the fused bead. No water (or merely traces) evolved by ignition in the bulb-t. be.

Asbestus (CaO, MgO, SiO2).

Krokidolite (Na²O, H²O, MgO, FeO, SiO²).

Lepidolite (K2O, Na2O, Li2O, MnO, Al2O3, SiO2).

Muscovite (K2O, Al2O3, SiO2).

Phlogopite (K2O, MgO, Al2O3, SiO2).

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

Margarite (H²O, CaO, Al²G³, SiO²).

Talc (H2O, MgO, SiO2).

Steatite (compact Tale).

As regards structural characters, the minerals of this group fall under the following sections: i. Fibrous (Asbestus, Krokidolite); ii. Compact-scaly (Lepidolite); iii. Foliated or scaly (Muscovite, Phlogopite, Biotite, Margarite, Talc proper); iv. Compact (Steatite).

Asbestus and Krokidolite are at once distinguished by their occurrence in soft, flexible, fibrous masses, more or less resembling floss-silk. Asbestus is chiefly light-green, white or greyish in colour. Thin fibres fuse easily into a colourless or pale-greenish glass. Krokidolite or Crocidolite is of a deep-blue or lavender-blue colour, and is readily fusible into a black magnetic bead.

Lepidolite (known likewise as Lithionite and Lithia Mica) occurs essentially in masses of a pink or reddish-grey colour, made up of an aggregation of minute pearly scales, and is readily distinguished by the vivid crimson colour which it imparts to the blowpipe-flame. It melts very easily, with