

between concentric tubes closed by melting over the lamp, I found 16 cubic centimeters of decomposed carbonic acid. This gas attacked mercury and oxidizable bodies with extreme violence. If the oxidizing portion of this gas is ozone, the quantity of this substance was 30 p. c. of the liberated oxygen in one case, and, in another case, 41 p. c. These quantities are enormous compared to those obtained with pure oxygen.

"It would be very interesting to isolate the oxidizing substance formed in this reaction, but when we have tried to separate the carbonic acid and carbonic oxide of the preceding mixture, the oxidizing gas is destroyed by the reagents used for this separation. This gas might be considered as oxygen strongly charged with ozone or with per-carbonic acid, C_2O_6 , but I have not been able to discover any properties by which to distinguish this last compound from ozone mixed with carbonic acid."

On the Formation of Ethers of Hydracids in the Gaseous State, M. BERTHELOT.

Researches on the Compressibility of Gases, M. L. CAILLETET.—A description of his new apparatus, and the results obtained with nitrogen.

M. MONOT presented to the Academy specimens of *Results Recently Obtained in the Manufacture of various kinds of Crystal Glass*.

"Aventurine is obtained by reducing copper by iron.

"To obtain an imitation of the glass called *vermeil*, a glass of any kind is covered with a thin layer of glass charged with copper. The metallic surface is then obtained by a reducing gas.

"The metallic crackled glass is obtained by using a crystal glass charged with oxide of silver. This is covered with some other glass of any color. By taking off this glass in places, the silver glass is laid bare, and metallic effects are obtained by a reducing flame."

New Compound Prism, for Direct Vision Spectroscopes of great Dispersive Power, M. THOLLON.

Note on the Spectroscope of M. Thollon, M. LAURENT.

Syntheses of Uric Derivates of the Alloxan Series, M. E. GRIMAUX.