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ZING.

Physical Character.

It becomes phosphorescent by friction; and, according to Bergmann, as powerfully under water as in the air.

Chemical Characters.

It decrepitates before the blowpipe, becomes grey, but is infusible either alone or with borax.

Constituent Parts.

Y	ellow Ble	ende from Sch	arfenberg.
Zinc,	27 42	Hoursten b	64
Sulphur,	4 .5	mingraba.	20
Iron,	Jessel.	on owner a	5
Fluoric acid	,	gamels M	4
Silica,	4 ode	aghili-era a	1
Water,	-	21 71 70 200	6
d staningsolp			100

Bergmann, Opuscul. t. II. p. 345.

Geognostic Situation.

It occurs in veins in primitive transition and floetz rocks, where it is generally associated with galena or lead-glance.

Geographic Situation.

It occurs along with galena or lead-glance, copperpyrites, copper-green, red cobalt ochre, and heavy-spar,
in veins that traverse quartz-rock, at Clifton Mine, near
Tyndrum in Perthshire; also in Flintshire. Very beautiful specimens are met with at Ratieborziz in Bohemia,
where it is associated with galena or lead-glance, grey copper-