

A *species* is composed of a greater or lesser number of varieties. Species.

If in a species we meet with groups of varieties that can be well distinguished from each other, we must give them a particular appellation; Werner denominates them *subspecies*. Subspecies.

To illustrate the manner of forming subspecies, we shall take an example from the class of metals; it is lead glance which contains two subspecies, *a.* Common lead glance. *b.* Compact lead glance. Mode of forming subspecies illustrated.

The essential character of the species is as follows: Colour lead grey. Lustre metallic. Streak unchanged. Mild. Soft. Very heavy.

*First Subspecies.* Common lead glance

Has sometimes particular external shapes as reticulated, cellular, tubular, &c. It is often crystallised. Lustre almost always shining, sometimes splendid. Fracture more or less perfectly foliated, generally straight, often curved foliated, with a threefold cleavage; seldom radiated and usually short, broad, and scopiformly diverging radiated. Very easily frangible.

*Second Subspecies.* Compact lead glance.

Colour is lighter than the preceding subspecies. Occurs only massive and specular; has no particular external shape. Lustre only glimmering. Fracture even. Fragments indeterminately angular. Does not occur in distinct concretions. Has more tenacity than the preceding subspecies.

When an extensive species is undivided, it is not only difficult to fix the picture of it in the mind, but