

The vein shows white calcite of two generations (A) and (B), of which (A) appears to be the later, since the base of the löllingite growths (L) rests on (B) and their partially crystallized terminations are embedded in (A). The calcite (B) has a slightly bluish tinge and is readily distinguishable from (A) which is



Fig. 20. Löllingite specimen (natural size).

almost pure white. The löllingite shows a marked fibrous structure with the fibres somewhat radiating, but in a general way normal to the vein walls. Extremely minute fractures filled with calcite traverse the löllingite masses.

On dissolving away the calcite with hydrochloric acid, the löllingite, which is not attacked so long as a little calcite remains, is obtained as radiating fibrous

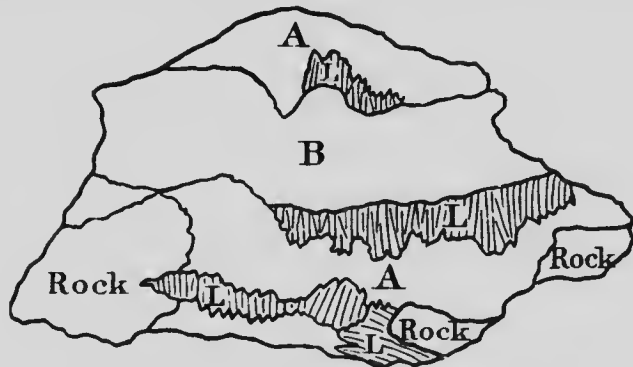


Fig. 21. Diagram of löllingite specimen (natural size).

botryoidal masses. The surface which was embedded in calcite (A) has a velvety appearance and reflects light from very numerous minute sparkling points, which under a microscope are seen to be crystal faces.

Using a binocular microscope, the surface appears to be made up of very small terminated crystals showing minute faces. An attempt to remove some of these for measurement proved fruitless. A few small crystals of arsenopyrite up to .5 mm. diameter are embedded in or attached to the surface.