In crystals, globular, botryoidal, reniform, having a radiating columnar or fibrous structure; massive; pseudomorphous after calcite, fluor, pyrite, stephanite, proustite, disseminated; earthy.

Is not so abundant as pyrites, and is not found in the older rocks. It frequently accompanies pit coal and brown coal; occurs in sandstone, marl, chalk, beds of clay, and in peat. Is found in Saxony near Freiberg, Memmendorf in Bohemia; at Johann-Georgenstadt, Joachimsthal, Littmitz and Altsattel near Töplitz, Przibram; Almerode in Hessia; in the Harz at Clausthal, Zellerfeld, Iberg; Condé in France; Cornwall;

61. MOLYBDENITE.—Sulphuret of molybdena; Phillips. Molybdene; Hauy. Dirhomboedrischer Eutom-Glanz; Mohs. Molybdänglanz; Hausmann. Molybdänit; Haidinger.

Rhombohedral.

Derbyshire.

o 111, a 011, b 211, x 120.

Combinations. oa, ax. The faces o smooth; x, a striated parallel to their intersections with o. Cleavage. o, very perfect. Opaque. Lustre metallic. Lead-grey. Streak the same on paper; on por-

celain greenish-grey. In thin leaves very flexible. Very sectile. H = 1.0...1.5. G = 4.5...4.6.

Before the blowpipe in the forceps imparts a green colour to the flame; on charcoal sulphurous acid is disengaged, and a white sublimate is deposited upon the charcoal. In the inner flame imparts a brown colour to a mixture of borax and nitre. In powder is decomposed by nitric acid, leaving a residue of molybdic acid. With hot nitromuriatic acid forms a greenish solution; with boiling sulphuric acid a blue solution.

MoS2, molybdenum 58.92, sulphur 41.08.

Analyses of molybdenite a from Altenberg by Brandes, b from Chester in Pennsylvania by Seybert, c, d, e from Lindas in Smaland, f from Bohuslän by Svanberg and Struve:—

	a	Ъ	c	d	e	f
Molybdenum	. 59.6	59.42	59.07	59.10	59.13	59.01
Sulphur	. 40.4	39.68	40.93	40.90	40.87	40.99

FIG. 169.