

It is opaque.

It is very soft, passing into soft.

It is rather brittle.

It is easily frangible.

*Chemical Characters.*

Before the blowpipe, it melts into a black slag, after giving out a vapour, which, when condensed, appears in form of a white and yellow powder.

*Constituent Parts.*

According to Bergman, it is a compound of Antimony, Sulphur, Arsenic, Iron, and Silver.

*Geognostic Situation.*

It occurs most frequently in veins in primitive rocks, that contain ores of silver, particularly white silver-ore; also in antimony veins. It is usually accompanied with argentiferous arsenical-pyrites, native tellurium, and the ores, already mentioned as accompanying the other ores of this metal. A newer formation is met with in transition rocks, where it is associated with galena or lead-glance, grey copper-ore, sparry ironstone, and fluor-spar.

*Geographic Situation.*

*Europe.*—It occurs at Andreasberg and Clausthal in the Hartz; Freyberg and Braunsdorf in the kingdom of Saxony; Rathhausberg in Gastein, and Schwarzleogang in Salzburg; Schemnitz in Hungary; Nagyag and Felsobanya in Transylvania.

*America.*—Mexico.