

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.

JULY 1974

1. ADULARIA. Schonblick, Tyrol, Austria. Specimen A - Sharp, semi-transparent crystals to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size richly encrusting Granitic matrix with odd scattered crystals of olive green Epidote, creamy coloured Sphenes and plates of Chlorite. 4×3 ". £6; Specimen B - A large glassy white single twinned crystal with minor smaller crystals in association, sharp and well formed. 1×1 ". £1.25.
2. ALMANDINE. Zillertal, Salzburg, Austria. Large deep red sharp crystals to $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size, scattered on, and partially embedded in, Chlorite Schist. Choice display specimen. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7.
3. ANGLESITE. Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Long, spear-like, creamy coloured crystals to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in length intergrown and partially protruding from a Quartz/Barytes matrix. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £5.
4. ANHYDRITE. Rhokana, Zambia. Select, lavender coloured, pure cleavage mass with minor plates of brown Biotite in association. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". 75p.
5. APATITE variety FRANJOLITE. Fowey Consols Mine, Tywardreath, Cornwall. Choice, small, sharp transparent crystals richly lining cavities in and scattered on white Quartz veinstuff. An old F.H. Butler label accompanies this specimen. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
6. NATIVE ARSENIC. Jachymov, Bohemia, C.S.S.R. Solid, pure, blackish grey, metallic mass with odd small bright red crystals of PROUSTITE. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ". £6.
7. ARSENIOPLEITE. Sjögruva, Sweden. Salmon red rich masses intergrown and embedded in Biotite Hornfels. Specimen A - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3; Specimen B - $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £2.

8. AURICHALCITE. Mina Ojuela, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. Very rich turquoise needly crystals thickly encrusting large cavities in Limonitic Gossan with whitish Calcite in association. Superb specimen for display. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ". £12.
9. AXINITE. Obira Mine, Oita Prefecture, Japan. Lustrous, sharp, clove brown crystals, mostly around $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, thickly intergrown and encrusting massive Axinite matrix. Excellent crystallised example of this mineral. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £20.
10. AZURITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Specimen A - Choice group of well terminated thick, sharp, deep blue crystals, to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length implanted on a matrix of grey Chalcocite. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £10; Specimen B - Bright, deep blue, small sharp intergrown crystals encrusting matrix with minor Cerussite in association. 3×2 ". £8.
11. BARYTOCALCITE. Admiralty Flats, Nentsberry Haggs Mine, Nr. Alston Cumberland. Intergrown group of large white bladed crystals completely covering Limestone matrix. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
12. BAUMHAUERITE. Lengenbach Quarry, Binnental, Switzerland. Rich, metallic grey masses aggregated in white granular Dolomite with minor Pyrite in association. $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
13. BEAYL. Tongafeno, Madagascar. Choice, well terminated, semi-transparent, sharp hexagonal lime green crystal. $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. £6.50.
14. BISMUTHINITE. Fowey Consols Mine, Tywardreath, Cornwall. Thick, metallic lead grey, elongated needly crystals implanted in cavities in Chalcopyrite/Quartz matrix. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
15. BLOMSTRANDINE. Dauren, Iveland, Norway. A crude, resinous brown, single crystal. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £2.
16. BREWSTERITE. Bells Grove Mine, Strontian, Argyll, Scotland. Superb, transparent, sharp crystals, thickly encrusting Gneiss matrix. Specimen A - $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7; Specimen B - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3.
17. BROCHANTITE. Blanchard Claims, Bingham, New Mexico. Bright, emerald green needly crystals richly aggregated on and in cavities in Limonitic gossan. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
18. BUSTAMITE. B.R. Quarry, Meldon, Nr. Okehampton, Devon. Fine, pure, divergent light brown crystalline masses with very minor bronzey Pyrrhotite in association. Specimen A - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2; Specimen B - $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.
19. CALCITE. St. Andreasberg, Harz, Germany. Semi-transparent, zoned, creamy coloured platy hexagonal crystals to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, richly intergrown on cellular Quartz/Calcite veinstuff with odd small masses of Galena. Classic old sample. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " £5.
20. CALCITE. Bigrigg, West Cumberland. an excellent, perfect, well terminated, complex single crystal water clear towards its termination grading to a milky colour at its base. Crystal is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long x $\frac{1}{2}$ " across the axis. £2.

