

small cruciform-crystals of vitreous lustre; and by the pale-green colour (from presence of BaO) which it communicates to the blowpipe-flame. Its solution in hydrochloric acid, diluted and tested with a drop of sulphuric acid becomes immediately milky from precipitation of BaSO_4 . *Analcime* may generally be recognized by its occurrence in small trapezohedrons, or in combinations of cube and trapezohedron—the cube shewing three small planes on each angle. Colourless, light-grey, pale-red, &c. H 5.5 (scratches glass more or less distinctly); sp. gr. 2.1 to 2.3. Colours the blowpipe-flame strongly yellow. Decomposed by hydrochloric acid, without gelatinization. *Natrolite* is commonly in radio-fibrous, botryoidal masses, of a brownish-yellow colour, but occurs also in acicular or very small crystals of the Rhombic System, either colourless or lightly tinted. H 5 to 5.5 (scratches glass slightly); sp. gr. 2.17 to 2.27. Tinges the blowpipe-flame strongly yellow. Gelatinizes in hydrochloric acid. The ignition-loss in both *Analcime* and *Natrolite* is under 10 per cent.; in other commonly occurring Zeolites, it varies from 13 or 14, to about 20 per cent.

The minerals of sub-group C, are at once distinguished from those of the preceding sub-groups by their difficult fusibility. As a rule, they exhibit signs of fusion before the blowpipe only on their thinnest edges, or at the point of fine fibres, only. They comprise: the foliated, scaly or crypto-scaly species, *Chlorite* and *Ripidolite*; the compact or slaty *Serpentine*; and the silky-fibrous *Chrysotile*—the latter, properly, an asbestiform variety of *Serpentine*.

Chlorite (= *Pennine*) is normally dark-green in colour, foliated, scaly, or earthy, in structure, and very soft and