

soda, melts with a transparent yellow bead. When exposed to the united flames of oxygen and hydrogen, it sublimes, attended with a brilliant white light. When pounded, mixed with potash, and exposed to heat, it fuses into an emerald-green mass, which, on solution, affords to water the same colour. On the addition of a few drops of nitric, sulphuric, or muriatic acids, the green coloured fluid is immediately changed into a rose-red.

Constituent Parts.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| Zinc, | - | - | 76 |
| Oxygen, | - | - | 16 |
| Oxides of Manganese and Iron, | | | 8 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 100 |

Bruce, American Min. Journ. p. 99.

Geognostic and Geographic Situation.

This mineral has been hitherto found only in North America, where it occurs in several of the iron-mines in Sussex County, New-Jersey; as at the Franklin, Stirling, and Rutgers mines, and near Sparta. In some instances it is imbedded in foliated granular limestone; while in others, it serves as a basis in which magnetic ironstone occurs, either in crystals or grains.

At Franklin, it also assumes a micaceous form, and is imbedded in a whitish oxide of zinc, which is often, in the same specimen, found adhering to the black oxide of iron.

Uses.

This species occurs abundantly in the United States of America, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to that country,