21. CASSITERITE. Mulberry Mine, Lanivet, Cornwall. Lustrous, sharp, blackish brown crystals to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, thickly encrusting a Tourmalinised Slate matrix. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ ". £4.50.
22. CASSITERITE. Wheal Kitty, St. Agnes, Cornwall. Small, sharp, black lustrous twinned crystals completely encrusting Slate matrix. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £3.
23. CASSITERITE. Llallagua, Potosi, Bolivia. An intergrown group of large sharp black tetragonal crystals on a base of pure massive Cassiterite. Largest crystals are $\frac{1}{2}$ " on edge. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £5.
24. CELESTITE. Girgenti, Sicily, Italy. Very choice, lustrous, translucent to milky white clusters of terminated crystals in parallel growth thickly encrusting matrix with minor yellow Native Sulphur in association. Excellent example of this mineral, with most of the crystals being over $\frac{1}{4}$ " in length. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ". £15.
25. CERUSSITE. Susanna Mine, Leadhills, Lanarkshire. A mass of lustrous glassy intergrown crystals with minor Limonite. Crystals show much parallel growth and range up to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £1.75.
26. CHALCEDONY. Wheal Mary Ann, Menheniot, Cornwall. Large, intergrown octahedral crystals of Fluorite completely replaced by white Chalcedony on Chalcedonic Quartz matrix. Crystals are up to 1 cm. on face edge, and this is a good example of this interesting pseudomorph. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £1.25.
27. CHALCOCITE. Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Cornwall. Rich, metallic grey intergrown platy crystals partially altered to Bornite on Quartz/Chalcopyrite matrix, with a later partial encrustation of small drusy Chalcocite crystals. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £10.
28. CHALCOPYRITE. South Roskear Mine, Camborne, Cornwall. Large, sharp, brassy complex crystals scattered in large cavities of cellular drusy Quartz with minor Chlorite in association. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$ ". £6.
29. CHALCOPYRITE. Dreislar, Sauerland, Germany. Choice, very bright, complex crystals, some with a slight iridescence, and varying in size up to 5 mm. richly scattered over snow-white lenticular Barytes crystals. Very attractive specimens. Specimen A - $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6; Specimen B - 3×2 ". £4; Specimen C - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £2; Specimen D - $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ ". £1.50.
30. CHALCOPYRITE variety BLISTER COPPER. Cooks Kitchen Mine, Camborne, Cornwall. Dark, bronze coloured botryoidal mass of unusual shape and form, the individual botryoids being strongly pronounced. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £2.25.
31. CHALCOSIDERITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Very rich, dark olive green small crystals completely encrusting cellular Quartz/Limonite matrix. $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ". £8.
32. CHILDRENITE. Crinnis Mine, St. Austell, Cornwall. Small, lustrous, sharp well formed crystals of a light coffee brown colour encrusting Quartz/Slate matrix. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.

33. CHRYSOBERYL. Collintina, Espirito Santo, Brazil. A single, complexly twinned sharp pale lime green crystal of good form, and partially transparent. Crystal is approximately 15 mm. in size. £16.
34. CHRYSOJOLLA. Kakontwe, Katanga, Zaire. Specimen A - Brilliant turquoise blue concentric botryoidal mass partially overlain and interbanded with green, slightly botryoidal, Malachite. Very colourful specimen. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £6; Specimen B - Interbanded, brilliant turquoise blue Chrysocolla with light green Malachite and fragments of brownish veinstone with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " cavity lined with bright green, small sharp, Malachite crystals. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3.
35. COBALTITE. Hakansbo, Vastmanland, Sweden. Sharp, tin-white, modified single crystals partially embedded in bronzey Pyrrhotite matrix. Specimen A - Matrix $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " with a 5 mm. crystal. £3; Specimen B - Matrix $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ " with a 4 mm. crystal. £2.
36. CONICALITE. Majuba Hill, Pershing Co., Nevada, U.S.A. Light green botryoidal crusts richly covering iron gossan matrix with minor velvety needle areas of pale green MIXITE in association. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
37. NATIVE COPPER. Wheal Virgin, Gwennap, Cornwall. A reddish, hackly, crystallised mass with minor fragments of whitish vein Quartz. $3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ " thick. £4.
38. NATIVE COPPER. Fowey Consols Mine, Tywardreath, Cornwall. Metallic, coppery, crystalline veinlets and masses richly traversing and impregnating a dense Quartz/Limonite matrix. $2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.25.
39. NATIVE COPPER. Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Pen., Michigan, U.S.A. A very choice divergent hackly mass of dark metallic copper associated with some small whitish Calcite crystals. Very fine shape and form. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £8.
40. COVELLITE. Henderson Mine, Summitville, Colorado, U.S.A. Select, slightly iridescent, intergrown platy crystals completely encrusting Quartz matrix. Distinct crystals of Covellite are rare. 2×1 ". £6.
41. CUPRITE. Copper Queen Mine, Bisbee, Cochise Co., Arizona, U.S.A. Bright, deep red, cubic crystals thickly encrusting a massive Cuprite matrix with minor Native Copper. The specimen is of excellent quality and examples from this famous location are now pretty well unobtainable. $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £20.
42. CUPRITE. Tolcarne Mine, Nr. Camborne, Cornwall. Dark, lustrous, maroon coloured octahedral crystals thickly intergrown with minor Quartz and with blackened cubic crystals of Iron pyrites in association. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
43. DESCLOISITE. Berg Aukas, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Very choice, bright, dark brown intergrown masses of spear shaped crystals exhibiting much parallel growth and much resembling fir trees in appearance. Specimen A - $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ", completely free of damage with crystals to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. £15; Specimen B - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £7; Specimen C - $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £3.

