

Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* n.d. As grains, to 80 μm.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. VHN = 151–203, 179 average (10 g load).
D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = [4.86]

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Gray with a greenish tint in reflected light.
Luster: Metallic. *Anisotropism:* Distinct but without color effects.

R: (400) —, (420) —, (440) 24.6, (460) 24.7, (480) 25.3, (500) 25.6, (520) 25.4, (540) 25.5, (560) 25.6, (580) 25.7, (600) 25.6, (620) 25.7, (640) 26.0, (660) 25.9, (680) 26.2, (700) 26.4

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 6.64$ $b = 11.51$ $c = 19.93$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $\beta = 109^\circ 45'$
 $\gamma = 90^\circ$ $Z = 12$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Kochbulak deposit, Uzbekistan.
3.13 (100), 1.920 (70), 2.72 (20), 2.44 (20), 3.66 (10), 3.34 (10), 2.82 (10)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Cu	37.69	37.16
Sn	35.15	34.71
Sb	0.67	
S	27.91	28.13
Total	101.42	100.00

(1) Kochbulak deposit, Uzbekistan; by electron microprobe, average of analyses on seven grains; corresponds to Cu_{2.04}Sn_{1.02}Sb_{0.02}S_{3.00}. (2) Cu₂SnS₃.

Occurrence: Of hydrothermal origin.

Association: Tetrahedrite, famatinitite, kuramite, mawsonite, emplectite (Kochbulak deposit, Uzbekistan).

Distribution: From the Kochbulak gold deposit, Chatkal-Kuramin Mountains, eastern Uzbekistan [TL]. In the Barquilla deposit, Salamanca Province, Spain. At the April Fool mine, Delamar district, Lincoln Co., Nevada, USA.

Name: In honor of Professor Günter Harald Moh (1929–1994), University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, who first synthesized the compound.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 81594.

References: (1) Kovalenker, V.A., V.S. Malov, T.L. Evstigneeva, and L.N. Vyal'sov (1982) Mohite, Cu₂SnS₃, a new sulfide of tin and copper. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 111, 110–114 (in Russian). (2) (1983) Amer. Mineral., 68, 281 (abs. ref. 1).