

The fracture is coarse, small and fine-grained uneven\*.

The fragments are indeterminate angular, and rather sharp-edged.

It sometimes occurs in fine granular distinct concretions.

It is hard.

It is brittle.

It is rather difficultly frangible.

When rubbed, or struck with steel, it emits a strong sulphureous smell.

Specific gravity,—

Dodecahedral pyrites,	4.830,	<i>Hatchett.</i>
Pyrites in smooth-planed cubes,	4.831,	<i>Id.</i>
Pyrites from Freyberg,	4.682,	<i>Gellert.</i>
————— Cornwall,	4.789,	<i>Kirwan.</i>
Cubic pyrites,	4.600,	} <i>Brisson.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	4.7016,	

#### *Chemical Characters.*

Before the blowpipe it emits a strong sulphureous odour, and burns with a bluish flame. It afterwards changes into a brownish-coloured globule, which is attractable by the magnet, and by continuance of the heat, passes into a blackish slag, which communicates a dirty-green colour to borax.

#### *Constituent*

\* Hausmann mentions a variety of common iron-pyrites with perfect, large, and flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly splendid lustre, and hence proposes to subdivide this subspecies into two kinds, viz. *Uneven* and *Conchoidal* common iron-pyrites.—Vid. Leonhard's Taschenbuch, b. viii. s. 441.