

(*pers. comm.*) has pointed out that this portion of the procedure is incorrect, and it is here suggested that the method described by Hartschorne and Stuart (pp. 417-419, 1960) be used to determine the initial orientation of the three principal optical directions. Using the plotted orientations as a guide, the crystal may be put into the cardinal position in the following manner. One principal optical direction is first oriented horizontal and EW by appropriate rotations about the IV and NS axes. The crystal is then brought into the cardinal position by appropriate rotation about the EW axis. It is not necessary to utilize either the outer vertical or microscope axis for this procedure. From this orientation, reference to table I (*ibid.*, 1966) indicates the rotations necessary to bring the crystal into the Berek position. The technique may be used most effectively on the 3-axis stage.

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References

- EHLERS (E. G.) 1966. *Min. Mag.*, vol. 35, p. 958.
HARTSHORNE (N. H.) and STUART (A.) 1961. *Crystals and the polarizing microscope*, Edward Arnold Ltd., London.

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*Amesite from the silver mines of Hällefors,
central Sweden*

AMESITE occurs in the silver mines of Hällefors as short hexagonal prisms with arsenopyrite in zinc ore. The chemical composition is: SiO₂ 34.74 %, Al₂O₃ 15.80, FeO 3.15, MnO 0.13, MgO 32.81, CaO tr., H₂O 13.13, sum 99.76 %; sp. gr. 2.65, α 1.578. A detailed description will be included in a forthcoming publication on the minerals of the silver mines.

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