

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* $2/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$. As elongate crystals to 0.2 mm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on $\{0kl\}$. *Fracture:* Uneven. *Tenacity:* Brittle.
Hardness = 3.3-3.6 VHN = 204 (50 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 6.948

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Light gray, white with a creamy tint in reflected light.
Streak: Grayish black. *Luster:* Metallic.

Optical Class: n.d. *Pleochroism:* Weak, white to creamy white.

R_1 - R_2 : (470) 38.27-48.23, (546) 37.34-48.56, (589) 36.75-47.90, (650) 36.00-46.53

Cell Data: Space Group: *Pmcn*. $a = 4.007(1)$ $b = 55.998(8)$ $c = 11.512(2)$ $Z = 5$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Calculated pattern.

3.630 (100), 2.836 (92.6), 3.136 (92.4), 3.551 (84.7), 3.155 (57.2), 4.01 (56.3), 3.585 (55.3)

Chemistry:	(1)
Cu	4.90
Fe	0.02
Pb	16.45
Bi	60.74
S	17.84
Total	99.95

(1) Felbertal scheelite deposit, Hohe Tauern, Salzburg province, Austria; average of 12 electron microprobe analyses; corresponds to $\text{Cu}_{1.67}\text{Fe}_{0.01}\text{Pb}_{1.72}\text{Bi}_{6.30}\text{S}_{12.06}$.

Occurrence: In quartz veins cutting a metamorphosed (upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies) scheelite deposit.

Association: Gladite-krupkaite, the gustavite-lillianite solid solution, pavonite, makovickyite, cosalite, cannizzarite, tetradymite, native Bi, chalcopyrite, pyrite.

Distribution: From the Felbertal scheelite deposit, Hohe Tauern, about 10 km south of Mittersill, Salzburg province, Austria.

Name: Honors Werner Hermann Paar (b. 1942), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Salzburg, for his contributions to ore mineralogy.

Type Material: Geological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark and in the reference collection, Mineralogical Institute, University of Salzburg, Austria.

References: (1) Topa, D., E. Makovicky, and T. Balić-Žunić (2005) Mineralogical data on salzburgite and paarite, two new members of the bismuthinite-aikinite series. *Can. Mineral.*, 43, 909-917. (2) (2006) *Amer. Mineral.*, 91, 218 (abs. ref. 1).