Paramelaconite

Crystal Data: Tetragonal. Point Group: 4/m 2/m 2/m. Crystals, to 7.5 cm, prismatic || [001], showing {010} heavily striated || [001], {011}, and {001}; massive.

D(meas.) = 6.04–6.11  D(calc.) = 5.93


Cell Data: Space Group: I4₁/amd. a = 5.837  c = 9.932  Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Bisbee, Arizona, USA. 2.490 (vs), 1.575 (s), 1.251 (s), 2.050 (m), 1.449 (m), 1.430 (m), 2.888 (w)

Chemistry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>81.80</td>
<td>84.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Bisbee, Arizona, USA; by electrolytic determination of total Cu. (2) Cu⁺²Cu²⁺O₃.

Occurrence: A very rare secondary mineral in hydrothermal copper deposits.

Association: Cuprite, tenorite, connellite, malachite, goethite (Bisbee, Arizona, USA); cuprite, tenorite, chrysocolla, malachite, planelite, diopside, atacamite (Algomah mine, Michigan, USA).

Distribution: From the Copper Queen mine, Bisbee, Cochise Co., Arizona, and at the Algomah mine, Ontonagon Co., Michigan, USA.

Name: From the Greek for near and melaconite, which in turn was named for black and dust, now a synonym for tonerite.
