

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* $\bar{6}m2$. As angular to platy grains to 0.25 mm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* None. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Conchoidal. Hardness = n.d. VHN = 1543.6-1563.8, 1553 average (200 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 15.84

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Steel-gray, grayish yellow in reflected light. *Streak:* Black. *Luster:* Metallic.

Optical Class: Anisotropy: Medium, deep gray to light brown with internal reflections.

R: (470) 36.41, (546) 38.1, (589) 42.47, (650) 45.16

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P\bar{6}m2$. $a = 2.902(1)$ $c = 2.831(1)$ $Z = 1$

X-Ray Diffraction Pattern: Luobusa ophiolite, Qusong County, Tibet, China.

2.511 (94), 1.8778 (90), 2.833 (44), 1.291 (36), 1.449 (25), 1.149 (23), 0.9008 (23)

Chemistry:	(1)
W	93.435
C	6.073
Ni	0.012
Ti	0.004
Cr	0.039
Total	99.685

(1) Luobusa ophiolite, Qusong County, Tibet, China; average electron microprobe analysis; corresponds to $W_{1.006}Cr_{0.02}C_{0.992}$.

Occurrence: In heavy mineral separates from podiform chromitites in ophiolite.

Association: Chromian chlorite, calcite, (W,Ti)C and (Ti,W)C alloys, chromite.

Distribution: From the Luobusa ophiolite, ~200 km east southeast of Lhasa, Qusong County, Tibet, China.

Name: After *Qusong* County, Tibet, where the Luobusa ophiolite is located.

Type Material: Geological Museum of China, Beijing (2007-034).

References: (1) Fang, Q., W. Bai, J. Yang, X. Xu, G. Li, N. Shi, M. Xiong, and H. Rong (2009) Qusongite (WC): A new mineral. *Amer. Mineral.*, 94, 387-290.