

Observations.

It is very nearly allied both to gadolinite and tantalite. It is distinguished from *gadolinite* by its concretions, higher specific gravity, and the effect produced on it by the action of the blowpipe; and it is distinguished from *tantalite* by its granular concretions, specific gravity, and its imperfect fusibility.

3. Gadolinite.

Gadolinit, *Karsten.*

Gadolinit, *Geyer*, in *V. Crell's Chem. Annal.* 1788, b. i. s. 229.
 —Gadoln, in *K. Sv. Acad. n. Handl.* 1794, 11.—Gadolinite,
Hauy, t. iii. p. 141. *Id. Reuss*, ii. 2. 7. *Id. Karsten*, Tabel.
 s. 22. *Id. Hauy*, Tabl. p. 47. *Id. Haus.* Handb. b. ii. s. 608.
Id. Aikin, p. 128.

External Characters.

Its colour is velvet-black, sometimes greenish-black, less frequently brownish-black, and very rarely hyacinth-red.

It occurs massive, disseminated; and rarely crystallised in oblique four sided prisms; sometimes also in six-sided prisms; and it is said also in rhomboidal dodecahedrons.

Internally it is shining, and the lustre is resinous, inclining to vitreous.

The fracture is generally conchoidal; seldom uneven.

It appears sometimes to occur in distinct concretions, which are granular or prismatic; and the surfaces of the concretions have frequently a whitish or bluish aspect, and vary from glistening to dull.

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