

SYSTEM
OF
MINERALOGY,

COMPREHENSIVE

**ORYCTOGNOSY,
GEOGNOSY,
MINERALOGICAL CHEMIS-
TRY,**

**MINERALOGICAL GEOGRA-
PHY, AND
ECONOMICAL MINERALO-
GY.**

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scarlet-red; on the surface it is often ochre-yellow, also smoke and bluish grey. These colours form ring-shaped delineations, which are conformable with the external surface.

Occurs in similar external shapes as the brown kind.

Internally glistening or dull.

Fracture large conchoidal.

Fragments indeterminately angular, sharp-edged.

It is seldom translucent on the edges, usually opaque.

Hard.

In other characters it agrees with the preceding kind.

Geognostic and Geographic Situations.

It occurs in a bed of red clay ironstone, to which it also owes its colour. It has been hitherto found only in the electorate of Baden.

• Lomonite.

Lomonit.—*Werner.*

Zeolithe efflorescente, *Hauy*, t. 4. p. 410.

External Characters.

Colour snow-white, with a slight tendency to reddish-white.

Occurs massive.

The fracture is foliated, and the surface of the
folia

folia are streaked, which gives a peculiar glimmering aspect to the surface of the fossil.

It is shining, and its lustre is pearly.

It consists of coarse and small longish granular distinct concretions.

Is translucent in a slight degree.

Is very soft.

Sectile.

Easily frangible; and

Not particularly heavy, approaching to light.

When preserved from the air, it has a slight degree of coherence; but if we expose it to the action of that fluid, the folia spontaneously separate from each other, and it is soon reduced to a heap of unconnected parts. *Hauy* compares it to the detritus of crystals of selenite, which have been heated and afterwards broke in pieces by the blow of a hard body.

Chemical Character.

It forms a jelly with acids.

Geographic Situation.

It was found, towards the end of the year 1785, by Mr Gillet Laumont, in the lead-mines of Huelgoët in Lower Brittany.

Observation.

Werner named it *Lomonite*, in honour of the discoverer.

Natrolite.