

- splintery to subconchoidal fracture, edges subtranslucent. See serpentine (p. 301).
- e. H. averaging 3. Sp. gr. 2.6-2.8. White, but more frequently bluish-gray, also yellow, brown and black; streak white; gives brisk effervescence=some form of limestone (pp. 244, 260).
 - f. H. 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr. 2.8-2.95. Yellowish, white, or pale brown. Powder slowly soluble in acid with feeble effervescence, which becomes brisker when the acid is heated with the powder of the stone. See dolomite (pp. 143, 264).
 - g. H. 3-4. Sp. gr. 3-3.9. Dark brown to dull black, streak yellow to brown, feebly soluble in acid, which becomes yellow; occurs in nodules or beds, usually with shale; weathers with brown or blood-red crust=brown iron-ore. See clay-ironstone (pp. 256, 267); and limonite (pp. 128, 266); if the rock is reddish and gives a cherry-red streak, see hæmatite (pp. 128, 266).
 - h. Sp. gr. 2.55. White, gray, yellowish, or bluish, rings under the hammer, splits into thin plates, does not effervesce, weathered crust white and distinct=perhaps some compact variety of phonolite (p. 289. See also felsite, p. 280, and porphyrite, p. 292).
 - i. Sp. gr. 2.9-3.2. Black or dark green, weathered crust yellow or brown=probably some close-grained variety of basalt (p. 296), andesite (p. 289), aphanite (p. 288), or amphibolite (p. 314).
 - j. H. 6-6.5, but less according to decomposition. Sp. gr. 2.55-2.7. Can with difficulty be scratched with the knife when fresh. White, bluish-gray, yellow, lilac, brown, red; white streak; sometimes with well defined white weathered crust, no effervescence=probably a felsitic rock (p. 280).
 - k. H. 7. Sp. gr. 2.5-2.9. The knife leaves a metallic streak of steel upon the resisting surface. The rock is white, reddish, yellowish, to brown or black, very finely granular or of a horny texture, gives no reaction with acid=probably silica in the form of jasper, hornstone, flint, chalcedony, hälleflinta (pp. 127, 316), adinole (p. 317).

ii. A fresh fracture shows the rock to be glassy.

Leaving out of account some glass-like but crystalline minerals, such as quartz and rock-salt, the number of vitreous rocks is comparatively small. The true nature of the mass in question will probably not be difficult to determine.