

MILOTAITE, PdSbSe, A NEW PALLADIUM MINERAL SPECIES FROM PŘEDBOŘICE, CZECH REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

Milotaite, chemically PdSbSe, is a new palladium mineral species discovered in a low-temperature selenium-rich assemblage at Předbořice, Czech Republic. It was observed in only one polished section, where it occurs as rare subhedral grains not exceeding 25 μm in size. It is embedded in eucairite and tiemannite, and randomly intergrown with bornite and digenite. The other associated phases are chrisstanleyite, fischesserite, native gold, silver-rich hakite, tyrrellite, clausthalite, chaméanite and uraninite. The gangue is calcite. The synthetic equivalent of PdSbSe is megascopically silvery grey in color, has a metallic luster and a grey streak. It is brittle with an uneven fracture; no cleavage or parting can be observed. Values of VHN₁₀₀ (12 indentations on three grains of synthetic PdSbSe) range between 420 and 514, mean 465 kg/mm², which corresponds to a Mohs hardness of approximately 4½. In plane-polarized light, milotaite is white, isotropic and opaque, and lacks internal reflections. Reflectance data of both milotaite and its synthetic equivalent are provided. The average result of five electron-microprobe analyses of milotaite (two grains) is Pd 34.17, Cu 0.78, Ag 0.35, Sb 38.03, Se 26.38, total 99.71 wt.%, corresponding to Pd_{0.98}Cu_{0.04}Ag_{0.01}Sb_{0.95}Se_{1.02}; synthetic PdSbSe (17 analyses on 4 grains) gave Pd 34.46, Sb 38.86, Se 26.60, total 99.91 wt.%, corresponding to Pd_{0.99}Sb_{0.97}Se_{1.04} (total atoms = 3). The synthetic PdSbSe has a cubic structure with a 6.3181(5) Å, V 252.20 (5) Å³, space group $P2_13$, and $Z = 4$. The calculated density is 8.09 g/cm³. The crystal structure was solved using synthetic PdSbSe. The strongest eight lines in the calculated powder-diffraction pattern derived from the results of the crystal-structure refinement [d in Å(I)(hkl)] are: 2.825(100)(201), 1.905(98)(311), 2.579(81)(211), 3.159(53)(200), 2.233(32)(220), 1.752(27)(320), 1.688(25)(312) and 1.378(18)(412). The mineral is named after Milota Makovicky, University of Copenhagen, for her outstanding investigations of sulfide and sulfarsenide systems with platinum-group elements.

Keywords: milotaite, new mineral species, platinum-group mineral, Pd–Sb selenide, electron-microprobe data, reflectance data, synthetic PdSbSe, X-ray-diffraction data, crystal structure, Předbořice, Czech Republic.

SOMMAIRE

La milotaïte, de formule idéale PdSbSe, est une nouvelle espèce minérale à palladium découverte dans un assemblage de basse température riche en sélénium à Předbořice, en République Tchèque. Nous l'avons trouvé dans une seule section polie, où elle se présente en rares grains sub-idiomorphes ne dépassant pas 25 μm de taille. Elle est encastrée dans l'eucairite et la tiemannite, et en intercroissances aléatoires avec bornite et digénite. Lui sont aussi associés chrisstanleyite, fischesserite, or natif, hakite argentifère, tyrrellite, clausthalite, chaméanite et uraninite. La calcite forme la gangue. L'équivalent synthétique de PdSbSe a une couleur gris argenté en grains visibles, possède un éclat métallique et une rayure grise. C'est un minéral cassant, avec une fracture inégale. Nous n'avons pas vu de clivage ou de plan de séparation. Les valeurs de VHN₁₀₀ (12 indentations faites sur trois grains de PdSbSe synthétique) varient entre 420 et 514, pour une moyenne de 465 kg/mm², ce qui correspond à une dureté de Mohs d'environ 4½. En lumière polarisée, la milotaïte est blanche, isotrope, opaque, et dépourvue de réflexions internes. Nous fournissons les données sur la réflectance de la milotaïte et de l'équivalent synthétique. Les résultats moyens de cinq analyses à

