TREATISE

ON

MINERALOGY,

OR THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

BY

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660

5. PARATOMOUS* LIME-HALOIDE.

Rohwand, rohe Wand, Rosszahn, Wandstein of the Stirian and Carinthian miners.

- Fundamental form. Rhombohedron. $R = 106^{\circ}$ 12'. Vol. I. Fig. 7. R. G. $a = \sqrt{2^{\circ}0825}$.
- Simple forms. $\mathbf{R} \infty$ (o); $\mathbf{R} 1$ (g) = 135° 54'; $\mathbf{\dot{R}}$ (P), Golrath, Stiria.

Char. of Comb. Rhombohedral.

- Combinations. 1. R ∞ . R. Sim. Fig. 111. Salzburg. 2. R — 1. R. Gastein, Salzburg.
- Cleavage. R, perfect. Fracture uneven. Surface; R — ∞ rough; R — 1 deeply striated parallel to the edges of combination with R.
- Lustre vitreous, slightly inclining to pearly. Colour, white, with various tints of grey, red, and brown. Streak white. Translucent, often very faintly.
- Brittle. Hardness = 3.5...4.0. Sp. Gr. = 3.080, a white cleavable variety.

Compound Varieties. Twin-crystals. 1. Axis of revolution perpendicular, face of composition parallel to one of the faces of $\mathbf{R} + \infty$. Fig. 134; this is also found in massive varieties (Golrath, Stiria). 2. Axis of revolution perpendicular, face of composition parallel to a face of $\mathbf{R} - 1$, generally

^{*} From $\pi \alpha_{e} \dot{\alpha}$ about, and $\tau_{i} \alpha_{i} \omega_{i} \omega_{i}$ I cleave ; cleavable parallel to the faces of the fundamental form.

contained in parallel layers, and forming the striæ of the rhombohedron R, obtained by cleavage, in the direction of the horizontal diagonals. Fig. 131. Massive: composition granular, individuals in most cases easily discernible; often mixed with rhombohedral Lime-haloide. Faces of composition uneven and rough.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The chemical constituents of this species are as yet unknown, at least as to their relative quantities. It contains, besides carbonate of lime, also carbonate of iron. It becomes black before the blowpipe, and acts upon the magnetic needle. In nitric acid it is soluble with a brisk effervescence. The colour is darkened on the surface, by being exposed to the air.

2. This species occurs in the Rathhausberg in Salzburg, upon beds in mica-slate, in many places upon the beds of brachytypous Parachrose-baryte, extending from Stiria all along the chain of the Alps, as in the Golrath, and at Eisenerz in Stiria, in Salzburg, &c. The compound Stirian varieties from the Raiding mountain near Vordernberg, and the Rothsol on the Veitschalpe, belong to a more recent class of rocks.

3. It forms an excellent addition in the process of melting iron-ores.

ORDER II. BARYTE.

GENUS I. PARACHROSE*-BARYTE.

1. BRACHYTYPOUS PARACHROSE-BARYTE.

Sparry Iron. JAM. Syst. Vol. II. p. 451. Rhomboidal

* From παξάχεωσις, change of colour.