

*America.*—Mines of cinnabar occur in different parts of New Spain. At Durasno, between Terra Neuva and San Luis de la Paz, cinnabar, mixed with globules of mercury, forms a horizontal bed, which rests on porphyry. This bed is covered with strata of slate-clay, impregnated with nitrate of potash, which include a bed of slate-coal, and contain fragments of petrified vegetables. The cinnabar vein of San Juan de la Chica, is six, nine, and even sometimes twenty feet in width. It occurs in pitchstone-porphyry, which is disposed in globular and concentric lamellar concretions, of which the centre is occupied with hyalite. The cinnabar, and a little native mercury, are sometimes observed in the middle of the porphyritic rock, at a very considerable distance from the vein. The cinnabar extracted from the veins of the mountain del Fraile, near the Villa de San Felipe, is found in porphyry, with a hornstone base, which is traversed by veins of tinstone.

In the kingdom of New Granada, cinnabar occurs in three different places, namely, in the province of Antioquia, in the Valle de Santa Rosa, east from the Rio Cauca; in the mountain of Quindiu, in the pass of the central Cordillera, between Ibaque and Carthago, at the extremity of the ravine of Vermellon; and lastly, in the province of Quito, between the village of Azogue and Cuenca. The cinnabar is not only found in round fragments, mixed with small grains of gold, in the alluvial soil with which the ravine de Vermellon, at the foot of the table land of Ibaque Viejo, is filled; but they know the vein also from which the torrent appears to have detached these fragments, and which traverses the small ravine of Santa Anna. Near the village of Azogue, to the N.W. of Cuenca, the mercury is found, as in the depart-