

3. We sometimes meet with crystals, formed partly of kyanite, partly of grenatite, and the two substances at their junction are intermixed,—a proof of their cotemporaneous formation. It is also worthy of remark, as noticed by Steffens, that kyanite and grenatite agree very nearly in chemical composition.

4. Professor Nau, in the first volume of the Annals of the Society of Wetterau, describes, in the following terms, a mineral under the name *Fibrous Cyanite*: “Colour reddish-white, passing into flesh-red, and pale peach-blossom red; also yellowish, greenish, and bluish-grey; massive; dull, glistening, and silky; diverging, seldom parallel fibrous, which sometimes passes into perfect foliated; fragments splintery; opaque, or very feebly translucent on the thinnest edges; soft; white-coloured streak; difficultly frangible; 3.100. It occurs in gneiss, along with schorl, and titanitic iron-ore, near Aschaffenburg.”

5. Schlottheim, in the Magazine of the Society of the Friends of Natural History in Berlin, gives an account of a fossil from India, which he conjectures to be nearly allied to Kyanite, and names it *Sapparite*. The following is his description of it:

“*Sapparite*.—Colour pale Berlin-blue, but when held in particular directions, shews a silver-white splendid opalescence.

It appears to be crystallised in rectangular four-sided prisms.

The longitudinal fracture is foliated; the cross fracture uneven, or imperfect conchoidal.

It is translucent.

It is semi-hard, inclining to soft.

It affords a pale greyish-white dull streak.

*Geographic Situation*.—It was brought from Pegu or Ceylon, imbedded in a druse of spinel crystals.