Magnesite in Greece CONSTANTIN ZENGELIS (*Berg-Huettenm. Zeit.*, 1902, **61**, 453—454).—Although magnesite is a mineral of fairly wide distribution, it is not often found sufficiently pure for use as a refractory material for furnace linings, &c. The best is from Eubœa in Greece; this averages 95 per cent. of magnesium carbonate, and sometimes contains more than 99 per cent. It occurs as veins in chalk and serpentine and is often associated with opal and chromite. The following analyses give the composition of material from different localities:

	SiO_2.	CaO.	MgO.	CO_2.	Al_2O_3.	Fe_2O_3,FeO.	$MgCO_3$.
Mantudi, Eubœa...	0·38	1·68	46·09	51·51	0·15	0·08	96·32
,, ,, ...	1·63	1·44	45·75	49·88	0 17	1·19	95·61
Thebes	1·05	0·91	46·61	51·72	trace	—	97·41
Scenteraga, Lokris	0·29	1·95	45·86	51·56	0·19		95·84
Corinth—Megara .	0·57	0·40	47·06	51·55	0·11	—	98·35
Papades, Eubœa . .	2·68	2·23	43·45	48·72	3·02		90·81

L. J. S.

Anthophyllite from Saint-Germain-l'Herm. GEORGES FRIEDEL (*Bull. Soc. franç. Min.*, 1902, **25**, 102—110).—A vein of a greenish, nodular rock penetrates the granite at Saint-Germain-l'Herm. The nodules consist mainly of antigorite with crystals of anthophyllite and scales of talc; they are surrounded by a zone of yellowish, silky fibres of anthophyllite, the fibres being arranged perpendicularly to the surface of the nodules, and are sometimes several centimetres in length. Intermixed with the fibres are sometimes opal, talc, and carbonates of calcium, magnesium and iron, whilst the yellowish colour is due to the presence of oxide of iron; pure material is snow-white or slightly greenish. The mean of three analyses of pure material dried at 100° is:

SiO_2.	FeO.	MgO.	CaO.	Al_2O_3.	H_2O.	Total.	Sp. gr.
58·38	8·37	28·82	0·61	0·10	3·43	99·71	3·034

Of the water, 0·68 per cent. is given off at a dull red heat, but the mineral still retains its optical characters; this is therefore called *zeolitic water*. The remainder of the water is expelled at a higher temperature with the complete decomposition of the mineral. Only when the water is included with the bases does the above analysis approximate to the accepted formula, $R''O,SiO_2$, of anthophyllite.

Crystals of anthophyllite do not break with plane cleavage surfaces, but with a curved surface parallel to the length of the prism. *Cylindrical cleavages* of the same character are possessed by gypsum parallel to the zone-axis [101], and less perfectly parallel to [001].

L. J. S.

[Magnetite, Serpentine and Amphibole from the Southern Urals.] FRANZ LOEWINSON-LESSING (*Zeit. Kryst. Min.*, 1902, **36**, 653—654; from *Trav. Soc. Naturalistes, St. Pétersbourg, Sect. Géol. Minéral.*, 1900, **30**, 169—256).—Descriptions of several minerals, with