

Thus, it first appears in Norway, next in Sweden, Finland, the Hartz, the Thuringer Wald-gebirge (Forest of Thuringia), Saxon Erzgebirge, Silesia, Bohemia, Franconia, Bavaria, Austrian hereditary dominions, Salzburg, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, Greece, several of the islands in the Archipelago, as Patmos; Hungary, and Transilvania. It has been also observed in Upper Egypt, Siberia, and South and North America.

9.

Sienite.

Granite of some mineralogists.—Roche amphibolique, *Hauy*.—

Granitelle, *Saussure*.—Sienite, *Kirwan*.—Sienite, *Brochant*,

1. The name Sienite is used by Pliny, and is derived from the city of Syena in the Thebaid, at the cataracts of the Nile, where it occurs in great quantity, and from whence the Romans brought it to Rome for architectural and statuary purposes.

2. Sienite is a compound granular aggregated rock, composed of felspar and hornblende, and sometimes contains quartz and black mica. The hornblende is the characteristic ingredient, and distinguishes it perfectly from granite, with which it is often confounded; but the felspar, which is almost always red, and seldom inclines to green, forms the most abundant and essential ingredient of the rock.

Some varieties contain a very considerable portion of quartz and mica, but little hornblende. This is particularly the case with the Egyptian varieties, and hence these are often confounded with real granite.

As it has many points of agreement with greenstone,

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