

RICHARD W. BARSTOW

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Mail orders are promptly filled and despatched on a 7-day examination basis, subject to approval. Immediate refund guaranteed on return of specimens.

Please quote the name and the number of the specimen(s) required, and enclose P.O./Cheque with order.

No charge is made for postage and packing, except for overseas customers and postage over 50p.

We reserve the right to make slight substitutions, if necessary, unless advised to the contrary.

Special requests and 'wants lists' are welcome.

We hope that we may be of some service to you, and assure you of our best attention at all times.

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JUNE 1974.

1. ACANTHITE. Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico. Rich, dark grey, granular masses and microcrystals thickly intergrown on Calcite matrix with minor Pyrite, Sphalerite and Native Silver in association. 3x2". £4.
2. ADAMITE. Mina Ojuela, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. Lustrous, sharp, well terminated crystal sprays to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size and of a creamy yellow colour richly scattered on Limonitic gossan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ x2". £2.
3. ANALCIME. Dene Quarry, St. Keverne, Lizard, Cornwall. Large, sharp, snow-white well formed crystals to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size, scattered on small transparent modified Calcite crystals covering gabbro matrix. Specimen A -  $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " - excellent for display - £6; Specimen B -  $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
4. ANALCIME. Tichlowitz, Tetschen Bezirks, Bohemia. Semi-transparent, small sharp crystals lining a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1" cavity in Rhyolite matrix. An old label is attached to the specimen.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ x1". £1.50.
5. ANAPAITE. Bellaver de Jerdena, Gerona, Spain. Choice light yellowish green very sharp small crystals richly lining cavities in phosphatic nodules. Specimens vary from 1x1" -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1" in size and are priced at 75p each.
6. ANDALUSITE. Schneestellkopf, Kreuzeckgruppe Karnten, Austria. An extremely large well formed terminated crystal  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1" in size protruding from a schistose matrix. 2x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
7. ANDRADITE GARNET. Belstone Consols Mine, Nr. Okehampton, Devon. Sharp, lustrous, well formed light brown crystals richly scattered on and lining cavities in massive Garnet. 3x2". £1.50.

8. APATITE. Panasqueira, Beira-Beixa, Portugal. Lustrous, semi-transparent, pale lavender coloured hexagonal crystals to 5 mm. in size, richly intergrown and scattered on a Quartzose matrix with lenticular groupings of Siderite partially dusted with drusy crystals of Chalcopyrite in association.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £10.
9. APATITE. Colcerrow Quarry, Luxulyan, Cornwall. Specimen A - Small, lustrous, zoned sea-green hexagonal crystals richly scattered on a portion of a large creamy Orthoclase crystal with a little Albite and smoky Quartz in association.  $2 \times 1$ ". £4; Specimen B - Zoned, sea green hexagonal crystals to 4 mm. in size scattered on a 1" area on Orthoclase Pegmatite.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.50.
10. APATITE. Cerro de Mercado, Durango, Mexico. Specimen A - A large, lime green, mostly transparent, single crystal,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ " in size, with a good but damaged termination. £4; Specimen B - A smaller, though perfect, single crystal 1" in length, and absolutely transparent. £2.
11. ARDENNITE. Salm-Chateau, Ardennes, Belgium. Rich, lustrous, golden bladed mass  $3 \times 1$ " on Quartz matrix  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ". £4.
12. ARAGONITE variety "FLOS FERRI". Eisenerz, Styria, Austria. Excellent, ramifying, tubose coils and masses forming a fine intergrown group of a bright snow-white colour on a matrix of fibrous Aragonite. Choice for display.  $4 \times 3$ ". £4.
13. ARGENTITE. Comstock Lode, Paradise Valley, Nevada, U.S.A. A very rich grey cellular mass encrusted with drusy crystals of CERARGYRITE and associated with a little white Quartz.  $3 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7.
14. NATIVE ARSENIC. St. Etienne, Loire, France. Small silvery sharp crystals intergrown and scattered on a dark shaley matrix with small octahedral crystals of whitish ARSENOLITE. This was formed by the sublimation of arsenical compounds in the shale during a coal mine fire. Distinct crystals of Native Arsenic in nature are rare.  $3 \times 2$ ". £3.
15. ARSENOLITE. Jachymov, Bohemia, C.S.S.R. Small, sharp, whitish and transparent octahedral crystals richly encrusting a mass of grey NATIVE ARSENIC.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £5.
20. ATACAMITE. Remolinos, Atacama, Chile. Rich, pure, lustrous emerald green crystalline mass with a very little reddish Hematite.  $3 \times 2$ ". £4.
21. AUGITE. Jacobsberg, Wermland, Sweden. Lustrous, sharp, blackish green crystals to 5 mm. in size thickly encrusting matrix.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £1.50.
22. BOURNONITE. Herodsfoot Mine, Lanreath, Cornwall. Bright, slightly tarnished, metallic grey bladed crystals richly intergrown with minor crystallised Pyrites on Quartz matrix.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £5.
23. BOURNONITE. Herodsfoot Mine, Lanreath, Cornwall. Small, bright grey, bladed crystals richly intergrown with crystallised milky Quartz.  $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.25.

24. BRAZILIANITE. Consolheira Pira, Minas Gerais, Brazil. A fine, large, very sharp and well formed terminated translucent lime green crystal  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " , implanted on a matrix of intergrown crystalline Brazilianite.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £12.
25. CALCITE. Wheal Wrey, Nr. Liskeard, Cornwall. Specimen A - A mass of intergrown whitish transparent elongated thin hexagonal crystals, mostly around  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, associated with a little cellular Quartz and Galena.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ". £8; Specimen B - An intergrown mass of whitish translucent to transparent elongated hexagonal crystals to 1" in size with minor Galena.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £5; Specimen C - Small, sharp, transparent elongated hexagonal crystals on and intergrown with cellular Quartz with small bright cubes of Pyrites.  $2 \times 1$ ". 5Op.
26. CALCITE. Levant Mine, Pendeen, Cornwall. Large, whitish, platy hexagonal crystals resembling rosettes, intergrown on Quartz.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " with individual crystals to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size. £2.
27. CASSITERITE. Clys Lode, Polberrow Mine, St. Agnes, Cornwall. Lustrous, black, elongated terminated 4-sided crystals richly intergrown and scattered on a Quartz/Slate matrix with minor Chlorite. The largest cassiterite crystals range up to 1 cm. in size.  $3 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ". £7.
28. CASSITERITE. Wheal Peevor, Redruth, Cornwall. Small, bright, sharp brownish black crystals richly encrusting cellular Quartz/Chlorite veinstuff.  $2 \times 2$ ". £3.
29. CASSITERITE. Altenberg, Saxony, Germany. Bright black twinned crystals to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size implanted on greisen matrix with lustrous creamy translucent crystals of TOPAZ.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6.
30. CERUSSITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. A superb group of very lustrous semi-transparent sharp twinned crystals. This specimen shows excellent form and the largest crystals are approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £8.
31. CERUSSITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Large, sharp, well formed translucent glassy crystals to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, nicely implanted on a cellular Quartz matrix with minor greenish DUFTITE in association.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6.
32. CRONSTEDTITE. Wheal Jane, Kea, Cornwall. Specimen A - Choice, lustrous, blackish needly crystals richly lining cavities in crystalline Pyrite matrix.  $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5; Specimen B - Lustrous, blackish needly crystals richly scattered in cavities in Quartz/Chalcopyrite matrix.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £2.
33. CUPRITE. Wheal Gorland, St. Day, Cornwall. Bright, sharp, maroon coloured octahedral crystals to 4 mm. in size richly lining cavities and scattered on massive Cuprite matrix, with minor cellular Quartz. Specimen A - Very choice,  $3 \times 2$ ". £6; Specimen B -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3; Specimen C -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £1.
34. CUPRITE. variety "TILE ORE". Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Very rich, large, red masses surrounded by an alteration rim of blackish MELANCONITE with minor greenish Molochite in Kaolinised granite. Specimen A -  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2; Specimen B -  $2 \times 2$ ". £1.

