harden considerably. *Meerschaum* is white or pale-yellow in colour, and of very low specific gravity (1·2 to 1·3). In hydrochloric acid it gelatinizes. *Deweylite* is also white or yellowish, and somewhat waxy in lustre. H 2 to 3; sp. gr. 1·9 to 2·2. Decomposed, without gelatinization, by hydrochloric acid. *Serpentine* is chiefly green, brown, yellow, red, or greyish—two or more colours often occurring together in veins and patches. H 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·7. Decomposed by hydrochloric acid, and more readily by sulphuric acid. *Meerschaum* yields about 11 or 12 p. c. water when previously dried at 212°; otherwise, from 12 to over 20 p. c.; *Deweylite* yields about 22 p. c.; and *Serpentine* about 13 per cent.

Chrysotile is a fibrous or asbestiform Serpentine, occurring in soft, silky-looking, parallel-fibrous masses of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow colour. Fine fibres melt at their extreme point. *Baltimorite* is also a fibrous Serpentine of a blueish colour. *Picrolite*, *Picrosmine*, *Metaxite*, are other varieties of fibrous or bladed Serpentine, usually pale greenish or greenish-white in colour.

Antigorite, *Bastite*, and *Chlorite*, are distinguished from the above by their occurrence in slaty or foliated examples. *Antigorite* is properly a slaty Serpentine, usually deep-green in colour and often translucent. H 2·5 to 3. *Bastite* or *Schiller Spar* occurs in laminated examples of a green or brown colour, with somewhat metallic-pearly lustre, and is probably an altered *Bronzite*. Yields generally about 12 per cent. water. Decomposed by hydrochloric, and more readily by sulphuric acid. H about 3 or 3·5.

Chlorite occurs in foliated and scaly-compact masses and hexagonal tabular crystals, and also in detached scaly par-