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la microsonde électronique (deux grains) sont: 34.17, Cu 0.78, Ag 0.35, Sb 38.03, Se 26.38, pour un total de 99.71% (poids), ce qui correspond à $\text{Pd}_{0.98}\text{Cu}_{0.04}\text{Ag}_{0.01}\text{Sb}_{0.95}\text{Se}_{1.02}$; le PdSbSe synthétique (17 analyses sur quatre grains) a donné Pd 34.46, Sb 38.86, Se 26.60, pour un total de 99.91%, ce qui correspond à $\text{Pd}_{0.99}\text{Sb}_{0.97}\text{Se}_{1.04}$ (nombre total d'atomes = 3). Le PdSbSe synthétique possède une maille cubique, a 6.3181(5) Å, V 252.20 (5) Å³, groupe spatial $P2_13$, et $Z = 4$. La densité calculée est 8.09 g/cm³. Nous avons résolu la structure cristalline en utilisant le PdSbSe synthétique. Les huit raies les plus intenses du spectre de diffraction calculé, dérivé des résultats de l'ébauche de la structure [d en Å(1)(hkl)], sont: 2.825(100)(201), 1.905(98)(311), 2.579(81)(211), 3.159(53)(200), 2.233(32)(220), 1.752(27)(320), 1.688(25)(312) et 1.378(18)(412). Le nom honore Milota Makovicky, Université de Copenhague, en raison de ses études remarquables de systèmes sulfurés et sulfarséniés contenant les éléments du groupe du platine.

(Traduit par la Rédaction)

Mots-clés: milotaïte, nouvelle espèce minérale, minéral du groupe du platine, sélénure de Pd–Sb, données de microsonde électronique, données de réflectance, PdSbSe synthétique, diffraction données, structure cristalline, Předbořice, République Tchèque.

INTRODUCTION

In 1989, Z. Johan described an example of low-temperature selenide-bearing uranium mineralization from Předbořice, Czech Republic, developed in carbonate veins cross-cutting metamorphic rocks of the "Krásná Hora – Sedlčany islet" in central Bohemia. The selenide assemblage is composed of (in order of crystallization) ferroselite, eskebornite, bukovite, berzelianite, umangite, clausenthalite, permingeatite, hakite, eucairite, naumannite, fischerite, tiemannite, and is accompanied by native gold and uraninite (Johan 1989). Selenium-bearing merenskyite, $\text{Pd}(\text{Te},\text{Se})_2$, closely associated with clausenthalite, is the only mineral of palladium recognized by Dr. Johan.

During a systematic study of polished sections prepared of material from Předbořice, two further platinum-group minerals were observed: chrisstanleyite (Paar *et al.* 1998) and yet another palladium-dominant phase, the newly recognized analogue of synthetic PdSbSe. The new Pd–Sb selenide is named after Milota Makovicky (b. 1941), Geological Institute (University of Copenhagen), for her outstanding contributions to the study of the sulfide and sulfarsenide systems with platinum-group elements. The mineral and the name have been approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, IMA (2003–056). The holotype material (one polished section) is deposited at the Department of Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Division of Mineralogy and Material Sciences (Mineralogical Museum), Salzburg, Austria, and registered under catalogue number 14935.

THE SELENIDE ASSOCIATION

The holotype specimen that contains milotaite measures $3 \times 2.5 \times 0.5$ cm and was purchased at a mineral fair in 2001 from a Czech mineral dealer. The specimen was offered as a polished section and labeled "Ag-hakite" from Předbořice, Czech Republic. It was cut into

three thin slices, each between 1 to 2 mm thick, of which three polished sections were made. Only one contains the new palladium mineral.

The dominant mineral in all sections is uraninite, in botryoidal and reniform masses embedded in a calcite matrix that has inclusions of fragmented and reddish to brownish country-rock with finely dispersed tablets of hematite. The selenide association forms a network in the calcite and together with sulfide minerals (bornite, chalcopyrite, selenian digenite) heals fractures in the uraninite. The two Pd-bearing minerals milotaite and chrisstanleyite are accompanied by abundant clausenthalite, tiemannite, argentian hakite, eucairite, tyrellite and trace amounts of chaméanite, (?) giraudite (Fig. 1a–d) and klockmannite. Rare specks of native gold varying in size from a few μm up to less than 50 μm are embedded in the calcite.

Chrisstanleyite is associated with clausenthalite, eucairite and a bornite–chalcopyrite intergrowth (Fig. 1b). It corresponds chemically to the Ag-dominant end-member of the series $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pd}_3\text{Se}_4\text{–Cu}_2\text{Pd}_3\text{S}_4$, described by Paar *et al.* (1998) as a new mineral species from Hope's Nose, Devon, United Kingdom.