35. CUPRITE variety CHALCOTRICHITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Rich, bright carmine red, needle masses infilling small cavities in irony gossan. Specimen A - 1x1" - very rich in Chalcotrichite - £1.50; Specimen B - 1x $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 75p.
36. DESCLOISITE. Berg Lukas, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Specimen A - a very unusual stalactitic mass composed of numerous sharp, lustrous, blackish brown intergrown crystals to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. Attractive for display. 4x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7; Specimen B - Sharp, blackish brown crystals thickly encrusting a cellular matrix. 2x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
37. DIOPTASE. Renniville, Zaire (Congo). Specimen A - Excellent, cellular mass with numerous and large cavities lined with intergrown, very bright, emerald green crystals, with individual crystals to 4 mm. in size. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2". £14; Specimen B - Cellular green mass with a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ " cavity and with other smaller cavities thickly lined with intergrown sharp bright crystals. 2x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £9.
38. EPIDOTE. Zoptau, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. A crust of bright, small, sharp light green crystals, encrusting Gneiss. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
39. FERRIMOLYBDITE. Little Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake Co., Utah, U.S.A. Rich, canary yellow, mass intergrown with silvery plates of Molybdenite with a little Quartz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
40. FLUORITE. Rosiclare, Hardin Co., Illinois, U.S.A. A plate composed of large, very deep purple, intergrown cubic crystals, showing some parallel growth, with individual crystals to 1" on face edge. Good display specimen. 7x4". £7.
41. FLUORITE. Chamonix, Mont Blanc, France. A  $\frac{3}{4}$ " group of intergrown pink octahedral crystals, the largest crystal being incomplete but having faces 1 cm. in size, the crystals are implanted on a matrix of albite with minor Quartz. 3x2". £12.
42. GALENA. Weardale, Co. Durham. Specimen A - Very bright, sharp, lustrous cube-octahedral crystals to 1 cm in size scattered on limestone matrix, with odd small crystals of Fluorite. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2; Specimen B - An intergrown group of bright lustrous cube-octahedral crystals the largest being nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1". £1.50
43. GOETHITE. Restormel Royal Iron Mine, Lostwithiel, Cornwall. Specimen A - Sharp, small, bright black, elongated crystals thickly lining large cavities in radiated fibrous Goethite intergrown with a little Quartz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2". £4; Specimen B - A 1" cavity in radiated fibrous Goethite lined with well terminated lustrous black crystals. 2x1". £2.
44. HEMATITE. Shallow Water Mine, Bodmin Moor, Cornwall. Specimen A - Very bright, deep reddish botryoidal mass completely covering pale amethystine Quartz enveloping Granite matrix. 5x4". £2.50; Specimen B - As Specimen A - 3x2". £1; Specimen C - A pure, fibrous, very lustrous botryoidal mass. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2". 50p. These specimens are very choice examples of Cornish Hematite and were recently collected from a very inaccessible location in the heart of Bodmin Moor.

45. HEMATITE variety "IRON ROSE". Zillertal, Tyrol, Austria. Bright, sharp, thick intergrown "Roses" of crystals to 1 cm. in size associated with a little crystallised Quartz encrusting Schistoze matrix.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £8.
46. HEMATITE. St. Andreasberg, Harz, Germany. A superb old specimen consisting of numerous large, sharp, milky, twinned crystals, showing the classic "Cross Spar" form, thickly covering a cellular Calcite matrix with minor Galena. Excellent for display.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £25.
47. HEMIHEDRITE. Char Kounhi, Iran. Sharp, well formed, micro-crystals scattered on ferruginous gossan with micro crystals of black MURDOCHITE and a little Diaboloite in association.  $3 \times 2$ ". £5.
48. HEMIMORPHITE. Mina Ojucla, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. Very lustrous, sharp, elongated, well terminated, transparent crystals to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, thickly encrusting matrix with a little whitish Dolomite in the form of sharp rhombs. The specimen is virtually free of damage and is an excellent example of this mineral.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £8.
49. HETEROGENITE. Juwiswishi, Katanga, Zaire. Highly lustrous, rich, botryoidal black mass associated with, and partially encrusted by, banded green Malachite with small sharp crystals in cavities.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
50. HOLLANDITE. Sorharas Mountain, Ultevis Range, Kivickjokk, Sweden. Rich, bright grey metallic columnar fibrous mass associated with a little Quartz.  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
51. OPAL variety HYALITE. Waltersch, Bohemia, C.S.S.R. Transparent, colourless, globular, lustrous mass on whitish Chalcedony.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
52. ILMENITE. Javradi Tal, Grisons, Switzerland. Fine, sharp, lustrous black platy crystals to 1 cm. in size scattered on the side of a distorted Quartz crystal with small orientated Rutile crystals on the faces of the Ilmenite crystals.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7.
53. JACOBSITE. Jacobsberg, Varmland, Sweden. Rich, black mass with very minor Calcite and odd specks of Native Copper.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
54. JAMESONITE. Treore Mine, St. Endellion, Cornwall. Choice, metallic grey, fibrous mass associated with Quartz/Dolomite veinstuff.  $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
55. JAROSITE. Coolgardie, W. Australia. Small, lustrous, clove brown crystals encrusting slaty matrix with minor Selenite.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
56. LIBETHENITE. Alentejo, Portugal. Very rich, sharp, and well formed small bright olive green crystals encrusting Quartz/Slate matrix. Specimen A -  $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3; Specimen B -  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2; Specimen C -  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.50.
57. LIBETHENITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Rich crust of small, sharp, olive green crystals covering an altered Slate matrix.  $2 \times 2$ ". £1.

