

3. Nickeliferous Grey Antimony-Ore, or Nickel-Antimonial Ore.

Antimoine sulphuré nickelifere, Haüy.

Id. Lucas, t. ii. p. 471. Id. Vauquelin, Annal. du Mus. t. xix. p. 52. — Spiessglanzkies, Haus. Handb. b. i. s. 192. — Nickel Antimonerz, John, in Schweigger's Journal for 1814.

External Characters.

Its colour is steel-grey, which passes on the one side into lead-grey, on the other into tin-white, and is tarnished with tempered-steel colours.

It occurs massive and disseminated; it is shining in the principal fracture, and glistening in the cross fracture.

The principal fracture is foliated, with a double cleavage. The fragments are cubical.

It is harder than grey antimony-ore.

It is brittle.

It is easily frangible.

Specific gravity, 5.65.

Chemical Characters.

On exposure to the blowpipe, it melts, emits a white vapour, having the smell of arsenic, part of which remains attached to the charcoal, to which it communicates a yellow colour. In proportion as the vapours are exhaled, the fusibility is diminished, until the remaining portion becomes infusible: the infusible portion appears as a small white easily frangible button, which proves that at least two metals enter into the composition of this ore.

It is partly soluble in nitric acid, to which it communicates a green colour, and deposits a white powder. It is almost entirely dissolved in muriatic acid. *Vauquelin.*

Constituent