

It occurs massive.

The lustre of the principal fracture is shining; that of the cross fracture is glimmering, and both have a semi-metallic lustre.

The principal fracture is curved and thick slaty; the cross fracture is even.

It occurs in globular, and concentric lamellar concretions.

The fragments are slaty.

It is uncommonly easily frangible.

In other characters, it agrees with the preceding subspecies.

#### *Geognostic Situation.*

This mineral occurs in considerable masses in slate-clay and bituminous-shale. It is sometimes intermixed with cinnabar and iron-pyrites; and veins of native mercury and of cinnabar occasionally traverse it. Both species occur together.

#### *Geographic Situation.*

It occurs most abundantly in Idria: it is also met with at Almaden in Spain, Nertschinsk in Siberia, and in Deux Ponts.

#### *Observations.*

1. The variety in globular and concentric lamellar concretions is named *Corallenerz*.

2. When exposed for some time to the air, it acquires a liver-brown tint of colour: hence the name *Hepatic* or *Liver-ore* given to it.

5. Cinnabar.