as having been seen to fall from the atmosphere is that of Hraschina, near Agram in Croatia. The mass found in Siberia by Professor Pallas exhibited a vesicular structure, and contained crystals and grains of chrysolite; that discovered by Don Rubin de Celis, in the district of Chaco-Gualamba in South America, weighed about fifteen tons.

Many masses are scattered over the continent of North America, as in Louisiana, and still farther north in the countries inhabited by the Esquimaux; several specimens also occur in Africa, as in the Senegal river, and near the Cape of Good Hope. With the exception of the Siberian variety mentioned by Pallas, and a mass lately noticed in the Atacama desert of Peru, both of which had a vesicular appearance and contained straw-yellow coloured olivine, native irons have uniformly presented a solid structure.

Iron has also been found entering into the composition of those stony masses termed *meteoric stones* or *aerolites*, which have been seen to fall from the atmosphere in various parts of the world, and even in our own country. These, however, may with more propriety be looked upon as mixed minerals or rocks, than as distinct species.

IRON PYRITES.*

Schwefelkies, W. Fer Sulphuré, H. Bt. Hexahedral Iron Pyrites, M. Pyrite Martiale, Br.

Combination of iron and sulphur.

Iron	47·85	45·74
Sulphur	52·15—Hatchett.	54·26—Berzelius.

Sp. Gr. 4·75 to 5·0. H. = 6·0—6·5.

Colour brass-yellow, sometimes approaching to bronze-yellow, occasionally to steel-grey; often brown, owing to decomposition; lustre metallic; streak brownish- or greenish-black. It occurs disseminated in rocks, veins, and beds, investing other minerals, and sometimes enclosed in them; also amorphous, mamillated, globular, cellular, stalactitical, pseudomorphous, capillary, and crystallized in the cube and octahedron, and in forms common to them both as primary crystals. It yields to cleavage parallel to all the planes of the cube and regular octahedron, affording surfaces sufficiently brilliant for the use of the reflective goniometer, but with the greatest ease and brilliancy parallel to those of the cube; its fracture is granular or uneven, sometimes approaching to conchoidal; it is brittle, but does not yield to the knife, which serves at once to distinguish it from copper pyrites,

* Pyrites, from the Greek, in allusion to its giving sparks when struck.