Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group*: 2/*m* 2/*m* 2/*m*. As euhedral grains to ~20 μm intergrown with kotulskite and pentlandite.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage*: n.d. *Tenacity*: Brittle. *Fracture*: n.d. Hardness = n.d.
D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 9.45

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color*: White to creamy pinkish white in reflected light. *Streak*: n.d.
Luster: Metallic.
Optical Class: *Anisotropism*: Strong, pale blue, orange, and olive green. *Pleochroism*: Strong.
R_1-R_2: (470) 44.3-45.8, (546) 48.7-50.7, (589) 51.4-53.7, (650) 55.6-57.5

Cell Data: *Space Group*: *Ibam*. a = 6.31111(13) b = 11.2469(2) c = 5.16687(15) Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic Pd_2NiTe_2.
2.8117 (100), 1.9024 (52), 2.3000 (41), 2.1874 (39), 2.6190 (33), 2.5835 (32), 1.3263 (32)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
Pd	40.04	40.4
Cu	0.72	
Fe	0.27	
Ni	10.58	11.1
S	0.64	
Te	48.20	48.4
Total	100.07	100.0

(1) Monchetundra layered Intrusion, Kola Peninsula, Russia; average electron microprobe analysis; corresponds to $(Pd_{1.96}Cu_{0.06})_{\Sigma=2.02}(Ni_{0.94}Fe_{0.03})_{\Sigma=0.97}(Te_{1.97}S_{0.04})_{\Sigma=2.01}$. (2) Pd_2NiTe_2.

Occurrence: From sulfide-bearing, metasomatically altered orthopyroxenite of a layered mafic intrusion, formed in post-magmatic conditions, at temperatures <500 °C.

Association: Kotulskite, isomertieite, nipalarsite, palarstanide, lukkulaisvaaraite, menshikovite, sperrylite, irarsite, hollingworthite, nielsenite, unnamed Cu_3Pt phase, pentlandite, orcelite, heazlewoodite, chalcopyrite, magnetite.

Distribution: From Borehole 1819 (depth 101 m), Monchetundra layered Intrusion, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

Name: For the locality, the *Monchetundr*a intrusion, Kola Peninsula, Russia. In the Sámi language, monchetundra means “beauty of the tundra” or “beautiful mountain”.

Type Material: Department of Earth Sciences, Natural History Museum, London, England (BM2019,2).

References: (1) Vymazalová, A., F. Laufek, T.L. Grokhovskaya, and C.J. Stanley (2020) Monchetundraite, Pd_2NiTe_2, a new mineral from the Monchetundra layered intrusion, Kola Peninsula, Russia. Mineralogy and Petrology, 114(3), 263-271.