58. LIMONITE. Isere, France. Choice, sharp, replacements of Limonite after single highly modified Pyrite crystals. The crystals are priced according to sharpness and size from 50p - £1 each and vary from 1 cm. to 15 mm. These are fine examples of this interesting pseudomorph.
59. LINARITE. Penberthy Crofts Mine, St. Hilary, Cornwall. Skyblue micro crystals and crusts richly covering a Quartzose gossan with minor Malachite and Jerussite.  $4 \times 2 \times 2''$ . £2.
60. LINNAEITE. Kilembe, Uganda. Choice rich, brilliant silvery masses intergrown with Quartz and Chalcopyrite. Specimen A -  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1''$ . £2; Specimen B -  $1 \times \frac{1}{2}''$ . 75p.
61. MAGNETITE. Traversella, Piedmont, Italy. Large, sharp, shining black octahedral crystals forming an intergrown mass with massive Magnetite and Calcite. Largest crystals are  $\frac{1}{2}''$  on face edge.  $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}''$ . £4.
62. MARGARITE. variety EPHESITE. Postmansburg, Cape Province, S. Africa. Sharp, semi-transparent rose pink crystals and crystal plates thickly intergrown with a little blackish Pyrolusite.  $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2''$ . £6.
63. MELANITE GARNET. San Benito Co., California, U.S.A. Small, sharp, lustrous, jet black crystals richly scattered on both sides of a Schistose matrix.  $3 \times 2 \times 2''$  thick. £3.
64. MIMETITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Lustrous, pale yellow, sharp elongated hexagonal crystals thickly encrusting a matrix of crystallised creamy coloured rhombic Calcite with a little olive green Duftite in association. Very rich specimen of this mineral.  $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}''$ . £10.
65. MIMETITE variety CAMPYLITE. Drygill, Caldbeck Fells, Cumberland. Specimen A - Lustrous, bright, brownish orange barrelly crystals richly encrusting Quartz matrix.  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 2''$ . £2; Specimen B - Large, sharp, orangey barrel shaped crystals richly aggregated on black Psilomelane covering Quartz.  $1 \times 1''$ . £1.
66. MINIMUM. Beresovsk, Ekaterinburg, Ural Mts., Russia. Thin, orangey red, powdery crust on Quartz/Schist matrix.  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1''$ . £2. An old label accompanies this specimen.
67. NEPTUNITE. Gem Mine, San Benito Co., California, U.S.A. Sharp, lustrous black terminated crystals and crystal sections partially embedded in Natrolite on matrix. Largest crystal is approximately  $\frac{1}{4}''$  in size.  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1''$ . £5.
68. OLIVENITE. Cap Garonne, Var, France. Very rich, sharp, small olive green crystals thickly encrusting Sandstone matrix. A very good specimen from a very unusual location.  $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}''$ . £8.
69. OSUMILITE. McKenzie Pass, Lane Co., Oregon, U.S.A. Small, well formed blackish blue crystals scattered in cavities in greyish Rhyolite.  $2 \times 2''$ . £2.
70. PHARMACOLITE. Gabe Gottes Mine, St. Marie-aux-Mines, Alsace, France. Snow-white aggregates and delicate needle crystal tufts richly scattered on Quartz/Slate matrix with minor greyish Native Arsenic.  $3 \times 3 \frac{1}{2}''$ . £4.

