodium

> charcoal, h imparts er or to a

> > 6 p.c.)

1 45 p.c.)

as gas fretest matter. g paper in a Botryogene (MgO, FeO, Fe²O³, SO³, H²O 29 p.c.)
Blue Vitriol or Chalcanthite (CuO, SO³, H²O 36 p.c.)
Alum (K²O [often replaced by Na²O, MgO, MnO, FeO, &c.,] Al²O³, SO³, H²O 45.5 p.c.)

Alunogene (Al²O³, SO³, H²O 48 p.c.)

Mascagnine, Glaserite, Thenardite, and Glauberite, do not vield water when ignited in a test-tube. The three first dissolve entirely or leave no residue when fused with carb. soda. Mascaquine volatilizes with strong ammoniacal odour. It occurs in white or yellowish crusts or mammillated masses on certain lavas. Glaserite and Thenardite occur also in crusts and earthy coatings of a white or grevish colour. The first colours the flame violet ; the second, vellow. Both melt readily, and are absorbed on charcoal, but sometimes decrepitate on first application of the flame. Glauberite is only partially soluble in water, but has like the other alkaline sulphates a bitter, saltish taste. Occurs in white, grey, reddish and other coloured crusts, and in small, Clino-Rhombic crystals. In carb. soda it is only in part dissolved; and on charcoal it leaves a white earthy mass unabsorbed. Chiefly found in association with rocksalt.

The sulphates of the second sub-group yield water on ignition in a test-tube or bulb-tube. *Mirabilite* (Glauber's Salt) dissolves entirely by fusion with carb. soda. *Per se* it colours the flame intensely yellow, and on charcoal is absorbed. Occurs mostly in efflorescent crusts on old walls, &c. Water-percentage 56. The other species belonging to this sub-group, occur equally in earthy crusts and coatings,