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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* $2/m \ 2/m \ 2/m$. As grains, to 4 mm, in massive monohoekite. *Twinning:* Polysynthetic.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. VHN = 258-282, 272 average (50 g load). D(meas.) = 11.1 D(calc.) = 10.7

Optical Properties: Opaque. Color: Pink with slight lilac tinge, pinkish brown.

Luster: Metallic Pleochroism: Detectable Anisotropism: Strong gravish brown to get

Luster: Metallic. Pleochroism: Detectable. Anisotropism: Strong, grayish brown to golden to deep steel-blue colors.

 $\begin{array}{l} R_1-R_2\colon (400)\ 40.5-40.7, (420)\ 41.1-41.8, (440)\ 41.7-42.0, (460)\ 42.8-42.1, (480)\ 44.4-42.6, (500)\ 46.1-43.3, (520)\ 47.8-44.0, (540)\ 49.5-44.9, (560)\ 51.3-45.7, (580)\ 53.3-47.0, (600)\ 55.6-48.6, (620)\ 58.2-50.6, (640)\ 61.2-52.9, (660)\ 64.1-55.4, (680)\ 66.8-57.9, (700)\ 69.1-60.2 \end{array}$

Cell Data: Space Group: Pmmm. a = 7.88(5) b = 7.88(5) c = 3.94(2) Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Oktyabr mine, Russia.

2.29 (10), 2.17 (9), 1.230 (8), 1.217 (4), 1.840 (3b), 1.434 (3b), 1.182 (3)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pd	52.1	50.7	53.87
Pt	2.6	4.9	
Sn	30.0	28.1	30.05
Cu	16.2	15.5	16.08
Sb		0.8	
Total	100.9	100.0	100.00

(1) Oktyabr mine, Russia; by electron microprobe, corresponds to $(Pd_{1.92}Pt_{0.05})_{\Sigma=1.97}$ $Sn_{0.99}Cu_{1.00}$. (2) Do.; corresponds to $(Pd_{1.92}Pt_{0.10})_{\Sigma=2.02}(Sn_{0.95}Sb_{0.03})_{\Sigma=0.98}Cu_{0.99}$. (3) Pd_2SnCu .

Occurrence: In massive mooihoekite ore, also in galena–chalcopyrite veins.

Association: Mooihoekite, sperrylite, geeversite, putoranite, paolovite, talnakhite, sobolevskite, polarite, froodite, auricupride, silver, cassiterite, stannite, chalcopyrite, valeriite, galena, sphalerite, magnetite.

Distribution: From the Oktyabr mine, Talnakh area, Noril'sk region, western Siberia, Russia [TL]. In the Minnamax Cu–Ni sulfide deposit, Duluth Gabbro complex, near Hibbing, St. Louis Co., Minnesota, USA. From the Muskox intrusion, Northwest Territories, and at Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada. In the Onverwacht mine, in the Merensky Reef, Bushveld complex, Transvaal, South Africa.

Name: For Dr. Louis J. Cabri (1934-), Canadian mineralogist at the Canadian Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, Ottawa, Canada, describer of a number of platinum group minerals.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada.

References: (1) Evstigneeva, T.L. and A.D. Genkin (1983) Cabriite, Pd₂SnCu, a new mineral species in the mineral group of palladium, tin and copper compounds. Can. Mineral., 21, 481–487. (2) (1984) Amer. Mineral., 69, 1190 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Wilson, G.C, J.C. Rucklidge, and C. Cermignani (2002) Coarse-grained cabriite from Noril'sk, Russia. Can. Mineral., 40, 473–479. (4) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) Quantitative data file for ore minerals, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall. London, 68.

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