

**Crystal Data:** Cubic. *Point Group:*  $4/m\bar{3}2/m$ . Massive, presumably.

**Physical Properties:** *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = n.d. VHN = 287–379 (20 g load).  
D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 4.9

**Optical Properties:** Opaque. *Color:* Gray with a brownish tint in reflected light.  
*Luster:* Metallic.

R: (420) 27.1, (460) 26.7, (500) 26.4, (540) 26.9, (580) 27.0, (620) 26.8, (660) 26.4, (700) 26.0

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $Fd\bar{3}m$ .  $a = 5.530(5)$   $Z = 1$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Erzgebirge, Germany.

3.18 (100), 1.952 (100), 1.671 (50), 1.268 (40), 1.129 (40), 0.978 (40)

**Chemistry:**

	(1)	(2)
Cu	37.2	37.94
Fe	1.8	
As	14.7	14.91
Se	47.2	47.15
Total	100.9	100.00

(1) Erzgebirge, Germany; by electron microprobe, average of four samples; corresponding to  $(\text{Cu}_{2.92}\text{Fe}_{0.16})_{\Sigma=3.08}\text{As}_{0.98}\text{Se}_{2.96}$ . (2)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{AsSe}_3$ .

**Occurrence:** In hydrothermal veins.

**Association:** Clausthalite, berzelianite, umangite, ankerite, calcite.

**Distribution:** From an undefined locality in the southwestern part of the Erzgebirge, Saxony, Germany.

**Name:** From the first letters of Moscow Geological Exploration Institute [Moskovskogo Geologiro Razvedounogo Instituta (MGRI)] the laboratory in which the mineral was discovered.

**Type Material:** A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

**References:** (1) Dymkov, Y.M., T.I. Loseva, E.N. Zav'yalov, B.I. Ryzhov, and L.I. Bocek (1982) Mgriite,  $(\text{Cu, Fe})_3\text{AsSe}_3$ , a new mineral. *Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch.*, 111, 215–219 (in Russian). (2) (1983) *Amer. Mineral.*, 68, 280–281 (abs. ref. 1).