44. DOLOMITE. Picher, Ottawa Co., Oklahoma, U.S.A. Fine, light pink large lustrous, saddle shaped, crystals completely encrusting Dolomite matrix with odd small scattered crystals of Chalcopyrite. $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
45. DUFRENITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Excellent, deep brownish green radiated concentric aggregates and thick encrustations covering Quartz/ Limonite gossan. This is a very rich and well developed example of this mineral. $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
46. EPIDOTE. Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, U.S.A. Specimen A - Long, dark olive green, thick terminated crystals to $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size richly scattered and intergrown with slender terminated Quartz crystals on granular Epidote matrix. $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{4}$ ". £6; Specimen B - An intergrown mass of lustrous deep olive green thick terminated crystals. $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
47. EUXENITE. Stolpemyr, Iveland, Norway. A pure, resinous, pitch-brown mass with very minor Feldspar. Extremely rich specimen of this Rare Earth mineral. 3×5 ". £6.
48. FLUORITE. Misquiz, Coahuila, Mexico. A group of three large semi-transparent light purple crystals, with faces slightly over 1" on edge and showing interesting bevelling and etch patterns on their faces. The crystals are associated with a little Limonitic matrix. 3×2 ". £5.
49. GADOLINITE. Dauren, Iveland, Norway. Rich, dark black, crystalline mass with a little resinous dark brown BLOMSTRANDINE and odd specks of whitish TENGERITE in association. $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
50. GALENA. Weardale, Co. Durham. Bright, sharp, cube-octahedral crystals with a very high lustre, and up to 1 cm. in size, richly intergrown and scattered on a matrix of small transparent delicate purple Fluorite crystals. Specimen A - 4×2 ". £4; Specimen B - $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
51. GALENA. Treburgett Mine, St. Teath, Cornwall. A pure, metallic, lead grey crystalline cleavage mass with one side encrusted with a creamy yellow alteration product. Interesting rich ore sample from this now derelict mine. $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
52. GOLD. Bogoslovsk, Ural Mts., Russia. Bright, metallic, golden flakes and specks richly aggregated in Quartz/Limonite matrix with odd specks of Malachite. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
53. GOLD. Grass Valley, California, U.S.A. Rich specks and small masses scattered on and in milky white Quartz. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". £4.
54. GOLD. Goodnews Bay, Alaska, U.S.A. A select water worn nuggetty mass $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. £6.
55. HARMATONE. Settlingstones Mine, Hexham, Northumberland. Small glassy well formed terminated crystals thickly encrusting Witherite matrix. $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
56. HEDYPHANE. Langban, Wernland, Sweden. Rich, creamy brown, masses associated with granular Magnetite and an unknown brownish-red mineral. Specimen A - $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ " - with an old James R. Gregory label - £4; Specimen B - $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.

