

granite of the oldest formation, in the mountains of Silesia, those of Sweden, and it is said also in the primitive granite of Cruachan in this country. It also occurs, along with tinstone, wolfram and tungsten, in the Saxon and Bohemian tin formation. That formation lies in granite, which, from its characters, appears to belong to the newest granite formation. This metal is also found in the famous iron-mines of Norway; but we know so little of the geognostic relations of the rocks in these districts, that we cannot as yet determine with any certainty the exact date of the molybdena they contain. In Glenelg, I observed very small portions of it imbedded in chlorite-slate. Combined with oxygen, it occurs in small quantity in the form of molybdat of lead (yellow lead-ore), in the oldest floetz-limestone.

2. *Menachine*, the Titanium of chemists. This metal appears to be next in age to molybdena, because one of its species, Rutile, occurs in those drusy cavities which are not unfrequent in granite mountains of the highest antiquity, lying in or upon the rock-crystal, adularia, and foliated chlorite, with which these cavities are lined. The same species occurs also imbedded in mica-slate and sienite. Dr Reufs, the Bohemian mineralogist, affirms that he observed it in the newest floetz-trap formation, imbedded in basalt; and this observation is strengthened by the discovery of Mr Gregor, Vol. III. K k who