

*Constituent Parts.*

Silica,	-	-	53.00
Magnesia,	-	-	19.00
Alumina,	-	-	3.00
Lime,	-	-	20.00
Iron, and Manganese,			4.00
			—

*Vauquelin*, in *Hauy*, t. iv. p. 302,

*Geognostic Situation.*

It occurs in beds in primitive mountains.

*Geographic Situation.*

*Europe.*—It occurs in the island of Unst in Zetland: in granular limestone in the island of Tiree, one of the Hebrides: in the silver mines of Sala, in Westmannland in Sweden, associated with asbestous actynolite, calcareous-spar, iron-pyrites, and galena; near Arendal in Norway, along with magnetic ironstone, common hornblende, calcareous-spar, and seldom with felspar and black mica.

*Asia.*—At Odon-Tschelong, near the river Amour in Siberia, along with beryl, mica, and calcareous-spar.

*America.*—On the banks of Lake Champlain.

*Observations.*

1. Werner, Bournon, and other mineralogists, consider it as a distinct species; whereas Hauy, and many French mineralogists, view it but as a variety of *Augite*. The following are some of the characters in which they differ, and which shew that they are distinct species. Both species have green colours, but those of sahlite are pale, whereas those of augite are dark: the primitive form of sahlite is not the same with that of augite; in sahlite, the