stones, then, with their colours, and the tints of the  
rainbow, are as follows:—  
  
 1. Jasper, greenish? yellow?  
 2. Sapphire, azure.  
 3. Chalcedony, doubtful, green  
 and blue.  
THE RAINBOW. 4. Emerald, green.  
1. Red 5. Sardius, red.  
2. Orange 6. Sardonyx, red and white.  
3. Yellow 7. Chrysolite, yellow.  
4. Green 8. Beryl, sea-green.  
5. Blue 9. Topaz, yellow.  
6. Indigo 10. Chrysoprasus, golden-green.  
7. Violet (lake) 11. Jacinth, violet.  
 12. Amethyst, rose-red.  
  
 If we omit the first four of the stones we may trace  
a very considerable resemblance between the two series  
of colours.  
 It should be observed that each colour in the spectrum  
does not take up exactly the same space, but some  
occupy a much larger interval than others. The following statement is taken from Dr. Lardner’s work:—  
 If the spectrum be divided into 360 equal parts, the  
proportion of each will be as follows:—

Red . . . . . . . . 56  
 Orange. . . . . . . . 27  
 Yellow. . . . . . . . 27  
 Green . . . . . . . . 46  
 Blue . . . . . . . . 48  
 Indigo. . . . . . . . 47  
 Violet. . . . . . . . 109  
 \_\_\_

360  
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Answerably to this we may find in the foundations