PRACTICAL MINERALOGY;

OR,

A COMPENDIUM

OF THE

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF MINERALS.

BY WHICH THE NAME OF ANY SPECIES OR VARIETY IN THE MINERAL KINGDOM MAY BE SPEEDILY ASCERTAINED.

BY EDWARD J. CHAPMAN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THIRTEEN ENGRAVINGS, SHOWING TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SPECIMENS.

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GLAUCOLITE.

Id. Beud., Phil.

H.=5·0; Sp. gr. 2·7—2·9; C. blue, greenish; L. vitreous. It occurs massive; cleavage form, a rhombic prism of 143° 30′ nearly, *Brooke.*

Fusible into a blebby white glass (*Beud.*); fusible only on the edges (*Phil.*).

C. P. Silica 54·58, alumina 29·77, lime 11·08, potassa 4·57, *Bergmann.*

P. L. Siberia (near Lake Baikal), in limestone and compact feldspar; Norway, with Elaolite.

EUDYALITE.

Id. Beud., Phil..

H.=5·0—5·5; Sp. gr. 2·89; C. red, or brownish-red; L. vitreous. It occurs massive, and in (generally) small irregular crystals, rhombohedrons of 73° 40′, *Beud.*

Fusible into a vitreous globule (Beud.), or leek-green scoria (Haid., &c.) Forms a jelly in acids.

C. P. Silica 53·325, zirconia 11·102, lime 9·785, soda 13·822, oxide of iron 6·754, oxide of manganese 2·062, hydrochloric acid 1·034, water 1·801, *Strom.*

P. L. Greenland, with sodalite, hornblende, &c.

WAGNERITE.

Id. Beud., Phil.

H.=5·0—5·5; Sp. gr. 3·11—3·15; C. yellow, grey, white; L. vitreous. P. F. an oblique rhombic prism of 95° 25′ and 84° 35′; inclination of the base, on the lateral planes, 109° 20′.

Difficultly fusible (into a dark greenish-grey glass).

C. P. Phosphoric acid 43·33, magnesia 37·63, fluorine 11·35, magnesium 7·69—

Or phosphate of magnesia	80·96
Fluoride of magnesium	19·04

Beud. from the analysis of Fuchs.

P. L. The Valley of Holgraben, near Werfen, in Saltzberg, in quartz veins traversing clay-slate. It was named by Fuchs in compliment to M. Wagner, of Munich.

SECTION 6.

B.

Remarks.—The minerals of this Sub-section (B) of Section 6, are too few in number, and too easily distinguishable, to occasion a necessity for their farther division into groups. Those substances, however, which possess the same colour in the Streak or Powder, are, for convenience, placed together.

Sk. Red.

KERMESITE. SULPHURET OF OXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Kermes, *Beud.*; Red Antimony, *Phil.*; Prismatic Purple Blende, *M.*

Sk. brownish-red; H.=1·0—1·5; Sp. gr. 4·5—4·6; C. purplish or brownish-red, often bluish or iridescent externally. L. adamantine, sometimes semi-metallic. It occurs in small groups of capillary crystals, which, when closely interlaced, form the var. termed "*Tinder Ore*;" also in friable coatings. It soils more or less in some varieties. P. F. an oblique rhombic prism.

Fusible easily, and volatilizable.

C P. antimony 74·45, oxygen 4·27, sulphur 20·47, *Rose.*

P. L. Clausthal and Andreasberg in the Hartz, Allemont, Freyberg, Hungary, &c., with sulphuret of antimony, in primitive rocks.

MINIUM. OXIDE OF LEAD.

Id. Beud., Phil.