Geographic Situation.

Europe.—It occurs imbedded in chlorite-slate on the banks of Loch Lomond; in a vein in transition rocks, along with galena, blende, copper-pyrites, and calcareous-spar, near Newton-Stewart in Galloway; in compact dolomite in the Isle of Mann and the north of England; in chlorite-slate and talc in the Upper Palatinate; in the mountain of Chalance in Dauphiny, along with asbestus, talc, and chlorite; also at Brienz in Switzerland; in the mountains of Salzburg; in granular limestone, in the silver mines of Sala, and in the Taberg in Wermeland in Sweden.

America.—In Greenland, imbedded in common and indurated talc; and in Mexico, along with amethyst, common quartz, and felspar.

Observations.

1. This mineral was formerly named *Bitter-Spar*, from the magnesia contained in it, which is denominated Bitter Salt by the Germans, because obtained easily from sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt. It was named *Muricalcite* by Kirwan, from the magnesia and lime contained in it: magnesia having been called muriatic earth, as being the base of one of the salts contained in sea-water. Werner named it *Rhomb-Spar*, from its form; and it is here named *Dolomite-Spar*, from its relation to Dolomite, and its sparry structure.

2. It is distinguished from *Calcareous-spar* by the shape of its rhomboid, superior hardness, specific gravity, and dissolving slowly in the mineral acids.