

B. *Geognostic Situation.*

It occurs in primitive, transition, and floetz mountains, but more frequently in the two latter: and when in primitive mountains, in those only which are of newer formation. Its repositories are veins, beds, lying masses (*liegende stölke*), and mountain-masses (*stück gebirge*). When it occurs in veins and lying masses, the compact and ochry subspecies form the principal mass. The brown hematite occurs often in cavities in these veins or beds, but it does not fill them up; it only lines their walls, and is again covered by scaly brown iron-ore; so that here ochry and compact brown ironstone are the oldest, and the scaly brown ironstone the newest formation. It is usually accompanied with sparry ironstone, calcareous-spar, brown-spar, and heavy-spar; less frequently with black ironstone, and rarely with quartz, and red ironstone. Quartz, which occurs so frequently with red ironstone, seldom appears with brown ironstone: on the contrary, it is accompanied with heavy-spar, calcareous-spar, and in some places with fluor-spar.

C. *Geographic Situation.*

Europe.—It occurs in veins in sandstone, along with heavy-spar, at Cumberhead in Lanarkshire; in a similar repository in Mainland, one of the Zetland Islands; and in the Island of Hoy, one of the Orkney group. Small veins of it are met with in the floetz greenstone of Salisbury Craigs, near Edinburgh. It also occurs at Schneeberg, Scheibenberg and Raschau in the Erzgebirge; and at Kamsdorf, where it (principally the ochry subspecies) occurs in floetz rocks, in beds, which are sometimes so
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