Tyrellite and *tyrellite-related phases* can be observed as euhedral to subhedral crystals in a selenide matrix. The crystals commonly are fractured and replaced by eucairite, tiemannite and selenian digenite. A preliminary electron-microprobe analysis indicates significant variations in the proportions of Ni, Co, and Cu, which apparently are responsible for the different colors of these varieties in reflected light (Fig. 1c). Tyrellite (ty 2 in Fig. 1c) is semiquantitatively characterized by $\text{Co} > \text{Ni} > \text{Cu}$, whereas the tyrellite-related phases have $\text{Ni} > \text{Co} > \text{Cu}$ (ty 1) and $\text{Cu} > \text{Co}, \text{Ni}$ (ty 3), respectively. Similar variations in the composition of tyrellite have been reported previously from the uranium deposits of western Moravia (Kvaček 1979). A detailed investigation of the composition of tyrellite from different locations worldwide is currently in progress.

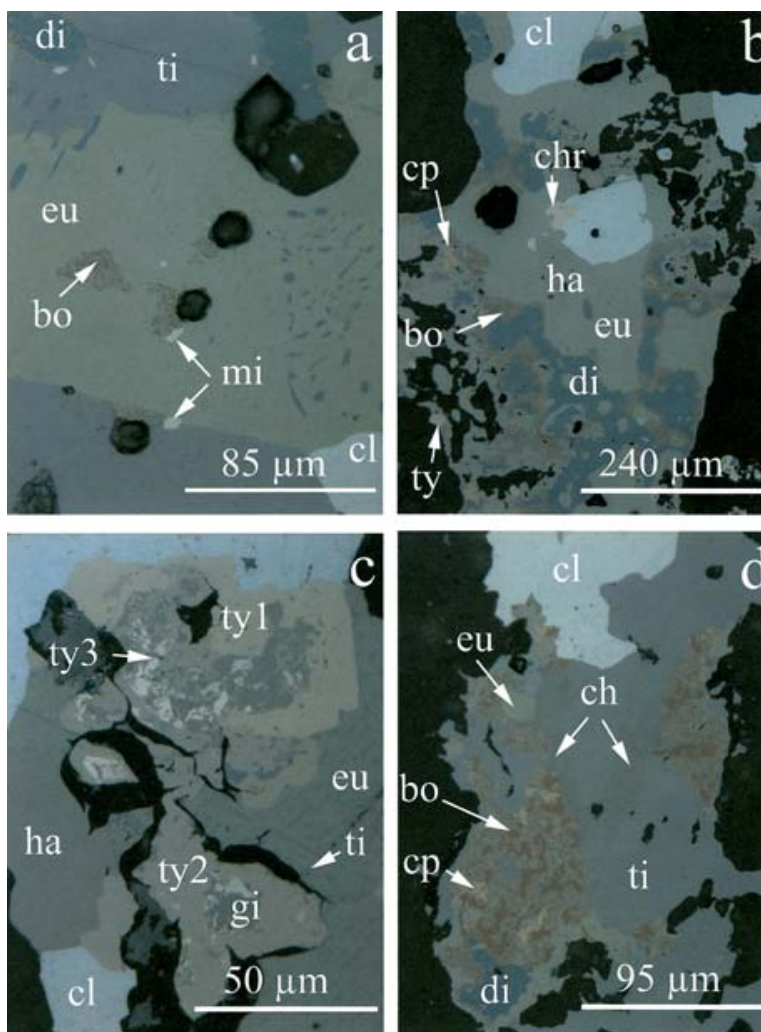


FIG. 1. a–d. Milotaite (mi) and associated minerals from Předbořice, Czech Republic. The abbreviations are: bo (bornite), ch (chaméanite), chr (chrisstanleyite), cl (clausthalite), cp (chalcopyrite), di (selenian digenite), eu (eucairite), gi (giraudite), ha (hakite), ti (tiemannite) and ty (tyrellite). a) Milotaite occurs as subhedral, minute inclusions in eucairite–tiemannite (s. 02/66). b) Chrisstanleyite is present as a single grain intergrown with clausthalite and eucairite. Note the graphic intergrowth of bornite – chalcopyrite – selenian digenite replacing the selenide assemblage (s. 02/66). c) Tyrrellite (ty 2) and tyrellite-related phases (ty1, 3) can be observed in subhedral (ty 1,2) and anhedral (ty 3) crystals, which are chemically different; ty 3 is closely associated with (?) giraudite (gi) (s. 02/66). d) Chaméanite remains as elongate relics after replacement in a matrix of tiemannite. The graphic texture involves an intergrowth of bornite – chalcopyrite – selenian digenite and eucairite (s. 03/05).

