in Norway, *p* from the melaphyr between Botzen and Collman in the Tyrol, both by Delesse :—

	n	*o*	*p*
Silica	54·70	55·70	53·23
Alumina	29·80	25·23	27·73
Red oxide of iron . .	0·36	1·71	1·50
Magnesia	—	0·72	0·93
Lime	11·42	4·94	8·28
Soda	2·44	7·04 }	7·38 (Soda + Potash)
Potash	0·23	3·53 }	
Water	0·40	0·77	0·95

Labradorite occurs principally as a constituent of rocks with augite, diallage, hypersthene. The varieties which exhibit a play of colours are mostly derived from a coarse-grained hypersthene rock.

It is found on the coast of Labrador, in the island of St. Paul, in Russia near Peterhof in Ingermannland, Kijew, in Finland at Ojamo and Miolö, in the Morne mountains in Ireland, Monzoni in the Tyrol, in the Harz, in the duchy of Brandenburg in boulders, in greenstone porphyry at Campsie and Milngavie near Glasgow, Vico in Corsica, Neustadt near Stolpen in Saxony, Wiesbühl near Lobenstein in the principality of Reuss, in dolerite at Penig, Rosswein, Siebenlehn in Saxony, the Meissner in Hessia, and the island of Skye, in hornblende rock at Russgarden in Dalarne in Sweden, in the doleritic porphyry of the Faröe islands, and at Egersund in Norway, in lava on Monte Pilieri near Nicolosi on Ætna, in the lava of Vesuvius.

213. CHRISTIANITE.—Anorthite; Phillips, Beudant. Anorthomer Feld-Spath; Mohs. Anorthit; Hausmann, Haidinger.

Anorthic. $\bar{1}\bar{1}0,\bar{1}10 = 59° 30'$; $0\bar{1}0,\bar{1}\bar{1}0 = 62° 32'$; $001,\bar{1}10 = 65° 38'$; $1\bar{1}1,001 = 58° 10'$; $\bar{1}\bar{1}0,001 = 69° 3'$.

m 010, *p* 001, *e* 021, *n* $0\bar{2}1$, *x* 101, *y* 201, *i* $\bar{2}01$, *q* 203, *l* 110, *t* $\bar{1}10$, *z* 130, *f* $\bar{1}30$, *s* 111, *o* $1\bar{1}1$, *r* $\bar{1}11$, *u* $2\bar{2}1$, *w* 241, *v* $2\bar{4}1$.

mp	85° 48′	*pt′*	114° 22′	*zm*	30° 59′
pl	110 57	*tl′*	59 30	*fm*	29 27
pl′	69 3	*mt*	57 58	*nm′*	47 25
pt	65 38	*lm*	62 32	*np*	46 47

241 : ist bei Dufrénoy mit z(e) signirt! Signaturbuchstaben i, r [illegible] bei Dufrénoy eine andere Signatur!