## MINERALOGY.

BY the kindness of W. H. Miller, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge, I am able to add to this part the following notices of books and memoirs.

## 1. Crystallography.

Elemente der Krystallographie, nebst einer tabellarischen Uebersicht der Mineralien nach der Krystallformen, von Gustav Rose. 2. Auflage. Berlin, 1838. The crystallographic method here adopted is, for the most part, that of Weiss. The method of this work has been followed in

A System of Crystallography, with its Applications to Mineralogy. By John Joseph Griffin. Glasgow, 1841. Mr. Griffin has, however, modified the notation of Rose. He has constructed a series of models of crystalline forms.

Frankenheim's System der Krystalle. 1842. This work adopts nearly the Mohsian systems of crystallization. It contains Tables of the chemical constitution, inclinations of the axis, and magnitude of the axes of all the crystals of which a description was to be found, including those formed in the laboratory, as well as those usually called minerals; 713 in all.

Fr. Aug. Quenstedt, *Methode der Krystallographie*, 1840, employs a fanciful method of representing a crystal by projecting upon one face of the crystal all the other faces. This invention appears to be more curious than useful.

Dr. Karl Naumann, who is spoken of in Chap ix. of this Book, as the author of the best of the Mixed Systems of Classification, published also *Grundriss der Krystallographie*. Leipzig, 1826. In this and other works he modifies the notation of Mohs in a very advantageous manner.