57. HEMATITE variety 'KIDNEY ORE'. Beckermets Mine, Egremont, West Cumberland. A fine botryoidal mass of good shape and with a very high lustre, the specimen stands well for display. $4 \times 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £8.
58. HEMIMORPHITE. Mina Ojuela, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. Lustrous, sky blue rich botryoidal mass with minor crystal development in places and associated with a little whitish matrix. Very attractive sample. $3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ ". £10.
59. ILMENITE. Kragero, Norway. Pure, black, lustrous, platy crystalline mass with a little whitish Feldspar. $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". 60p.
60. NATIVE LEAD. Langban, Wermland, Sweden. Specimen A - Dull, lead grey, masses implanted in and protruding from a matrix of granular black Magnetite, yellowish resinous BERZELIITE and granular whitish Calcite. $3 \times 2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £6; Specimen B - A $\frac{1}{4}$ " dull grey sheet of lead lying flat on a matrix of intermixed granular Magnetite and Calcite. $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4. There are probably several other minerals present in these specimens, as the complex ore from Langban contains numerous species. The Calcite in the Specimens fluoresces a brilliant red under U.V. light.
61. LECHATELIERITE. Winkler Co., Texas, U.S.A. A hollow convoluted tube of fused Silica formed by the impact of lightning with Quartz sand. The tube is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " long by 1" wide. £2.
62. LEPIDOLITE. Tordal, Telemark, Norway. Very large lavender coloured crude crystal. $4 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ " thick. £4.
63. LEPIDOLITE. Minas Gerais, Brazil. Specimen A - Small, sharp, lavender coloured hexagonal crystals thickly aggregated on a white crystalline mass of Cleavelandite. Crystals are approximately 4 mm. in size and cover an area 1×1 " on matrix $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3; Specimen B - Sharp, hexagonal, crystal sections partially embedded in white Cleavelandite with gemmy pink and pale green Tourmaline crystals in association. 2×1 ". £1.50.
64. LIBETHENITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Small, sharp, dark olive green crystals scattered on and in cavities in dense Quartz/Tourmaline veinstuff. Specimen A - 3×2 ". £1.50; Specimen B - $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". 50p.
65. LINARITE. Leadhills, Lanarkshire. Lustrous, sky-blue, small crystals and crystal masses richly intergrown with glossy Cerussite and a little light blue CALEDONITE on a Quartzose matrix. $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ ". £4.
66. MAGNETITE. Haytor Iron Mine, Haytor Vale, Devon. Bright, sharp, black octahedral crystals richly encrusting massive Magnetite/Hastingsite. 2×1 ". £1.
67. MALACHITE. Jadotville, Katanga, Zaire. Light green, lustrous, botryoidal masses thickly encrusting Quartzose veinstuff with minor blackish HETEROGENITE in association. $5 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £3.
68. MALACHITE. Phoenix Mine, Linkinhorne, Cornwall. Rich, fibrous, green masses thickly intergrown with granular Quartz, a little blackish Chalcocite and kaolinised Granite. $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 2$ ". £2.

69. MALA-KHITE. Meldon, Devon. Rich, waxy yellow, masses intergrown with Pyrite, Sphalerite and Wollastonite. Fluoresces a bright lightish green colour under short wave U/V. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £4.
70. MANGANITE. Kilo Moto Region, Katanga, Zaire. Shining black, drusy crystals thickly lining large cavities in massive Manganite. Specimen A - $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £2; Specimen B - $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.
71. MIMETITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Choice lustrous, lemon yellow, elongated hexagonal crystals richly scattered over both sides of a fragment of Quartz. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
72. MIMETITE. San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Unusual bright yellow rounded crystal aggregates richly encrusting Limonitic Gossan. Specimen A - $3 \times 1 \times 1$ ". £4; Specimen B - $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £3; Specimen C - $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £1.50.
73. OLIVENITE. Wheal Unity, Gwennap, Cornwall. Sharp, lustrous, olive green crystals to 4 mm. in length, richly lining cavities and joints in Quartz/Slate matrix. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.50.
74. ORTHOCLASE. Hensbarrow Moor, St. Austell, Cornwall. A group of large intergrown tabular crystals partially altered to white Kaolinite, sharp and well formed. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". £2.
75. OWYHEEITE. Keyser Tunnel, Morey, Nye Co., Nevada, U.S.A. Micro, lead grey, needly crystals richly aggregated in small cavities with Iron Pyrites on porphory. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
76. PSEUDOMALACHITE. Kambove, Katanga, Zaire. Superb, deep green, velvety fibrous botryoidal mass with minor fragments of brownish Arkose. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £10.
77. PYRITES. Wheal Fortune, Gwennap, Cornwall. Small, bright, OCTAHEDRAL crystals richly encrusting a cellular Quartzose veinstone. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
78. PYROMORPHITE. Wheal Penrose, Porthleven, Cornwall. Fine, light green hexagonal crystals thickly encrusting Gossan matrix. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
79. PYROMORPHITE. Wheal Alfred, Phillack, Cornwall. Bright, yellow green, sharp hexagonal crystals richly encrusting cellular Quartz. Choice old time specimen. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
80. PYROMORPHITE. Broken Hill, Zambia. Small, light green, needly crystals, richly scattered over both sides of cellular Limonitic Gossan. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.50.
81. QUARTZ. Colcerrow Quarry, Luxulyan, Cornwall. A very interesting and unusual specimen from a Pegmatite vein consisting of three long hexagonal terminated Quartz crystals varying from 1" - $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, clear at their terminations, and sitting on a matrix of coarsely crystallised creamy Orthoclase, which is encrusted with aggregates of golden GILBERTITE MIC. The Orthoclase is very well crystallised in one place and has formed a 2" sharp flat terminated crystal. There are also odd small pale blue APATITE crystals scattered on the matrix. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". £10.

