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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group:  $2/m \ 2/m \ 2/m$  or mm2. As prismatic to acicular crystals, elongate [001] and flattened {010}, striated on {010} parallel to [001], to 2 cm.

Cleavage: Poor on {hk0}. Fracture: Conchoidal. Tenacity: Brittle. Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. VHN = 166-234 (50 g load), strongly anisotropic.D(meas.) = 7.17D(calc.) = 7.18

Optical Properties: Opaque. Color: Tin-white. Streak: Grayish black. Luster: Metallic, tarnishes black. Pleochroism: Weak to distinct, white to pale gray. Anisotropism: Strong, dark grav to white.

 $R_1-R_2$ : (470) 43.3-47.3, (546) 40.6-44.6, (589) 39.8-43.9, (650) 39.6-43.7

**Cell Data:** Space Group: Cbmm. a = 13.600(3) b = 30.485(12) c = 4.110(1)

X-ray Powder Pattern: Hürky, Czech Republic.

3.435 (100), 2.962 (80), 2.098 (35), 1.790 (22), 3.343 (20), 3.006 (15), 2.067 (15)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Pb	53.65	41.24	54.50	Bi	28.35	35.52	27.48
Ag	2.5	6.73	2.84	$\operatorname{Sb}$		0.04	
Cu	0.05			Se		0.03	
$\operatorname{Cd}$		0.07		S	14.4	15.96	15.18
				Total	98.95	99.97	100.00

(1) Hůrky, Czech Republic; by electron microprobe, corresponding to  ${\rm Pb}_{5.19}{\rm Ag}_{0.46}{\rm Cu}_{0.02}$ Bi<sub>2.72</sub>S<sub>9.00</sub>. (2) La Roche-Balue quarry, France; by electron microprobe, average of five analyses; corresponding to  $Pb_{3.60}Cd_{0.04}Ag_{1.13}Cd_{0.04}Bi_{3.32}Sb_{0.01}S_{9.00}$ . (3)  $Pb_4AgBi_3S_9$ .

Occurrence: In high-temperature quartz veins.

**Association:** Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, cosalite, bismuth, galenobismutite, chalcopyrite, covellite, bursaite, arsenopyrite, siderite, quartz, albite, microcline.

**Distribution:** In the Czech Republic, near Hurky, about 65 km west of Prague [TL]. From the Toroiaga mine, Baia Bora district, and at Ocna de Fier (Morávicza; Vaskő), Romania. In the Furka Pass, Uri, and at Goppenstein, Lotschentnal, Valais, Switzerland. From Rauriser Goldberg, Salzburg, Austria. In the La Roche-Balue quarry, west of Nantes, Loire Atlantique, France. At the Clara mine, near Oberwolfach, Black Forest, Germany. In Italy, on Vulcano, in the Lipari Islands. From the Corrie Buie deposit, south Loch Tayside, Scotland. In the Balıkesir Balya deposit, Balıkesir Province, Turkey. From the Spokoinoe deposit, eastern Transbaikal, and at the Shumilovsk Sn-W deposit, western Transbaikal, Russia. From 27 km west of Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada. In the USA, from Darwin, Inyo Co., California; at the Reward prospects, Ravenswood district, Lander Co., Nevada; in the Idarado mine, Ouray Co., and the Alaska mine, Poughkeepsie Gulch, near Ouray, San Juan Co., Colorado. At the Yakuki mine, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan. From the Juno mine, Tennant Creek, Northern Territory, Australia.

Name: In honor of Jaroslav Heyrovský (1890–1967), Czech Nobel Laureate in chemistry.

**Type Material:** Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 14265.

References: (1) Klomínský, J., M. Rieder, C. Kieft, and L. Mráz (1971) Heyrovskýite, 6(Pb<sub>0.86</sub>Bi<sub>0.08</sub>(Ag, Cu)<sub>0.04</sub>)S•Bi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> from Hůrky, Czechoslovakia, a new mineral of genetic interest. Mineralium Deposita, 6, 133–147. (2) (1972) Amer. Mineral., 57, 325 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Mozgova, N.N., Y.S. Borodaev, L.E. Syritso, and D.P. Romanov (1976) New data on goongarrite (warthaite) and about the identity of heyrovskýite with goongarrite. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Abh., 127, 62–83. (4) Makovicky, E., W.G. Mumme, and B.F. Hoskins (1991) The crystal structure of Ag-Bi-bearing heyrovskyite. Can. Mineral., 29, 553–559.

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