

latter passes into dark-blackish-green, verging on greenish-black.

It occurs massive and disseminated.

Internally it is shining and glistening, and the lustre is resinous.

The fracture is small conchoidal.

The fragments are indeterminate angular, and more or less sharp-edged.

It is opaque.

It becomes paler in the streak.

It is soft, verging on very soft.

It is rather brittle.

It is easily frangible.

It is rather heavy.

Constituent Parts.

According to Vauquelin, both subspecies of this mineral are compounds of Oxide of Copper, Silica, and Water.

Geognostic Situation.

Both subspecies usually occur together, and they frequently pass into each other. They are usually accompanied with copper-green, azure copper-ore, and malachite; frequently also with grey copper-ore, foliated copper-glance, tile-ore, ochry and compact brown ironstone, compact red copper-ore, quartz, and straight lamellar heavy-spar.

Geographic Situation.

Europe.—It occurs in Cornwall, along with oliven-ore; at Saalfeldt in Thuringia, it is associated with malachite, azure copper-ore, copper-green, copper-pyrites, grey copper-ore,