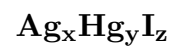


# Tocornalite



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**Crystal Data:** n.d. *Point Group:* n.d. Granular, massive.

**Physical Properties:** Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d.

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Pale yellow, darkening on exposure.

*Streak:* Yellow.

*Optical Class:* n.d.  $n =$  n.d.

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* n.d.  $Z =$  n.d.

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** n.d.

<b>Chemistry:</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ag	33.80	42.53	45.94
Hg	3.90	4.91	
I	41.77	52.56	54.06
rem.	16.65		
loss	[3.88]		
Total	[100.00]	[100.00]	100.00

(1) Chañarcillo, Chile; remnant is principally silica, loss is nonessential H<sub>2</sub>O and probably some I.

(2) Analysis (1) recalculated to 100% after deduction of remnant and loss. (3) AgI.

**Occurrence:** In a very rich hydrothermal silver deposit.

**Association:** n.d.

**Distribution:** From Chañarcillo, south of Copiapó, Atacama, Chile.

**Name:** For S.F. Tocornal, formerly Rector, Santiago University, Santiago, Chile.

**Type Material:** n.d.

**References:** (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 25. (2) Mason, B. (1972) Tocornalite. *Smithsonian Contribution to the Earth Sciences*, 9, 79-80. (3) Mason, B., W.G. Mumme, and H. Sarp (1992) Capgaronnite, HgS•Ag(Cl, Br, I), a new sulfide-halide mineral from Var, France. *Amer. Mineral.*, 77, 197-200.