Stumpflite

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. Point Group: 6/m 2/m 2/m. Massive grains, to a few tenths of a mm, intergrown with geversite.


Cell Data: Space Group: P63/mmc (probable). a = 4.175(2) c = 5.504(2) Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Drickop mine, South Africa. 3.027 (10), 2.192 (10), 2.088 (8), 3.618 (6), 1.512 (5), 1.720 (4), 1.224 (4)

Chemistry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Abundance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Drickop mine, South Africa; by electron microprobe, corresponding to Pt1.00(Sb0.73Bi0.27)Σ=1.00.

Mineral Group: Nickeline group.

Occurrence: In platinum concentrates from an ultramafic pipe deposit (Drickop mine, South Africa).

Association: Geversite, Pt–Fe alloys (Drickop mine, South Africa).

Distribution: From the Drickop mine, on the Merensky Reef, Bushveld complex, Transvaal, South Africa [TL]. From near Nizhni Tagil, Ural Mountains, Russia. In the Kelvon Grove prospect, near Fifield, New South Wales, Australia.

Name: Honors Professor Eugen Friedrich Stumpfl (1931– ), University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, who first described the mineral.