Chaméanite occurs as rare relics of a replacement process in tiemannite (Fig. 1d) and is associated with hakite and clausthalite.

Of particular interest are oriented and minute inclusions of selenian digenite in eucairite and tiemannite,

and of tiemannite inclusions in eucairite (Fig. 1c). A graphic intergrowth of bornite – chalcopyrite – selenian digenite – eucairite are common in a matrix of eucairite, where it forms irregularly shaped “islands”.

MILOTAITE

General appearance and physical properties

Milotaite occurs as subhedral grains (Fig. 1a) not exceeding 25 μm in diameter, embedded in eucairite and tiemannite, and randomly intergrown with a graphic intergrowth of bornite and selenian digenite. Synthetic milotaite has a silvery grey megascopic color, a metallic luster and is opaque. No cleavage or parting was observed; the mineral is brittle, with an uneven fracture.

The VHN_{100} (12 indentations on three grains) was determined on synthetic PdSbSe and ranges between 420 and 514 (mean 465) kg/mm^2 . The Mohs hardness is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ using the mean VHN_{100} value and the equation of Young & Millman (1964).

The density, calculated on the basis of the empirical formula, is 8.09 g/cm^3 . The measured density of synthetic PdSbSe using two different fragments (20.5 and 25.04 mg) varies between 7.95 and 8.23 g/cm^3 , a variability caused by inclusions of Sb_2Se_3 , native palladium and another compound, which could not be separated.

Optical properties

In plane-polarized light (~ 3200 K), milotaite and synthetic PdSbSe are white, isotropic, and lack internal reflections. Reflectance measurements were made for both materials within the visible spectrum (400–700 nm) using a Leitz MPV–SP microscope-spectrophotometer. A WTiC reflectance standard (Zeiss 314) was used as a reference for the air measurements. These were performed with $\times 50$ (milotaite) and $\times 20$ (synthetic PdSbSe) objectives, the numerical apertures of which were confined to 0.85 and 0.40, respectively (Table 1). A flat reflection curve, with slightly raised R values at both the 400 nm and 700 nm ends, corresponds well to the white color of the mineral. Considering the limitations stemming from the size of the natural grains, the correspondence of the two curves (milotaite and synthetic PdSbSe) is very satisfactory.

TABLE 1. REFLECTANCE VALUES FOR NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC MILOTAITE

λ nm	natural R %	synthetic R %	λ nm	natural R %	synthetic R %
400	51.8	53.8	560	47.6	47.0
420	51.9	53.0	580	47.6	47.0
440	51.9	51.3	589	47.6	47.0
460	49.6	48.9	600	47.6	47.0
470	48.6	48.0	620	47.9	47.4
480	48.2	47.6	640	48.7	47.8
500	47.5	47.2	650	49.0	48.2
520	47.3	47.1	660	49.4	48.8
540	47.5	47.2	680	50.1	49.5
546	47.5	47.1	700	50.5	49.9

Chemical data

Chemical analyses were performed in the wavelength-dispersion mode using JEOL JXA–8600 electron microprobe equipped with a LINK–eXL system. Acceleration voltage was 25 kV, and the beam current, 35 nA, with ZAF–4 correction procedures used on-line. No other elements with $Z > 11$ were detected (Table 2). The empirical formula for $Z = 4$ is $\text{Pd}_{0.98}\text{Cu}_{0.04}\text{Ag}_{0.01}\text{Sb}_{0.95}\text{Se}_{1.02}$ for milotaite, and $\text{Pd}_{0.99}\text{Sb}_{0.97}\text{Se}_{1.04}$ for synthetic PdSbSe. The empirical formula matches very well the model formula, PdSbSe, obtained from the structure refinement.

