THE MINERAL INDICATOR.

sectile. Sp. gr. 2.75 to 2.95. Thin scales melt on the edges and surface into a dark, magnetic slag. Some exceptional, chromiferous varieties are dark-red. *Ripidolite* (=*Clinochlore*) is a non-ferruginous or slightly-ferruginous Chlorite. It melts on the edges into a yellowish-grey enamel.

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Serpentine occurs normally in compact or fine-granular masses of a green, yellow, red, brown, or greyish colour two or more colours being often present together in veins and irregular patches. More rarely it occurs in slaty masses (Antigorite, &c.), and in fibrous examples, strongly silky in lustre (Chrysotile). The latter is usually greenish or yellowish-white in colour, or sometime pale blueish-white. Average sp. gr. of Serpentine proper, 2.5 to 2.7.

****** Meershaum (in white or yellowish, compact, sectile masses; sp. gr. 1.0 to 1.3; yielding 11 or 12 p. c. water on ignition); Deveylite or Gymnite (in yellowish, waxy-looking masses, yielding 22 p. c. water); Villarsite, Pyrallolite, &c., also belong to this sub-group. See: "Blowpipe Practice," page 221.

TABLE XIX.

[Lustre non-metallic. Hardness insufficient to scratch glass. Infusible, or vitrifying on thinnest edges only. Streak, coloured.]

FIRST GROUP: Magnetic after strong ignition in a reducing flame.

Red Iron Ore (Fe²O³). Red Ochre (Earthy Red Iron Ore). Brown Iron Ore (Fe²O³ + H²O).

Yellow Ochre (Earthy Brown Iron Ore).

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