

Crystal Data: Tetragonal, pseudocubic. *Point Group:* $4/m$ or $4/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$. Fine granular aggregates and lenses, intimately intermixed with klockmannite.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Fine conchoidal. Hardness = n.d. VHN = n.d. D(meas.) = 5.64 (synthetic). D(calc.) = [5.02]

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* In polished section, creamy white. *Anisotropism:* Slight. R₁–R₂: n.d.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P4_2/n$ or perhaps $I4_1/amd$. $a = 5.466$ $c = 5.632$ $Z = [2]$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Moctezuma mine, Mexico.

3.19 (100), 1.961 (70), 1.653 (50), 1.931 (40), 1.689 (30), 1.270 (20), 1.121 (20)

Chemistry:

	(1)
Cu	25.1
Se	44.5
Te	31.0
Total	100.6

(1) Synthetic material matching the X-ray powder pattern of the natural mineral; by electron microprobe, corresponding to Cu_{1.00}(Se_{1.43}Te_{0.62})_{Σ=2.05}.

Occurrence: In oxidized Au–Te ore in subparallel quartz veins in a hydrothermally altered tuff.

Association: Klockmannite, tellurium, selenium, chalcocite, tellurite, paratellurite, illite, calcite, quartz.

Distribution: In the Moctezuma (Bambolla) mine, 12 km south of Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico [TL].

Name: For the Spanish nickname “La Bambolla” of the mine where it occurs, which roughly translates into “hot air” in allusion to exaggerated tales of rich gold ore.

Type Material: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M27177; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 128391.

References: (1) Harris, D.C. and E.W. Nuffield (1972) Bambollaite, a new copper telluro-selenide. Can. Mineral., 11, 738–742. (2) (1973) Amer. Mineral., 58, 805 (abs. ref. 1).