A

SYSTEM

OF

MINERALOGY,

COMPRISING THE

MOST RECENT DISCOVERIES:

INCLUDING

FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES AND THEIR LOCALITIES, CHEMICAL ANALYSES
AND FORMULAS, TABLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF MINERALS,
AND A TREATISE ON MATHEMATICAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY
AND THE DRAWING OF FIGURES OF CRYSTALS.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS WOOD CUTS AND FOUR COPPER PLATES.

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Hæc studia nobiscum peregrinantur, rusticantur.

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STIBLITE, *Blum.* Antimonial Ochre. Antimonocher. Spiessglanzocher, *Haus.* Stibiconise, *Beud.*

Massive, or somewhat porous. Transparent.

H.=5·5. G.=5·28. Lustre greasy. Color yellowish. Streak yellowish and shining.

Composition.—$SbO^4+\dot{H}$=Oxygen 18·82, antimony 75·69, water 5·29. Analysis by Blum and Delffs, (J. f. pr. Chem. xl, 318): Sb 75·83, As *trace*, O 19·54, $\dot{H}$ 4·63.

From Lossacio in Spain, Felsobanya and Kremnitz in Hungary, Goldkronach in Bavaria, and also Zacualpan in Mexico; also Padstow, England.

CERVANTITE.—M. Dufrénoy obtained for an ochre from Cervantes in Galicia, Spain, Sb 67·50, O 16·85, $\dot{C}a\,\dot{C}$ 11·45, $\dot{F}e$ 1·50, insol. 2·70=99·80. A crust on antimony ores from Chazelles in Auvergne, was found to have the same constitution.

It is hence anhydrous, and has the formula SbO^4. The carbonate of lime was an impurity. Color isabella-yellow. G.=4·084; lustre greasy but bright. Easily soluble in muriatic acid. B.B. infusible; but on charcoal is reduced and affords antimonial vapors. (Tr. de Min. 1845, ii, 654).

RED ANTIMONY. Rothspiesglaserz, *W.* Rothspeissglanzerz, *Haus.* Antimonblende, *L.* Antimoine Hydro-Sulfuré. Antimoine Oxydé Sulfuré, *H.* Pyrantimonite, *Br.*

Monoclinic? M : T=101° 19′. Cleavage parallel to the lateral axes. Usually in tufts of capillary crystals, consisting of elongated, slender, six-sided prisms.

H.=1—1·5. G.—4·45—4·6. Lustre adamantine. Streak brownish-red. Color cherry-red. Feebly translucent. Sectile.

Composition.—SbO^3+2SbS^3=Oxyd of antimony 30·14, sulphuret of antimony 69·86 =100. Analyses by H. Rose, (Pogg. iii, 453):

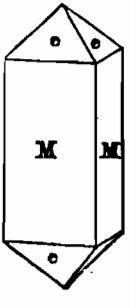
1.	Antimony 74·45,	oxygen 5·29,	sulphur *undetermined.*		
2.	" 75·66,	" 4·27,	"	"	
3.	" *undet.*	" *undet.*	"	20·49.	

B.B. fuses readily on charcoal, and at last is entirely volatilized. In nitric acid it becomes covered with a white coating.

Occurs in veins in quartz, accompanying gray and white antimony, at Malaska near Pösing in Hungary, at Bräunsdorf near Freiberg in Saxony, and at Allemont in Dauphiny.

The tinder ore has been shown to be wholly distinct from Red Antimony.

ANTIMONY GLANCE. Sulphuret of Antimony, *P.* Gray Antimony. Grauspiesglaserz, *W.* Grauspiessglanzerz, *Haus.* Antimonglanz. Antimoine Sulfuré, *H.* Stibium, Στιμμι. Πλατυόφθαλμον. Leo Ruber. Plumbum Nigrum, *Vetr.* Lupus Metallorum. *Alchem.*



Trimetric; M : M=90° 45′. Secondary form, M : e =145° 29′, e : e=109° 16′, and 108° 10′. Lateral planes deeply striated longitudinally. Cleavage highly perfect, parallel with the shorter diagonal. Often columnar, coarse or fine; also granular—impalpable.

H.=2. G.=4·516, Haüy; 4·62, Mohs. Lustre metallic. Color and streak lead-gray, inclining to steel-gray: subject to blackish tarnish, sometimes iridescent. Fracture small subconchoidal. Sectile. Thin laminæ a little flexible.