

**Crystal Data:** Tetragonal. *Point Group:*  $4/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$ . Known only as a single grain of maximum dimension 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Physical Properties:** Hardness = 1.6 VHN = 12 (100 g load). D(meas.) = n.d.  
D(calc.) = 11.96

**Optical Properties:** Opaque. *Color:* Silver-white; yellowish white in reflected light.  
*Luster:* Strong metallic. *Pleochroism:* Weak, bluish gray to pale bluish gray.  
R<sub>1</sub>–R<sub>2</sub>: n.d.

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $I4/mmm$ .  $a = 3.545(16)$   $c = 4.525(20)$   $Z = \text{n.d.}$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Shiaonanshan, China.

1.49 (vs), 1.40 (vs), 2.49 (m), 2.25 (m), 1.78 (m), 1.68 (m), 2.78 (w)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)
Hg	33.03	31.48	32.62
Pb	66.96	68.42	67.38
Total	99.99	99.90	100.00

(1–2) Shiaonanshan, China; by electron microprobe. (3) HgPb<sub>2</sub>.

**Occurrence:** In heavy concentrates of crushed ores from a platinum-bearing Cu–Ni sulfide deposit.

**Association:** Gersdorffite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, violarite, millerite, galena, stibnite, argentian gold, niggliite, sperrylite, iridosmine, platinum, merenskyite, kotulskite, chromite, ilmenite, magnetite.

**Distribution:** From Shiaonanshan, Inner Mongolia, China [TL].

**Name:** For the composition, by analogy to mercury–silver amalgam.

**Type Material:** n.d.

**References:** (1) Chen Keqiao, Yang Huifang, Ma Letian, and Peng Zhizhong (1981) The discovery of two new minerals–  $\gamma$ –goldamalgam and leadamalgam. *Dizhi Pinglun* [Geological Review (Peking)], 27, 107–115 (in Chinese with English abs.). (2) (1985) *Amer. Mineral.*, 70, 215–216 (abs. ref. 1).