

*Geognostic Situation.*

It occurs in veins in gneiss, seldomer in grey-wacke. It is generally accompanied with copper-pyrites, arsenical-pyrites, iron-pyrites, magnetic ironstone, red silver-ore, white silver-ore, and galena. It is rarely associated with brown blende. Its accompanying vein-stones are calcareous-spar, brown-spar, and rarely asbestous actynolite, and garnet.

*Geographic Situation.*

It occurs in Sweden, Saxony, Hungary, and Transylvania.

*Uses of the Species.*

This ore is valued on account of the zinc which it affords. In order to obtain that metal from it, it is first roasted, to drive off the sulphur, and then ground with charcoal, and exposed to heat in a crucible, when the metal is reduced, and sublimes into a lute, so placed as to convey it into water, when it condenses in small drops.

*Observations on the Species.*

1. It is distinguished from *Tinstone*, by its inferior hardness: from *Galena* or *Lead-Glance*, by its grey-coloured dull streak; and it is distinguished from most other substances which it resembles, by exhaling a sulphureous odour, when either triturated in a mortar, or thrown into an acid.
2. Of all the subspecies, the brown is the most frequent and abundant.
3. It is named *Black Jack* by the miners in England; and is also known under the name *Pseudo-galena*.