ring in slate as rounded, discoidal, or lenticular specks up to 0.015 mm. in diameter.

**Sulphur (S)**

The only known published description pertaining to native sulphur in Lehigh County is the following:

"Some good sized masses of sulphur were found by me, several years ago at the Ueberroth mine, Friedensville, Lehigh County, probably resulting from the desulphuration of the sphalerite." (Eyer-man, 1889.)

In some of the iron mine dumps composed of clay and considerable pyrite it is not uncommon to note a thin encrustation of fine yellow sulphur crystals. Some sulphur crystals are present in the weathered pyrite of the pyrite prospect shaft on the slope of South Mountain southwest of Wilbur.

**SULPHIDES**

**Chalcocite (Cu₂S)**

No actual occurrence of chalcocite is known in Lehigh County, although it may well be found in association with malachite in Flint Hill in the extreme southeastern corner of the county.

"According to a private communication from Prof. W. Th. Roepper, of Bethlehem, chalcocite, occasionally in small crystals, is frequently met with on the line of junction between the South Mountain rocks and the Triassic sandstone, which latter is often colored green by malachite, resulting from the oxidation of the chalcocite." (Genth, 1875, p. 16.)

**Galena (PbS)**

The writer has not seen nor heard of any specimens of galena being found in Lehigh County, but is convinced that it is occasionally present in small isolated grains in the quartz veins that cut the Shawangunk sandstones and conglomerates of Blue (Kittatinny) Mountain. He has noted it in the railroad cut on the east side of Lehigh Gap and in the same strata farther east. He has seen it in larger amounts in the same formation near Bellefonte, where, in 1915, an unsuccessful attempt was made to mine it. Similar occurrences are reported from the Shawangunk Mountains of southeastern New York.

**Greenockite (CdS)**

The only known occurrence of greenockite in Lehigh County is in the Friedensville zinc mines where it was found by Prof. Roepper. It occurs mainly as yellow, greenish-yellow, or orange-colored earthy (amorphous) encrustations on sphalerite, calamine, or the dolomitic limestones. Roepper also noted it in the residual clay resulting from the decomposition of pyritiferous limestone. He analyzed a specimen of this material and found it to contain 5 percent of cadmium. Genth (1875, p. 19) says "formerly cadmium was separated from the zinc at the Bethlehem works." This statement is questioned.