

concretions. It is opaque. This subspecies has hitherto been found only at Arendal in Norway.

(2.) *Foliated Augite*.—Colour passes from velvet-black through greenish-black, into blackish-green, and sometimes approaches dark leek-green. Occurs only crystallised, and its crystallizations are nearly the same with those of the granular subspecies. Internally shining, approaching to splendid, and the lustre intermediate between resinous and vitreous. Principal fracture perfect foliated, with a double slightly oblique angular cleavage, parallel with the smaller lateral planes of the six-sided prism; also a third cleavage, parallel with the truncations on the acuter edges of the six-sided prism. Cross fracture conchoidal. It is sometimes opaque, sometimes translucent on the edges: the crystals which occur in the basalt of Bohemia, in general belong to this subspecies; also those from Frascati, Etna, and Vesuvius.

(3.) *Conchoidal Augite*.—Colour greenish-black, passing into blackish-green; also into a very rare dark olive-green, sometimes even into liver-brown. Occurs in imbedded grains. Lustre splendid, and intermediate between resinous and vitreous. Fracture imperfect, but flat conchoidal. Translucent on the edges, or translucent. It occurs only in the flötz-trap formation, and is the rarest of the four subspecies. It occurs in the basalt of Fulda, and near Cassel in Hessa.

(4.) *Common Augite*.—Colour blackish-green, and velvet-black. Occurs in large and small imbedded grains. Internally intermediate between shining and glistening, and lustre resinous. Fracture coarse and small grained uneven. Translucent on the edges, seldom translucent. Occurs in the flötz-trap formation.

3. Steffens, in his Handbuch, describes a species under the name *Keraphyllite*, which Karsten and Werner refer

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