

SYNOPSIS
OF
THE CONTENTS
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

SEVENTH EDITION.

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crystals, the aggregations of acicular crystals called needle tin, the massive, the pebble like, and granular tin stone (shoad tin, stream tin, grain tin, &c.); and among the varieties of colour, the greyish white crystals resembling scheel-ore, or tungstate of lime.—The ores of tungsten, which generally accompany those of tin, are—wolfram, (schéelin ferrugineux *Haiiy*), crystallized and massive, from Bohemia, Cornwall, &c.; and the scheel-ore, or tungstate of lime (schéelin calcaire *Haiiy*), among the crystallized specimens of which is the primitive acute octohedron from Allemont in Dauphiné, first described by Comte de Bournon.—In this case are also placed the specimens of molybdena, or sulphuret of molybdenum, which should not be confounded with graphite: the yellow powder on feldspar, from Westmania in Sweden, is oxide of molybdénium.

(Case 42.) Part of this case is occupied by the ores of titanium, viz. the oxides, called titanite, brown-ore; brunon, (sphène, and titane siliceo-calcaire *Haiiy*), among the varieties of which is that in large flat octohedral crystals from Norway, with epidote, &c.; also the variety called, by Saussure, *rayonnante en gouttière*, from St. Gothard, on feldspar, with chlorite, &c.—Titan-
shorl, also called rutile; massive, crystallized, and

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

fibrous, to which latter belongs the variety with golden tarnish, from Montier, near the Montblanc; the acicular crystals of rutile in rock crystal, &c.; the ferriferous oxides, some varieties of which may be considered as titaniferous oxides of iron and to which may be referred the black sand called Manachanite;—specimens of anatase, or octahedrite, from Dauphiné;—the scarce substance called craitonite (Crichtonite) by Comte de Bournon, likewise from Dauphiné, in very acute octahedral crystals, and in thin laminæ.

The remainder of this glass case contains the ores of antimony:—native antimony, from Allemont in Dauphiné, some varieties of which are arseniferous;—grey antimony, or sulphuret of antimony, the most common ore of this metal, occurs compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the most remarkable among them are the specimens of crystallized radiated antimony in fine groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with barytes, realgar, &c.; the plumose grey antimony, some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish;—red antimony, mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf, in Saxony;—white antimony, crystallized, on galena, &c.—specimens of antimonial

timonial ochre on native and grey antimony, &c. &c.*

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In one of the windows of this apartment stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas and other volcanic ejections from Mount Vesuvius, presented by the Earl of Exeter.

EIGHTH ROOM.

This room, in its present state of arrangement, contains miscellaneous specimens of minerals, many of them of great dimensions.

ROOM VIII

A collection of volcanic products, from Mounts Vesuvius, Somma, and *Ætna*; vesicular, slaggy, glassy lavas, tuffas, with several other volcanic ejections: leucites; Vesuvians in a calcareo-miaccous substance, &c.—Pseudo-volcanic rocks.

CASES
1 & 2.

Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces.

CASE
3.

On the three lowermost shelves of the cases is deposited a small collection of specimens of rocks, arranged partly according to their natural affinities.

CASES
4 to 8.

(*Shelves 4, 5, 6.*) Granitic and other rocks belonging to the slate formation of Werner. Granites of

CASE
4.

* The drawers and cases destined for the reception of the remaining ores, are not yet finished.