

- by the term mammillated. These forms may be observed in certain ores of cobalt, copper, and manganese, and often in calcedony.
- Brittle.* This character of mineral bodies does not depend upon their hardness; those of which the particles cohere in the highest degree, and are immoveable one among another, are the most brittle. The diamond, quartz, sulphate of barytes, and sulphur, vary greatly as to hardness; they are all brittle, the first only in particular directions.
- Capillary,* derived from the Latin *capillus*, a hair, is chiefly used to express the long, tortuous, hair-like appearances observable in native gold, silver, and some other minerals. Crystals are sometimes termed capillary when long and slender; but when also straight, they are more properly designated acicular.
- Carbonate.* A mineral in which carbonic acid is combined with a base.
- Cellular.* This term was used by Werner in the description of such minerals as exhibit cells formed by the crossing and intersecting of the lamellæ of which they are constituted; commonly, any mineral presenting numerous small cells or cavities is termed cellular. See vesicular.
- Chatoyant* has been adopted from the French, who use it to express the changeable light resembling that observable in the eye of a cat, exhibited by certain minerals.
- Chromate,* a mineral in which chromic acid is united with a base.
- Cleavage.* This term is most commonly used in relation to the fracture of those minerals which, having natural joints, possess a regular structure, and may be cleaved into more or less geometrical fragments; as, into varieties of the parallelepiped, the rhomboid, &c.
- Coherent.* In minerals that are brittle, the particles are strongly coherent; in such as are friable they are slightly coherent.
- Columnar distinct concretions;* a term used to express the great and small columns in which certain iron ores and other minerals are found.
- Compact.* A mineral is compact when no particular or distinct parts are discernible; a compact mineral cannot be cleaved or divided into regular or parallel portions. It is too often confounded with the term massive.
- Concentric lamellar.* This relates to structure, and is used in the description of such minerals as, being of a spherical form, have received successive coatings or depositions. An onion cut in two exhibits the concentric-lamellar appearance in perfection.
- Conchoidal* relates only to fracture, and is derived from the La-