71. PREHNITE. Habachtal, Salzburg, Austria. Glassy, transparent, very well formed small crystals encrusting a 2x2" area of matrix composed of intergrown sharp creamy ADULARIA crystals which are partially coated by Chlorite. The whole is covering a whitish Granite.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6.
72. PSILOMELANE. Parknoweth Mine, St. Just, Cornwall. A shining, grey, stalactitic skeletal mass of interesting form with minor brown Limonite.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3.
73. PYRITES. Rio Marina, Elba, Italy. A large, bright, sharp, Pyritohedral crystal  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter partially embedded in a matrix of shining platy Specular Hematite.  $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
74. PYRITES. Tuscany, Italy. A group of lustrous, sharp, intergrown cubic crystals the largest cube having face edges  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
75. PYROMORPHITE. Driggeth Mine, Caldbeck, Cumberland. Unusual, pure, solid fibrous green masses. Specimen A -  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £2; Specimen B -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". 75p.
76. PYROMORPHITE. Wheal Penrose, Porthleven, Cornwall. Lustrous, light green, needle crystals richly encrusting cellular Quartz matrix. Specimen A -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1; Specimen B -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". 50p.
77. QUARTZ. Morro Velho Goldmine, Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, Brazil. A superb intergrown mass of transparent elongated glassy hexagonal crystals to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, mostly well terminated, associated with thin delicate lenticular plates of white Dolomite and with odd scattered small sharp hexagonal bronzey Pyrrhotite crystals. Very fine for display.  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". £15.
78. QUARTZ. Bourg d'Oisans, Isere, France. A large, mostly transparent, sharp hexagonal crystal 3" in length and with a well formed Dauphine habit termination. A portion of another crystal is in parallel growth and there are some smaller well formed crystals around the base of the specimen.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £8.
79. SCOLECITE. Jewel Tunnel, Poona, India. Choice, lustrous white, columnar crystals and delicate needles forming a reticulated mass, with odd implanted crystals of Apophyllite.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
80. SIDERITE. Fowey Consols Mine, Tywardreath, Cornwall. Small, sharp, lustrous brown crystals richly encrusting cavernous Quartz veinstuff with odd spots of Chalcopyrite.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £1.
81. SMITHSONITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Large, very sharp, creamy green rhombic crystals to 1 cm. in size thickly encrusting and lining large cavities in cellular matrix.  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £15.
82. SPHALERITE variety SCHALENBLENDE. Moresnet, Belgium. Rich, light brown, well banded mass with minor Galena.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £1.
83. SPODUMENE variety KUNZITE. Cuyete, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Choice pale purple, transparent, glassy crystals, mostly free from flaws and with good cuttable areas. Specimen A - Sharp, flat, single crystal  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " - with excellent colour when viewed through the 'C' axis - £10; Specimen B - A single crystal  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ " of a slightly paler colour than Specimen A. £7.

84. STAUROLITE. Pizzo Forno, Mte. Campione, Ticino, Switzerland. A perfect lustrous dark brown sharp, elongated, terminated single crystal 15 mm. in size partially embedded in white Paragonite Schist with minor blue Kyanite in association. 2x2". £4.
85. STILBITE. Jewel Tunnel, Poona, India. Select, very large, intergrown, lustrous white well formed sheaves of crystals, on minor Basalt matrix. Choice for display. 4x3" - with the largest sheaf being 2" in length - £8.
86. STILBITE. Faroe Islands. Small, sharp, sheaves of lustrous white crystals to 1 cm. in length intergrown and scattered on drusy Quartz covering matrix.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". £2.
87. NATIVE SULPHUR. Girgenti, Sicily. An intergrown group of large lustrous crystals showing much parallel growth associated with a little Aragonite. 2x2". £1.50.
88. TARBUTITE. Broken Hill, Zambia. Small, sharp, glassy, transparent, crystals thickly encrusting Limonitic gossan. Specimen A -  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5; Specimen B - 1x1". £2.
89. TENNANTITE. Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Cornwall. Lustrous, small, grey crystals richly scattered on "Blister Chalcopyrite" covering a Chloritic matrix.  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ". £4.
90. TENNANTITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Specimen A - A group of three extremely large, well developed, grey crystals, partially frosted with a little drusy Quartz and implanted on a fragment of Quartzose matrix. Each crystal is approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size, the total size of the specimen being  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ ". £8; Specimen B - Two large, intergrown well formed crystals  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size with a slight greenish coating, implanted on a matrix of elongated milky Quartz crystals,  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6.
91. TETRAHEDRITE. Příbram, Bohemia, C.S.S.R. Small, bright, sharp, silvery crystals, scattered on crystallised Quartz with minor whitish Dolomite and brown rhombs of Siderite in association.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
92. TETRAHEDRITE. Herodsfoot Mine, Lanreath, Cornwall. A group of sharp intergrown Tetrahedral crystals mostly encrusted with Chalcopyrite, the largest crystals being  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, associated with drusy Quartz and a little Galena.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £4.
93. TIN METAL. Chyandour Smelting Works, Penzance, Cornwall. Specimen A - An interesting rope-like stalactite of metal formed by spillage from the furnace. 5" in length. £2; Specimen B - a convoluted bright stalactitic mass  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £1. These are good specimens of this interesting artefact, and were taken from the smelting house at approximately the end of the last century.
94. META-TORBERNITE. Mine Bois-Noir, St. Priest-le-Prugne, Loire, France. Superb, large, sharp, emerald green platy crystals to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, thickly intergrown and covering a  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " area on a dark Quartzose matrix, with odd smaller scattered subsidiary crystals  $5 \times 4$ ". £40.