Multiphase samples in the system Pd–Sb–Se, with a $\text{Pd}_{1.0}\text{Sb}_{1.0}\text{Se}_{1.0}$ (initial) chemical composition, were made by partial-melt synthesis, starting from element mixtures (Pd foil, Se shot, Sb powder). A sealed ampulla technique (0.1 bar N_2 , 4 $\text{K}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ heating rate, 760°C maximum temperature for 10 minutes, 20 hours cool-down) was used. The resulting product is mainly composed of recrystallized PdSbSe (>95%) forming grain aggregates with very minor other compounds (<5%; $\sim\text{Pd}_5\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_8$, $\sim\text{Pd}_8\text{Sb}_3$) located as irregular and thin films at grain boundaries.

Crystallographic data

The small grains of natural material embedded intimately in other selenides and sulfides prevented its extraction and investigation by means of X-ray diffraction. Therefore, the relevant crystallographic and structural investigations were performed on synthetic PdSbSe.

In the single-crystal study, we employed a Bruker P4 single-crystal diffractometer equipped with an CCD area-detector system (Bruker AXS 1997, 1998). Unit-cell parameters were refined from single-crystal data, and the crystal structure was solved to an R_1 index of

TABLE 2. ELECTRON-MICROPROBE DATA FOR MILOTAITE AND SYNTHETIC PdSbSe

Constituent	Range		Std. dev. σ_{n-1}	Probe standard	
	Min	Max			
a) Natural material: 5 analyses on two grains					
Pd wt. %	34.17	33.89	34.43	0.22	metal (synthetic) PdLa
Cu	0.78	0.69	0.88	0.08	umangite (natural) CuKa
Ag	0.35	0.26	0.50	0.11	metal (synthetic) AgLa
Sb	38.03	37.96	38.16	0.09	stibnite (natural) SbLa
Se	26.38	26.27	26.49	0.09	umangite (natural) SeKa
Total	99.71	-	-	0.27	
b) Synthetic material: 17 analyses on four grains					
Pd	34.46	34.04	35.01	0.29	metal (synthetic) PdLa
Sb	38.86	38.01	39.31	0.28	Sb_2Se_3 (synthetic) SbLa
Se	26.60	26.14	27.01	0.23	Sb_2Se_3 (synthetic) SeKa
Total	99.91	-	-	0.36	

TABLE 3. ATOM POSITIONS AND DISPLACEMENT PARAMETERS (\AA^2) FOR SYNTHETIC MILOTAITE

ATOM	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i>	<i>U₁₁</i>	<i>U₂₂</i>	<i>U₃₃</i>	<i>U₂₃</i>	<i>U₁₃</i>	<i>U₁₂</i>
Sb	0.12677(5)	0.12677(5)	0.12677(5)	0.0096(2)	0.0096(2)	0.0096(2)	0.0096(2)	0.0011(1)	0.0011(1)	0.0011(1)
Se	0.63232(7)	0.86768(7)	0.13232(7)	0.0104(2)	0.0104(2)	0.0104(2)	0.0104(2)	-0.0006(2)	0.0006(2)	-0.0006(2)
Pd	0.25390(6)	0.74610(6)	0.24610(6)	0.0088(2)	0.0088(2)	0.0088(2)	0.0088(2)	0.0001(1)	-0.0001(1)	-0.0001(1)

The unit-cell edge *a* is 6.3181(5) \AA , and the space group of milotaite is $P2_13$.

1.84% for 248 observed [$F_0 > 4\sigma(F_0)$] unique reflections, corrected for absorption with an empirical (ellipsoidal function) correction. The cubic structure has space group $P2_13$, *a* 6.3181(5) \AA , unit-cell volume 252.20(5) \AA^3 , *Z* = 4 for PdSbSe. The unit cell, space group, atom positions and anisotropic structure-parameter (Table 3) are in good agreement with data published by Foecker & Jeitscho (2001). The powder-diffraction data were derived from the results of the crystal-structure refinement. The program used was Powder Cell 2.3 (Kraus & Nolze 1999) in Debye–Scherrer configuration, for $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$ radiation (λ 1.540598 \AA), fixed slit, no anomalous dispersion, full site-occupancies and anisotropic displacement factors (Table 4).

