

ticles, mostly of a dark-green colour. Some rare chromiferous examples, however, are dark-red. These form the sub-species *Kammererite*. All varieties are sufficiently soft to yield to the finger-nail, and thin pieces are flexible but not elastic. The essentially ferruginous chlorites fuse on thin edges into a black magnetic slag. Other varieties or species (*Ripidolite*, &c.,) vitrify on the edges into a yellowish-grey slag or enamel. In the bulb-tube, all yield from 9 to 12 per cent. water; and all are decomposed (in powder) by sulphuric acid. H 1 to 1.5; average sp. gr. 2.85. Very commonly associated with magnetic iron ore.

*Brucite* is chiefly distinguished by its occurrence in white or greenish-white, scaly or sub-fibrous, pearly examples, and by the large amount of water (normally 31 per cent.) which it yields on ignition. H 2; sp gr. 2.3 to 2.4. Infusible. Becomes flesh-red after ignition with cobalt-nitrate. *Nemalite* is a white or pale-blueish asbestiform variety.

\* \* See, also, *Talc* and *Steatite* in Group 2, below.

SECOND GROUP: *Not yielding water (or yielding traces of moisture only) by ignition in the bulb-tube.*

SUB-GROUP A: *Rapidly and entirely dissolved BB by phosphor-salt.*

*Apatite* ( $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{P}^2\text{O}^5$ ,  $\text{CaF}^2$ ,  $\text{CaCl}^2$ ).

*Scheelite* ( $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{WO}^3$ ).

SUB-GROUP B: *Slowly attacked BB by phosphor-salt, a silica skeleton remaining in the bead.*

*Agalmatolite* ( $\text{K}^2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Al}^2\text{O}^3$ ,  $\text{SiO}^2$ ,  $\text{H}^2\text{O}$ ).

*Pyrophyllite* ( $\text{Al}^2\text{O}^3$ ,  $\text{SiO}^2$ ,  $\text{H}^2\text{O}$ ).