ed in fine

not very mples of a sionally in ransparent ving differdirections. asible only 7 in simple masses of pale-green, our. The it of Cr2O3. ty 2.66 to e blowpipe point; but ed, and the sion is proded as in-

dily on the d a sharply it comparaif tried by e blowpipe, stals, therethe present being thus pad, smooth 90° and in

Albite at 93°36' and 86°24'. Orthoclase is Clino-Rhombic, and Albite Triclinic in crystallization, twinned forms in both being common.* White, red, reddish-white, light-green, in colour. H 6; sp. gr. 2·5—2·65. See also, Table XI., Group 6.

TABLE XIII.

[Lustre non-metallic. Hardness insufficient to scratch window-glass. Sapid.]

The minerals of this Table are soluble in water, and all possess a distinctly saline, bitter, or other taste. With the exception of *Rock Salt*, they occur, as a rule, in more or less earthy crusts, or in minutely crystalline efflorescences.

First Group: Giving chlorine reaction (i. e. azure coloration of flame) by fusion with phosphor-salt and copper oxide.

Rock Salt (Na 39·31, Cl. 60·69).

Sylvine (K, Cl).

Sal Ammoniac (Am, Cl).

Rock Salt occurs chiefly in lamellar masses with strongly marked cubical cleavage, and occasionally in sub-fibrous examples and crystallized in cubes. Commonly colourless, but often shewing pale tints of brown, green, violet, &c., and

^{*} See synopsis of their leading crystal types in the Mineral Tables attached to the author's "Blowpipe Practice," pages 253 to 255.