Chemistry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ag</th>
<th>Pb</th>
<th>Sb</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>33.84</td>
<td>34.91</td>
<td>98.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ag$_3$Pb$_6$Sb$_{11}$S$_{24}$

Physical Properties:

- **Fracture**: Uneven
- **Tenacity**: Brittle
- **Hardness**: 2
- **VHN**: 206
- **D(meas.)**: 5.43
- **D(calc.)**: 5.64

Optical Properties:

- **Streak**: Gray-black
- **Color**: Gray-black
- **Luster**: Metallic
- **Pleochroism**: Very weak
- **Anisotropism**: Moderate

Cell Data:

- **Space Group**: $P2_1/n$
- **a**: 19.24
- **b**: 13.08
- **c**: 8.73
- **$\beta$**: 90.28°
- **Z**: 2

X-ray Powder Pattern:

- Chocaya mine, Bolivia:
  - 3.32 (100), 2.94 (60), 2.78 (50), 2.21 (50), 3.48 (30), 3.04 (30), 3.82 (20)

Occurrence:

- Found in fine-grained quartz in a vein of hydrothermal origin (Chocaya mine, Bolivia).

Association:

- Pyrite, stannite, andorite, jamesonite, sphalerite, quartz (Chocaya mine, Bolivia)
- Andorite (Bear Basin, Washington, USA)

Distribution:

- In Bolivia, from the Colorado Ag-Sn vein, Chocaya mine, Potosí, and from Tatasi.
- In the USA, at the Round Valley tungsten mine, Bishop Creek area, Inyo Co., California;
- at Bear Basin, King Co., Washington.

Name:

- For Professor Paul Ramdohr (1890–1985), German mineralogist.

Type Material:


References: