Messrs. Jackson and Alger on the

three eighths of an inch in diameter. But usually the crystals are modified by the absence of solid angles and replacement for single planes, which, by their extension, tend to produce common six-sided pyramids. The amygdaloid is traversed by narrow and indistinct veins of specular iron ore, sometimes hollow, and enclosing white transparent chabasie. Not unfrequently, insulated crystals of the specular ore are imbedded in limpid chalcedony, thus forming a singular variety of agate.

But a substance more likely to interest the mineralogist at this place, is laumonite. This curious mineral presents itself, traversing the amygdaloid in veins sometimes a foot wide, running in vertical, inclined, and zigzag directions. The substances of these veins, especially the crystals, are more or less decayed, in situations most excluded from moisture; and the best specimens were found only in those places which were regularly covered by the tide. Into the cavities of these veins, the laumonite projects in beautiful groups of crystals, which exhibit the form of the primary oblique rhombic prism, firmly implanted at one extremity, and at the other terminated by a single rhombic plane, inclining from one acute angle to the other. The crystals are colorless and transparent, and frequently an inch in length. The calcareous spar which forms the walls of the veins, is often scattered over these groups in insulated rhomboids, considerably more obtuse than the primary crystals, and exhibits examples of hemitropic Interspersed also with these, are brilliant spancombination. gles of specular iron ore, which give much additional beauty to the specimens, and serve at the same time to support the crystals of this fragile mineral. It is not a little singular that we have been unable to discover, in the form of the crystals of laumonite, the least modification by the absence of either edges or solid angles; while in

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