

A
SYSTEM
OF
MINERALOGY.

DESCRIPTIVE MINERALOGY,

COMPRISING THE
MOST RECENT DISCOVERIES.

BY

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CRUSTACEA, ETC.

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"Hæc studia nobiscum peregrinantur....rusticantur."

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1868.

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besides the planes given from him on pp. 673, 674, 676, the scalenohedron $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}^2$, which has for the angle over its longer edge, $155^\circ 43'$, shorter edge $101^\circ 35'$, middle edge, $114^\circ 54'$; and the rhombohedron $\frac{1}{2}$, having $R \wedge R = 142^\circ 56'$, and $O \wedge R = 158^\circ 28'$.

CASITERITE (192, p. 157). T. Petersen (Jahresb. 1866, 920, 1868) found in the tin-stone of Zinnwald, (†) $\text{Sn } 88.04$, $\text{Fe } 4.49$, $\text{Mn } 2.78$, $\text{Ca } \text{C } 4.30 = 99.61$.

CATLITE. C. T. Jackson (Am. J. Sci., xxxv. 388) thus named the red clay from the Coteau de Prairies, in the Upper Missouri region, where it forms a bed of considerable extent, referred by Hayden to the Cretaceous formation. Analyses:

Si	Al	Fe	Mn	Mg	Ca	Na K	H
56.11	17.31	6.96	—	0.20	2.16	12.48	4.59 Thomson.
48.2	28.2	5.0	0.6	6.0	2.6	—	8.4 Jackson.

It is a rock and not a definite mineral species.

CENTRALASITE How, Ed. N. Phil. J., x. 24, 1859. (341A.) Radiated massive, the fibres or columns lamellar and separable; $H. = 2.5$; $G. = 2.45 - 2.46$; lustre pearly; color white or yellowish-white; thin laminae transparent; graduating into an opaque white variety, subresinous in lustre; brittle. The mineral was found in a nodule from amygdaloid, near Black Rock, Bay of Fundy, and constituted the portion between a thin outer layer (named by How *cerisite*) and an inner bluish mass, called by him *cyanolite*. How obtained, as a mean of two analyses (l. c.):

Si 58.86	Al 1.14	Mg 0.16	Ca 27.92	K 0.59	H 11.42.
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B.B. fuses easily, with spirting, to an opaque glass; a clear bead with the fluxes.

It is near okenite in composition. The excess of silica may be owing to free silica.

CHAMOISITE (469, p. 511). An oölitic mineral, near chamoisite, described by Pouillon Boblaye (Mem. Mus., xv.), has been called *Bavalite*. It has $H.$ about 4; $G. = 3.99$, Delesse; color greenish-black, bluish, or grayish; powder greenish-gray or black, to reddish-brown; and B.B. fusible with difficulty to a black magnetic scoria. Analyses: 1, Berthier; 2, Delesse:

	Si	Al	Cr	Fe	Fe	Ca	H	C	Clay
1. Quintin	11.0	13.3	0.3	48.8	23.4	—	—	—	3.2 = 100 Berthier.
2. "	6.50	7.50	0.50	65.45	13.25	0.45	4.85	1.30	0.20 = 100 Delesse.

Forms beds in old schistose rocks in different parts of Brittany, especially in the forest of Lorges, a locality that supplies furnaces at Pas near Quintin, in the vicinity of St. Briec, Dept. of Côtes-du-Nord; also at the Chapel St. Oudon, near Segré, Dept. of Maine-et-Loire; and elsewhere. Huot and others derive the name *bavalite* from Bavalon, a locality of it; but Descloiseaux says no such place exists in Brittany; but that a depression in the region where it is explored is called the *bas vallon*—an absurd origin for a name.

CHRYSOBERYL (191, p. 155). Frischman on twin crystals of chrysoberyl, Ber. Ak. München, 1867, l. 429.

CHRYSOOLITE (259, p. 256). A partially decomposed olivine, from Neurode in Silesia, afforded Rammeisberg (ZS. G., xix. 285) $\text{Si } 34.97$, $\text{Fe } 18.55$, $\text{Mg } 36.00$, $\text{Ca } 0.44$, $\text{Al } 0.75$, $\text{H } 6$, magnetite $3.21 = 99.92$.

CLAUDETITE. Prismatic Arsenious Acid *F. Claudet*, Proc. Ch. Soc., 1868, Ch. News, xvii. 128, 1868; Claudetite *Dana*. (221A.) Orthorhombic, and isomorphous with valentinite, while dimorphous with arsenolite. Observed in thin plates, resembling selenite. $H. = 2.5$. $G. = 3.85$. Lustre strongly pearly.

Composition As O_3 , as for arsenolite, being essentially pure arsenous acid. Claudet obtained in an analysis about 47 p. c. of this acid with other metallic substances as impurities.

Occurs in seams in an ore of arsenical pyrites, at the San Domingo mines, Portugal.

It heads the Valentinite group, p. 184.

CLAUSTHALITE (45, p. 42). For analysis of this mineral from Cachenta, see under *KUCARITE*, p. 798.