82. QUARTZ. Stank Mine, Ulverston, Lancashire. Large, lustrous, glassy, intergrown, slightly smoky crystals to 1" in size, thickly covering botryoidal Hematite with a little platy Specularite in association. $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £1.50.
83. SELENOKOBELLITE. Boliden, Sweden. Fine, pure, metallic grey crystalline masses. Choice examples of this rare mineral. Specimen A - 2×1 ". £4; Specimen B - $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £2.
84. SIDERITE. Devon Great Consols Mine, Nr. Tavistock, Devon. A cellular, highly cavernous, veinstone with all the cavities completely lined with small dark brown crystals. $2 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". 75p.
85. NATIVE SILVER. Silver Isle, Lake Superior, Canada. Rich, wiry, masses thickly scattered through a hard Quartzose rock with odd specks of Galena. $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £5.
86. SMITHSONITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. A sharp $\frac{1}{2}$ " colourless transparent rhombic crystal implanted amidst a cellular crust of small sharp WILLEMITE crystals covering matrix. $3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £6.
87. SODDYITE. Chinkolobwe, Katanga, Zaire. Small, well formed, mustard yellow crystals scattered on massive Sodicite with orange COHITE in association. $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". £3.
88. SPECULARITE. Florence Mine, Egreant, W. Cumberland. Brilliant black shining platy crystals associated with large semi-transparent sharp terminated Quartz crystals thickly encrusting botryoidal Hematite. $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £4.
89. SPHALERITE variety MARMATITE. Oppu Mine, Komori, Hokkaido, Japan. An intergrown mass of lustrous black sharp complexly formed striated crystals to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size. 3×2 ". £4.
90. SPHENE. Capelinha, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Small, sharp, light yellowish green transparent crystals richly scattered over both sides of matrix with odd white well formed ALBITE crystals and minor olive green rods of EPIDOTE. $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £8.
91. STANNITE. East Pool Mine, Illogan, Cornwall. Rich, tarnished, metallic mass intergrown with a little Quartz and Fluorite. 3×2 ". £2.
92. STIBITE. Poona, India. A superb mass of very large, perfect, lustrous white crystal sheaves completely enveloping a portion of cellular basalt. The crystals are extremely well developed and the specimen is ideal for display. $5 \times 4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ " - with individual sheaves up to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " in size - £20.
93. STROMAYERITE. Magma Mine, Superior, Pinal Co., Arizona, U.S.A. A very rich pure, purple tarnished, metallic mass. $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{3}{4} \times 1$ ". £6.
94. TETRAHEDRITE. Kapnik, Rumania. Sharp, bright metallic grey, Tetrahedral crystals to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size scattered on a cellular Quartz matrix with a little Sphalerite and Pyrite. $3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.

95. META-TORBERNITE. Old Gunnislake Mine, Gunnislake, Cornwall. A large $\frac{1}{2}$ " emerald green sheaf of platy crystals implanted on a reddened irony Quartz matrix. Very choice old time specimen $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1 \times 1$ ". £6.
96. TOURMALINE variety RUBELLITE. Pala, San Diego Co., California, U.S.A. Bright pink, elongated, prismatic crystals thickly embedded and intergrown with a matrix of granular Lepidolite mica. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". £2.
97. TOURMALINE. Haslau, Bohemia, C.S.S.R. Sharp, large, jet black crystals to 1 cm. in size implanted on crystalline milky Quartz. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £4.
98. TYUYAMUNITE. Paradox Valley, Colorado, U.S.A. Rich, bright, yellow micro crystals and masses thickly encrusting a crystalline Calcite matrix. Specimen A - $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " - very rich in Tyuyamunite - £3; Specimen B - $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2.
99. WILLEMITE. Tsumeb, Otavi, S.W. Africa. Very sharp, pale green, small crystals richly covering a cellular matrix with minor drusy white Calcite in association. $4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ ". £10.
100. WULFENITE. Los Lamentos, Chihuahua, Mexico. A large bright orange zoned single crystal $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size and well formed, implanted on its edge on a matrix of white Calcite with minor reddish Hematite. 3×2 ". £11.
101. WULFENITE. Mesica, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Light, lustrous, orangy yellow tabular crystals thickly intergrown and forming a cellular mass. Specimen A - With crystals to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$ ". £6; Specimen B - $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ". £1.50.
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