

	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>
Potash . . . . .	10.25	10.10	9.96	} 13.68 H, FH	8.87	1.05
Soda . . . . .	1.55	—	—		1.45	—
Water . . . . .	2.43	3.42	—		4.12	—

In *p* part of the iron is supposed to be in the state of protoxide. This analysis appears to show that the substance of biotite, with which it agrees very nearly, is dimorphous.

Mica is an essential ingredient of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and is often found in fissures in those rocks, or crystallized in the cavities of the veins which traverse them. It also occurs in sand stones and various slate rocks, to which it imparts the property of cleavage; in veins and cavities in porphyry, basalt, dolomite, limestone, lava, and in matter ejected from volcanoes; investing or imbedded in andalusite, pinite, scapolite, tourmaline and other minerals.

Is found on Vesuvius, the Ilmen mountains, at Alabaschka near Mursinsk, the Adun-Tschilon mountains near Nertschinsk, and in very large transparent plates on the upper part of the course of the Witim in Siberia, at Pargas in Finland, Narkseilsiak in Greenland, in various parts of the United States, at Rio Janeiro, in large plates near Skutterud in Norway, in curved laminæ at Skogböle in Kimito in Finland. Mica occurs occasionally in the slags of furnaces. The clay sandstone forming the wall of iron furnaces has been found converted into a substance like mica. Some varieties of mica suffer decomposition, and are converted into a steatitic substance.

The figure and angles given above are deduced from the measurements of a crystal from Vesuvius by W. Phillips. The crystal from the valley of Binnen, described by Marignac (Bibl. Univ. de Geneve. Ser. 4. T. 6. Supp. p. 301), is perhaps a combination of the forms *cbmuz*, where *u* is  $\bar{2}2\bar{1}$  and *z* is  $26\bar{1}$ . *u* truncates the edge *mr*, and *z* is common to the zones *bu*, *xc*.  $uc = 94^\circ 26'$ ,  $ub = 60^\circ 6'$ ,  $zb = 30^\circ 6'$ .

225. LEPIDOLITE.—Lepidolite; Phillips. Mica (in part); Haüy. Hemiprismatischer Talk-Glimmer (in part); Mohs. Lepidolith; Hausmann, Haidinger.

Oblique?

*b* 010, *c* 001, *m* 110.

*mb*  $59^\circ 30'$   
*mm'* 61 0

Combination. *cbm*. Cleavage. *c*, very perfect; *m*, *b* traces.  
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