

Crystal Data: Cubic. *Point Group:* $\bar{4}3m$. As narrow laths, to 2 mm; typically in massive intergrowths with other Cu–Fe sulfides.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. VHN = 261–277 (50 g load). D(meas.) = 4.29
D(calc.) = 4.36

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Chalcopyrite-yellow, tarnishes rapidly to hues of pink and brown.

R: (400) —, (420) —, (440) —, (460) 22.4, (480) 24.7, (500) 30.0, (520) 32.7, (540) 35.4, (560) 37.5, (580) 38.8, (600) 39.8, (620) 39.6, (640) 40.8, (660) 41.1, (680) 41.8, (700) 41.6

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $I\bar{4}3m$ (probable). $a = 10.59(1)$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Talnakh area, Russia.

3.06 (100), 1.873 (90), 1.599 (70), 1.079 (60), 2.64 (50), 1.213 (50), 1.019 (50)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
Cu	37.15	36.8
Fe	29.1	29.8
Ni	0.75	0.7
S	33.31	34.0
Total	100.31	101.3

(1) Talnakh area, Russia; by electron microprobe, average of five analyses; corresponds to Cu_{9.00}(Fe_{8.03}Ni_{0.20})_{Σ=8.20}S_{16.00}. (2) Noril'sk, Russia; by electron microprobe, corresponds to Cu_{8.74}(Fe_{8.05}Ni_{0.16})_{Σ=8.21}S_{16.00}.

Occurrence: In concentrations of up to 70% in zones to 12 m thick, in hydrothermal ores (Talnakh area, Russia); in the layered ultramafic Stillwater complex (Nye, Montana, USA); a component of undersea black smokers.

Association: Chalcopyrite, cubanite, djerfisherite, pentlandite, valleriite or mackinawite, magnetite, Ag–Au alloy, Pd–Pb alloy (Talnakh area, Russia).

Distribution: In Russia, from the Norilsk-I [TL] and Talnakh deposits [TL], Talnakh area, Noril'sk region, western Siberia. At Strachimir, Bulgaria. From the Filizchai deposit, Azerbaijan. In the Axial Rift Valley, Red Sea. At Nye, Stillwater Co., Montana, USA. In the Horoman peridotite, Hokkaido, Japan. From the Zhilington Au–Ag deposit, Zhejiang Province, China.

Name: For the Talnakh area, Russia, where it occurs.

Type Material: Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, 103a/1–5; A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 69836–69839; Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M29419; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 121944.

References: (1) Bud'ko, I.A. and E.A. Kulagov (1968) The new mineral talnakhite, a cubic variety of chalcopyrite. *Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch.*, 97, 63 (in Russian). (2) (1970) *Amer. Mineral.*, 55, 2135 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Cabri, L.J. and D.C. Harris (1971) New compositional data for talnakhite, Cu₁₈(Fe, Ni)₁₆S₃₂. *Econ. Geol.*, 66, 673–675. (4) Cabri, L.J. (1972) Mooihoekite and haycockite, two new copper–iron sulfides and their relationship to chalcopyrite and talnakhite. *Amer. Mineral.*, 57, 689–708. (5) Hall, S.R. and E.J. Gabe (1972) The crystal structure of talnakhite, Cu₁₈Fe₁₆S₃₂. *Amer. Mineral.*, 57, 368–380. (6) Putnis, A. (1978) Talnakhite and mooihoekite: The accessibility of ordered structures in the metal-rich region around chalcopyrite. *Can. Mineral.*, 16, 23–30. (7) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) *Quantitative data file for ore minerals*, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall, London, 548. (8) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. *Ocean Pictures*, Moscow, 201–202.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.