

Maracaibo, disseminated at the bottom of a lake in a bed of clay, covering trona, which the natives term *urao*, in contradistinction to the gaylussite, the latter, from its generally elongated form, being denominated *clavos* or nails. (*Manual.*)

NATIVE CARBONATE OF LIME AND SODA.

Barruel.

Contains Carbonate of lime	70·0
Carbonate of soda	14·0
Water	9·7
Peroxide of iron	1·0
Matrix	5·0

Sp. Gr. 2·92. H. = 3·0—3·5.

Primary form a rhomb, not differing materially from that of calc-spar. Cleavage in three directions parallel to the faces of the primary. Lustre vitreous; structure laminated; fragments perfectly transparent; possesses double refraction. Before the blowpipe it decrepitates a little, becomes brown, and eventually is reduced to lime. Entirely soluble, and with effervescence, in nitric acid.

Locality unknown.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA AND AMMONIA.

Ammonalum, Necker and Beudant.

Combination of sulphuric acid, alumina, ammonia, and water.

		Tschermig.
Sulphate of alumina	37·0	36·68
Sulphate of ammonia	18·0	12·47
Sulphate of magnesia	0·0	0·33
Water	45·0	Lampadius. 43·39 Stromeyer.

Primary form the cube or the regular octahedron. White; taste bitter. Before the blowpipe in the matrass it yields water, intumescs, and forms a sublimation of the sulphate of ammonia, which is soluble in water. The dried mass becomes blue with solution of cobalt.

Occurs in small fibrous masses in the lignite of Tschermig in Bohemia.