

**Crystal Data:** Orthorhombic. *Point Group:*  $2/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$ . Crystals prismatic to acicular, to 1 m, striated || [001], rarely radiating; also massive.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Indistinct on {010}. *Fracture:* Uneven. Hardness = 2.0–2.5 VHN = n.d.  $D(\text{meas.}) = 7.07$   $D(\text{calc.}) = 7.255$

**Optical Properties:** Opaque. *Color:* Blackish lead-gray, tarnishes brown or copper-red, may have a yellowish green coating; in polished section, cream-white. *Streak:* Grayish black. *Luster:* Metallic. *Pleochroism:* Cream-white to pure white or pale brown. *Anisotropism:* Distinct.

$R_1$ – $R_2$ : (400) 39.1–43.5, (420) 39.2–44.0, (440) 39.3–44.5, (460) 39.4–44.9, (480) 39.4–45.3, (500) 39.5–45.7, (520) 39.4–46.0, (540) 39.3–46.2, (560) 39.2–46.4, (580) 39.0–46.3, (600) 38.9–46.1, (620) 38.9–45.8, (640) 38.6–45.4, (660) 38.3–44.9, (680) 38.1–44.4, (700) 37.9–43.9

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $Pnma$ .  $a = 11.638(3)$   $b = 4.039(1)$   $c = 11.319(2)$   $Z = 4$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Beresovsk, Russia.

3.68 (100), 3.19 (80), 2.88 (70), 3.59 (60), 2.59 (50), 1.989 (40), 4.08 (30)

<b>Chemistry:</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Pb	35.15	35.19	35.98	Bi	36.25	37.52	36.29
Cu	11.11	10.59	11.03	S	16.56	16.70	16.70
Fe		0.17		Total	99.07	100.17	100.00

(1) Beresovsk, Russia. (2) Loch Shin monzogranite, near Lairg, Scotland; by electron microprobe, average of eight analyses; corresponds to  $\text{Pb}_{0.98}\text{Cu}_{0.96}\text{Bi}_{1.04}\text{S}_{3.00}$ . (3)  $\text{PbCuBiS}_3$ .

**Occurrence:** Uncommon in hydrothermal veins.

**Association:** Gold, pyrite, galena, tennantite, bismuthinite, enargite, chalcopyrite, quartz.

**Distribution:** There are numerous minor localities. In Russia, from the Beresovsk district, near Yekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), Middle Ural Mountains [TL], exceptional crystal sprays; very large crystals at Djida, Buryat, Siberia. From Dobšiná (Dobschau), Slovakia. In France, at the Gardette mine, near Bourg d'Oisans, Isère. In the USA, in Utah, at the Sells mine, Alta, Salt Lake Co.; in Nevada, near Cucomungo Spring and near the Sylvania Mountains, Esmeralda Co.; at the Old Lout mine, Poughkeepsie Gulch, near Ouray, San Juan Co., and in the Sunnyside mine, Eureka Co., Colorado; from the Chantilly quarry, near Arcola, Loudoun Co., Virginia. At Tasco and Huitzuc, Guerrero, Mexico.

**Name:** For Dr. Arthur Aikin (1773–1854), English chemist and mineralogist, a founder and long-time Secretary of the Geological Society of London, England.

**References:** (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1944) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. I, 412–413. (2) Ohmasa, M. and W. Nowacki (1970) A redetermination of the crystal structure of aikinite  $[\text{BiS}_2]_2[\text{S}][\text{Cu}^{\text{IV}}\text{Pb}^{\text{VI}}]$ . *Zeits. Krist.*, 132, 71–86. (3) Kohotsu, I. and B.J. Wuensch (1971) The crystal structure of aikinite,  $\text{PbCuBiS}_3$ . *Acta Cryst.*, 27, 1245–1252. (4) Mumme, W.G., E. Welin, and B.J. Wuensch (1976) Crystal chemistry and proposed nomenclature for sulfosalts intermediate in the system bismuthinite–aikinite ( $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$ – $\text{CuPbBiS}_3$ ). *Amer. Mineral.*, 61, 15–20. (5) Harris, D.G. and T.T. Chen (1976) Crystal chemistry and re-examination of nomenclature of sulfosalts in the aikinite–bismuthinite series. *Can. Mineral.*, 14, 194–205. (6) Lowry, D., W.E. Stephens, and D.A. Herd (1994) Bismuth sulfosalts within quartz veining hosted by the Loch Shin monzogranite, Scotland. *Mineral. Mag.*, 58, 39–47. (7) Topa, D., E. Makovicky, and W.H. Paar (2002) Composition ranges and exsolution pairs for the members of the bismuthinite–aikinite series from Felbertal, Austria. *Can. Mineral.*, 40, 849–869. (8) Berry, L.G. and R.M. Thompson (1962) X-ray powder data for the ore minerals. *Geol. Soc. Amer. Mem.* 85, 135. (9) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) Quantitative data file for ore minerals, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall, London, 3.

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