

**Galkhaite****(Cs, Tl)(Hg, Cu, Zn)<sub>6</sub>(As, Sb)<sub>4</sub>S<sub>12</sub>**

©2001-2005 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1

**Crystal Data:** Cubic. *Point Group:*  $\bar{4}3m$ . As cubic crystals, to 1.2 cm, and granular aggregates.

**Physical Properties:** *Fracture:* Uneven to fine conchoidal. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 3 VHN = 186–202 (100 g load). D(meas.) = 5.4 D(calc.) = 5.44

**Optical Properties:** Opaque. *Color:* Dark red-orange. *Streak:* Yellow-orange. *Luster:* Vitreous to adamantine.

R: (400) 30.5, (420) 29.7, (440) 29.3, (460) 28.8, (480) 28.0, (500) 26.8, (520) 26.6, (540) 24.6, (560) 23.8, (580) 23.1, (600) 22.6, (620) 22.2, (640) 21.9, (660) 21.6, (680) 21.4, (700) 21.2

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $I\bar{4}3m$ .  $a = 10.365(3)$   $Z = 12$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Gal-Khaya, Russia.  
3.01 (100), 2.78 (80), 4.27 (70), 7.40 (50), 1.841 (50), 2.604 (29), 1.569 (29)

**Chemistry:**

	(1)	(2)
Hg	51.7	50.7
Cu	3.4	3.2
Zn	1.6	1.8
Cs	3.3	5.1
Tl	0.8	2.4
As	14.5	15.2
Sb	3.0	0.3
S	22.3	22.0
Total	100.6	100.7

(1) Khaydarkan, Kyrgyzstan; by electron microprobe, corresponds to  $(\text{Cs}_{0.43}\text{Tl}_{0.07})_{\Sigma=0.50}(\text{Hg}_{4.45}\text{Cu}_{0.92}\text{Zn}_{0.42})_{\Sigma=5.77}(\text{As}_{3.34}\text{Sb}_{0.42})_{\Sigma=3.76}\text{S}_{12.00}$ . (2) Getchell mine, Nevada, USA; by electron microprobe, corresponds to  $(\text{Cs}_{0.67}\text{Tl}_{0.21})_{\Sigma=0.88}(\text{Hg}_{4.42}\text{Cu}_{0.88}\text{Zn}_{0.48})_{\Sigma=5.78}(\text{As}_{3.55}\text{Sb}_{0.04})_{\Sigma=3.59}\text{S}_{12.00}$ .

**Occurrence:** In hydrothermal Hg–Au deposits.

**Association:** Pyrite, stibnite, cinnabar, metacinnabar, aktashite, enargite, wakabayashilite, orpiment, realgar, getchellite, calcite, fluorite, quartz (Russia); pyrite, realgar, stibnite, orpiment, getchellite, fluorite, quartz (Getchell mine, Nevada, USA).

**Distribution:** From the Gal-Khaya mercury deposit, Sakha, Russia [TL]. In Kyrgyzstan, at Khaydarkan [TL] and in the Chauvai Sb–Hg deposit, both in the Fergana Valley, Alai Range. In the USA, in Nevada, large crystals from the Getchell mine, Potosi district, Humboldt Co.; at the Carlin mine, 50 km northwest of Elko, and the Goldstrike and Rodeo mines, Lynn district, Eureka Co.; in the Jerritt Canyon mine, Independence Mountains district, Elko Co. From the Hemlo gold deposit, Thunder Bay district, Ontario, Canada.

**Name:** For the Gal-Khaya deposit, Russia.

**Type Material:** Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, 1052/1–2; A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 73879, 73880.

**References:** (1) Gruzdev, V.S., V.I. Stepanov, N.G. Shumkova, N.M. Chernitsova, R.N. Yudin, and I.A. Bryzgalov (1972) Galkhaite  $\text{HgAsS}_2$  – a new mineral from arsenic–antimony–mercury deposits of the U.S.S.R. *Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR*, 205, 1194–1197 (in Russian). (2) (1974) *Amer. Mineral.*, 59, 208–209 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Chen, T.T. and J.T. Szymański (1981) The structure and chemistry of galkhaite, a mercury sulfosalt containing Cs and Tl. *Can. Mineral.*, 19, 571–581. (4) Chen, T.T. and J.T. Szymański (1982) A comparison of galkhaite from Nevada and from the type locality, Khaydarkan, Kirgizia [Kyrgyzstan], U.S.S.R. *Can. Mineral.*, 20, 575–577. (5) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) Quantitative data file for ore minerals, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall, London, 187.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.