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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. As ragged polycrystalline masses of grains, up to 20 μ m, in anglesite.

Physical Properties: Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = 2-2.5 VHN = 38 (10 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 6.541

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Gray in polished section. *Anisotropism:* Moderate, in shades of gray. *Bireflectance:* Weak.

 R_1-R_2 : (470) 32-34, (546) 30-31, (589) 28-30, (650) 27-29

Cell Data: Space Group: n.d. a = 9.644 b = 9.180 c = 18.156 Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Coppin Pool, Western Australia. 2.622 (10), 1.959 (6), 1.875 (6), 2.392 (5), 2.831 (3), 4.44 (2), 3.648 (2)

Chemistry:

	(1)
Cu	33.9
Ag	36.5
Hg	12.3
S	16.1
Total	98.8

(1) Coppin Pool, Australia; by electron microprobe, average of four analyses; corresponds to $(Cu_{8.54}Ag_{5.43})_{\Sigma=13.97}Hg_{0.98}S_{8.05}$.

Occurrence: In a gossan pod in a quartz vein, as a weathering product derived from other sulfides.

Association: Anglesite, covellite, stromeyerite, chalcocite, cinnabar, other secondary lead and copper minerals.

Distribution: From near Coppin Pool, about 41 km east-southeast of Mount Tom Price, Western Australia.

Name: For Dr. John L. Daniels (1931–), Geoscan Pty. Ltd., who collected the material in which the species was found.

Type Material: Western Australian Museum, Perth; Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

References: (1) Nickel, E.H. (1987) Danielsite: a new sulfide mineral from Western Australia. Amer. Mineral., 72, 401–403. (2) Kato, A. and E. H. Nickel (1988) Possible unit cell for danielsite. Amer. Mineral., 73, 187–188.