Jordisite MoS_2

Crystal Data: Amorphous to X-rays; nearly so to electrons. *Point Group:* n.d. Massive, as associations of colloidal-sized particles and disseminations.

Physical Properties: *Tenacity:* Sectile. Hardness = Soft. VHN = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d.

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Gray-black to lead-gray. *Luster:* Submetallic, dull. R: n.d.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. Z = n.d.

X-ray Powder Pattern: Himmelsfürst mine, Germany; by selected area electron diffraction. ∼6 (diffuse)

Chemistry: Established as MoS_2 on very impure materials.

Polymorphism & Series: Trimorphous with molybdenite and molybdenite-3R.

Occurrence: As veinlets and coatings of probable medium- to low-temperature hydrothermal origin.

Association: Ilsemannite, molybdenite, uraninite, coffinite, kerogen, cinnabar, pyrite, fluorite, apatite, stilbite, calcite, quartz.

Distribution: In Germany, from the Himmelsfürst mine, Erbisdorf, near Freiberg, Saxony [TL]. In Austria, at Bleiberg, Carinthia. From Hromnice, Czech Republic. In the USA, in the Sun Valley mine, east of Jacob Lake, Coconino Co., Arizona; in Oregon, at the Kiggins mercury mine on the Oak fork of the Clackamas River, about 80 km southeast of Portland, Clackamas Co.; at Ambrosia Lake, McKinley Co., New Mexico; in the Schwalder mine, Ralston Creek district, Jefferson Co., and near Lake Como, Hinsdale Co., Colorado; from near Marysvale, Piute Co., Utah; in the Goldstrike mine, Lynn district, Eureka Co., Nevada; from the Lucky Mc mine, Gas Hills, Fremont Co., Wyoming. In Chile, from Carrizal Alto, Atacama. At the Agostinho deposit, Poços de Caldas Plateau, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Name: In honor of Eduard Friedrich Alexander Jordis (1868–1917), colloidal chemist.

Type Material: Mining Academy, Freiberg, Germany.

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