

VII.—“*Analysis of Stilbite of an unusual form, from Faröe.*”

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AT the foot of the terminal and almost inaccessible cliff of the hill—name unknown—which towers immediately to the south west of the harbour of Waii or Hoiwig, in Bordöe, Faröe, the writer obtained the specimen—a single one—of which the following is an analysis:

The island of Bordöe, like the most of Faröe, is built up of strata of bedded trap with mural cliffs, which alternate with terraces of grass clad debris. At this part of the island, the terraced trap consists of a wackenic “claystone,” which is very friable, light in colour, easily disintegrated, and in places tufaceous in aspect. Its amygdaloidal druses are very few and far between.

The specimen referred to consisted of a number of rosette bundles of crystals, each of which radiated from a proterogenetic crystal of Heulandite. Both minerals were translucent and colourless.

Each individual of these rosette bundles was about five eighths of an inch in length, by one sixteenth in each of the other directions. To the eye they appeared square prisms for the most part, a few being rectangular prisms; there were two pearly faces, which were the bounding planes of the *longer* diagonals of the rectangular prisms. These pearly faces were also the faces of most perfect cleavage.

The goniometer gave angles of  $90^\circ$ , both for the lateral planes and for the one terminal.

The specimen was set aside as either one of faröelite in giant crystals, or as Thomsonite—the only specimen thereof found in the islands: but as the position of the pearly face was anomalous, the mineral was lately analysed.

The Sp.-gr. = 2.103.

1.7243 grammes decomposed by HCl yielded

Silica	58.79
Alumina	14.613
Ferric Oxide	.47
Lime	9.534
Potash	.232
Soda	.324
Water	17.298

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101.261

The alkalies were determined by Lawrence Smith's method.

This is not in itself a very satisfactory analysis—nor is it a very typical one; still it leaves no question that the mineral is *Stilbite—primary* stilbite. Very different indeed in habit from the generality of stilbite in Faröe; the mineral being there, with the exception of the specimens from one locality, of a well-marked “sheafy” habit.

At the excepted locality, namely the great cave in Nälsöe, as also at Storr in Skye, stilbite occurs in primary crystals; but in these the brachydiagonal is pronouncedly the short diagonal, for the crystals are thin,—like scales, and lustrous on the broad surfaces. At the Hoiwig locality, that which crystallographically is the brachydiagonal in the ordinary positioning of the crystal, is sometimes crystallometrically the macrodiagonal.

The only other Zeolite, or indeed mineral, which was found at Hoiwig, was Chabasite, which occurred in large-sized, well-developed crystals, also of the primary form.