

As, arsenic 75.74, oxygen 24.26.

In crystals, crystalline crusts, and columnar masses, stalactitic, earthy, investing other minerals.

It is probably produced by the decomposition of ores containing arsenic, in veins with metallic arsenic, realgar, proustite, galena, &c. It is found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, Kapnik in Transylvania, Bieber in Hanau, Markirch in Alsace, Andreasberg in the Harz, Gistain in the Pyrenees.

Sublimed at a high temperature in close vessels arsenious acid is amorphous, glassy and perfectly transparent, $G = 3.7385$. Exposed to the air, it gradually becomes crystalline and opaque. A solution of glassy arsenious acid in warm hydrochloric acid, on cooling, deposits crystals which, as they form, were observed by H. Rose to become luminous. In the process of roasting cobalt ores containing arsenic, it is sometimes obtained in thin, pearly, flexible, prismatic crystals isomorphous with valentinite. These when sublimed yield octahedrons. A boiling solution of potash saturated with arsenious acid and left to cool, usually deposits prismatic crystals of arsenious acid.

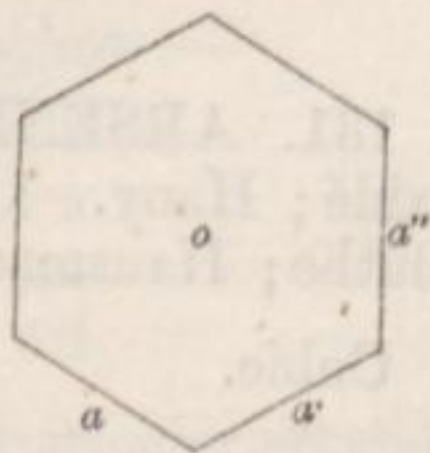
132. ICE.—Eis; Hausmann.

Rhombohedral.

$o \ 111, a \ 01\bar{1}$.

$ao \ 90^\circ \ 0'$
 $ad' \ 60 \ 0$

FIG. 281.



Combination. oa . Twins. Twin-face a . Groups of twin-crystals occur frequently in snow, producing star-shaped figures. Cleavage. o . Fracture conchoidal. Pellucid in a high degree. Lustre vitreous. The indices of refraction for rays of different colours are as follows:—

Red	1.3070	Green	1.3115
Orange	1.3085	Blue	1.3150
Yellow	1.3095	Violet	1.3170

Double refraction very feeble. The surface of ice formed on still water is the face o , the centre of the coloured rings surrounding the optic axis being seen, when placed in a polarizing apparatus, in a direction perpendicular to the surface. Colourless, in large masses greenish or blueish. Sectile, rather brittle. $H = 1.5$. $G = 0.918$ at 0°C .