

	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>
Silica		48.92	47.01	42.97	48.65	46.52	51.70
Alumina	20.80	19.03	20.35	20.59	17.67	21.81	26.76
Red ox. iron	—	—	14.34	14.18	—	4.78	—
Ox. man.	4.30	5.59	—	0.83	—	—	1.29
Protox. man.	—	—	1.53	—	1.24	1.96	—
Lime	0.11	0.14	—	(Fe	14.57	6.80)	0.40
Magnesia	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.44	0.24
Potash	10.96		9.62	10.02	8.60	9.09	10.29
Lithia	2.77		4.33	1.60	2.41	1.27	1.27
Soda	2.23		—	1.41	0.71	0.39	1.15
Fluorine		10.44	1.43	6.35	8.16	7.47	7.12
Chlorine		1.31	0.40	0.21	P	0.13	0.16
Loss ign.	—	—	1.53	0.22	—	—	—

It occurs principally in granite, taking the place of mica, and in beds and veins in granite and gneiss.

Is found at Rozena near Hradisko in Moravia, at Chursdorf near Penig in Saxony, in Utö, near Mursinsk in the Ural, at Paris in Maine, Middletown in Connecticut, in the tin-mines of Bohemia, Saxony and Cornwall.

226. MARGARITE.—Margarite; Phillips, Beudant. Hemiprismatischer Perl-Glimmer; Mohs. Margarit; Hausmann, Haidinger.

Oblique.

In thin six-sided prisms forming thin crystalline laminae. Cleavage parallel to the base of the prism, very perfect. Semi-transparent...translucent. Lustre, the cleavage faces pearly; the other faces vitreous., Reddish-white, greyish-white, pearl-grey. Streak white. Rather brittle. In thin leaves slightly elastic. $H = 3.5 \dots 4.5$. $G = 3.0 \dots 3.1$.

Intumescens and melts before the blowpipe. Is attacked by acids.

Analysis of margarite made in the Göttingen laboratory:—

Silica	33.50
Alumina	58.00
Lime	7.50
Protoxide of iron	0.42
Magnesia	0.05
Protoxide of manganese	0.03

Is found at Sterzing in the Tyrol with chlorite.