Paraschachnerite

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic, pseudohexagonal. Point Group: 2/m 2/m 2/m or mm2. As crystals, to 1 cm, but typically much smaller. Twinning: Always twinned in a complex fashion; twin plane {110}; trillings common.

Physical Properties: Hardness = >3.5 VHN = 79–93, average 87 (100 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 12.98


Cell Data: Space Group: Cmcm (probable) or Cmc21, Cmc21. a = 2.961 b = 5.13 c = 4.83 Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Landsberg, Germany.

Chemistry:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>44.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hg</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>55.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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</table>

(1) Landsberg, Germany; by electron microprobe. (2) Ag3Hg2.

Occurrence: Formed in the oxidized zone by the alteration of moschellandsbergite (Landsberg, Germany); thought to be a primary mineral (Kremikovci deposit, Bulgaria).

Association: Schachnerite, mercurian silver, acanthite, cinnabar, “limonite”, ankerite (Landsberg, Germany); mercurian silver, cinnabar, many secondary copper minerals (Kremikovci deposit, Bulgaria); schachnerite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, gudmundite, cubanite, ilmenite, galena (Sala, Sweden).

Distribution: From the Vertraun auf Gott mercury mine, at Landsberg, near Obermoschel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany [TL]. In the Kremikovci deposit, Sofia district, Bulgaria. From Sala, Västmanland, Sweden.

Name: For the relation to schachnerite.

Type Material: Technical University, Berlin, Germany; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 145618, 150256.