
Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect along $\{010\}$. Hardness = 3.5–4 VHN = 146 (25 g load). $D_{\text{meas.}} = 5.4$ $D_{\text{calc.}} = 5.97$


Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/c$. $a = 5.839(2)$ $b = 5.111(2)$ $c = 8.084(3)$ $\beta = 99.7^\circ$ $Z = 10$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Černý Důl mine, Czech Republic.
3.144 (10), 2.616 (10), 2.495 (9), 3.604 (7), 1.795 (7), 1.687 (6), 3.295 (5)

Chemistry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>30.35</td>
<td>29.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>69.91</td>
<td>70.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.26</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Černý Důl mine, Czech Republic; by electron microprobe, average of 10 analyses. (2) CuAs$_2$.

Occurrence: In hydrothermal calcite veins cutting diopside hornfels lenses, in pyroxene gneisses and mica schists. Probably a late-stage reaction product formed at the expense of novákite and arsenic below 130 $^\circ$C (Černý Důl mine, Czech Republic).

Association: Novákite, koutekite, arsenic, arsenolamprite, silver, löllingite, nickeline, chalcocite, skutterudite, bornite, chalcopyrite, tiemannite, clausthalite, uранinite, hematite, fluorite (Černý Důl mine, Czech Republic); lautite, kutinaite (Niederbeerbach, Germany); domeykite, algodonite, koutekite (Mohawk, Michigan, USA).

Distribution: From the Černý Důl mine, Krkonoše (Giant Mountains), Czech Republic [TL]. At Mühltal, Niederbeerbach, Odenwald, Hesse, Germany. From Mohawk, Keeweenaw Co., Michigan, USA.

Name: From the Latin pax, peace.

Type Material: Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; National School of Mines, Paris, France; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 162605.