The crystal structure of milotaite (and synthetic PdSbSe) contains octahedrally coordinated palladium, with three Sb and three Se atoms as ligands. All anions form covalent Sb–Se pairs, with the length of the covalent bond equal to 2.636 \AA , to be compared with the Pd–Sb bonds (2.645 \AA) and Pd–Se bonds (2.612 \AA). Antimony and selenium are fully ordered, and milotaite belongs to the ullmannite (*i.e.*, $P2_13$) subgroup with ordered anions (Pratt & Bayliss 1980) of the gersdorffite group (MX_1X_2 where $\text{X}_1 = \text{S, Se, Te}$, and $\text{X}_2 = \text{As, Sb, Bi}$), all these being various homeotypes of pyrite ($\text{Pa}3$). The most closely related species are michenerite PdBiTe (Cabri *et al.* 1973, Childs & Hall 1973) and testibiopalladite PdSbTe (Kim & Chao 1991). For both these phases, the authors had to involve synthetic material in the definition of mineral species because of their scarcity, a situation analogous to that in the present study.

The crystal structure of PdSbSe is a homeotype of the structure of pyrite, FeS_2 , (space group $\text{Pa}3$) (Brostigen & Kjekshus 1969) and an isotype of the cubic ordered structure of gersdorffite, NiAsS (space group $P2_13$) (Steger *et al.* 1974). Basic elements of the structure are coordination octahedra PdSb_3Se_3 and covalent pairs Sb–Se. The bond lengths are $d(\text{Pd–Sb}) = 2.6454(3)$ \AA , $d(\text{Pd–Se}) = 2.6121(4)$ \AA , and the covalent bond $d(\text{Sb–Se}) = 2.6363(9)$ \AA . Intraoctahedral angles are the triplets Sb–Pd–Sb = 93.99(2)°, Se–Pd–Se = 95.64(2)°, and Sb–Pd–Se = 84.26(1)° and 86.11(2)°,

TABLE 4. CALCULATED POWDER-DIFFRACTION DATA FOR SYNTHETIC MILOTAITE

<i>l</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h k l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h k l</i>
6	4.46694	1 1 0	27	1.75208	3 2 0
10	3.64724	1 1 1	1	1.75208	3 0 2
53	3.15860	2 0 0	17	1.68834	3 2 1
100	2.82514	2 0 1	25	1.68834	3 1 2
6	2.82514	2 1 0	3	1.57930	4 0 0
81	2.57899	2 1 1	3	1.44927	3 3 1
32	2.23347	2 2 0	5	1.41257	4 0 2
1	1.99767	3 1 0	5	1.41257	4 2 0
98	1.90471	3 1 1	18	1.37853	4 1 2
12	1.82362	2 2 2	8	1.34683	3 3 2

respectively. The Sb–Pd–Se angles across the octahedron center are 178.25(2)°. There are three Pd octahedra sharing every anion. The Pd–Sb–Pd angle is equal to 116.655(7)°, whereas the Pd–Se–Pd angle is 116.11(1)°. The Pd–Sb–Se angle in the Pd_3Se tetrahedron of Sb and the Pd–Se–Sb angle in the Pd_3Sb coordination tetrahedron of Se are very different from these values, 100.67(1)° and 101.52(2)°, respectively.

In the homeotype FeS_2 ($\text{Pa}3$), the intraoctahedral distance $d(\text{Fe–S}) = 2.26$ \AA for all six bonds and $d(\text{S–S}) = 2.18$ \AA , distinctly shorter than the Fe–S distance (Brostigen *et al.* 1969). In PdBiTe ($P2_13$) with *a* 6.642 \AA , $d(\text{Pd–Bi}) = 2.77$ \AA and $d(\text{Pd–Te}) = 2.72$ \AA , whereas $d(\text{Te–Bi})$ is much longer, 2.98 \AA (Childs & Hall 1973). NiAsS ($P2_13$, *a* 5.685 \AA) has $d(\text{Ni–S}) = 2.34$ \AA , $d(\text{Ni–As}) = 2.42$ \AA , whereas the covalent pair has $d(\text{S–As}) = 2.25$ \AA (Steger *et al.* 1974), a situation similar to that in pyrite, although complicated by a lower symmetry. In marcasite, $d(\text{Fe–S})$ is in the range 2.24–2.25 \AA , and $d(\text{S–S})$ is 2.22 \AA (Brostigen *et al.* 1970). Therefore, the ratio $d(M-x)/d(x_1-x_2)$ in marcasite is closer to that in PdSbSe than the corresponding ratio in pyrite. This fact, together with a wide variety of values of this ratio in the compounds above quoted, suggest that the ratio $d(M-x)/d(x_1-x_2)$ is not a determining factor whether the compound belongs among the pyrite or the marcasite homeotypes.

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