95. TOURMALINE variety SCHORL. Governador Valaderes, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Specimen A - A very large, semi-transparent, well terminated Quartz crystal with several others in parallel growth partially encrusted with large scattered jet black thick well formed Tourmaline crystals. One side of the specimen is frosted with small creamy hexagonal APATITE crystals. A most unusual sample. 6x3". £14; Specimen B - Jet black, lustrous striated thick crystals richly intergrown with milky and semi-transparent Quartz crystals and a little silvery Muscovite mica and plates of creamy Cleavelandite. 3x1½". £6; Specimen C - A long 2½", lustrous black terminated striated crystal with several others smaller in size in random growth associated with a little albite. 2½x½". £3.
96. TURQUOISE. Bishop Mine, Campbell Co., Virginia, U.S.A. Sharp, lustrous small turquoise blue crystals lining cavities in Quartz. Specimen A - 1x½". £4; Specimen B - 1x½" - not so rich in Turquoise - £3.
97. URANOPHANE. Grants, Valencia Co., New Mexico, U.S.A. A 5 mm. tuft of canary yellow needly crystals implanted in a cavity in Calcite matrix. 2x1½". £4.
98. VALLERITE. Phalaborwa, Transvaal, S. Africa. Rich, metallic, bronzy brown platy masses with lustrous grey Chalcocite richly aggregated in Calcite matrix. Specimen A - 2x1½". £4; Specimen B - ½x½". 50p.
99. VANADINITE. Mibladen, Nr. Midelt, Atlas Mts., Morocco. Very lustrous, sharp, red hexagonal crystals to 3 mm. in size richly scattered on both sides of cellular white Barytes matrix. 3x1½". £7.
100. VANQUELINITE. Beresovsk, Ekaterinburg, Ural Mts., Russia. Brownish, sharp, MICRO crystals thinly scattered on brownish gossan matrix with odd spots of Crocoite. Specimen A - 2x1". £3; Specimen B - 1x1". £2.
101. WICKENBURGITE. Potter-Cramer Mine, Wickenburg, Arizona, U.S.A. White frosty micro crystals and crystalline masses richly covering Quartzose matrix. 2x1½". £4.
102. WILLEMITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Fine, transparent to whitish sharp crystals, mostly around 3 mm. in size, thickly and completely encrusting a cellular matrix with odd scattered rhombs of white Calcite. 3½x2x2". £15.
103. WITHERITE. Settlingstones Mine, Hexham, Northumberland. A rich intergrown mass of creamy coloured pseudo-hexagonal crystals, forming unusual stepped aggregates encrusting massive Witherite. 3x3". £5.
104. WOLFRAMITE. Kapnik, Rumania. Two lustrous, sharp, 1 cm. sized crystals resembling axe heads implanted on rosettes of light brown Dolomite and associated with a little crystallised Chalcopyrite covering Quartz/Pyrite matrix. 2½x1½". £8.
105. ZIPPEITE. Happy Jack Mine, White Canyon, Utah, U.S.A. A very bright yellow crust 1½x½" in size covering black Uraninite in Sandstone matrix. 2x2½". £4.