

The fragments are commonly cuneiform, seldom, as in the coarse fibrous, splintery.

It generally occurs in distinct concretions, which are large, small or fine angulo-granular, and traversed by others which are curved lamellar: more rarely it occurs in cuneiform prismatic concretions. The surface of the concretions is either smooth or streaked, and the colour inclines to iron-black, with a shining and metallic lustre.

The streak is always blood-red.

It is hard, passing into semi-hard.

It is brittle.

It is rather easily frangible.

It is heavy, inclining to uncommonly heavy.

Specific gravity, 4.740, *Gellert*. 5.005, *Kirwan*.  
4.8983, *Brisson*. 4.840, *Wiedemann*. 5.025, *Ullmann*.

#### Constituent Parts.

Oxide of Iron,	-	-	90	94
Trace of Oxide of Manganese,				..
Silica,	-	-	2	2
Lime,	-	-	1	a trace
Water,	-	-	3	2
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			96	98

*Daubuisson*, Ann. de Chimie, Sept. 1810.

#### Geognostic Situation.

It occurs in every situation where the compact subspecies is found, and like it in veins, beds, and lying masses (*liegende stöcke*) that approach in magnitude to mountain-masses, principally in primitive mountains, but also in transition and flötz mountains. The different subspecies