(c)2001-2005 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group: n.d. As small acicular to flamelike crystals, the largest being about 300 μ m long.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. VHN = 87-124 (25 g load); 121-130, 124 average (100 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 6.19

Cell Data: Space Group: n.d. a = 22.15 b = 24.03 c = 11.67 Z = 10

X-ray Powder Pattern: Foster mine, Canada.

1.982 (100), 2.917 (90), 2.846 (60), 2.471 (60), 3.206 (50), 2.555 (40), 2.162 (40)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
Cu	49.0	46.7
Ag	15.6	20.0
Pb	8.8	8.3
Bi	9.2	7.9
S	19.2	17.2
Total	101.8	100.1

(1) Foster mine, Canada; by electron microprobe, average of two analyses; corresponds to $(Cu_{16.74}Ag_{3.14})_{\Sigma=19.88}(Pb_{0.92}Bi_{0.96})_{\Sigma=1.88}S_{13.00}$. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, corresponds to $(Cu_{17.81}Ag_{4.49})_{\Sigma=22.30}(Pb_{0.97}Bi_{0.92})_{\Sigma=1.89}S_{13.00}$.

Occurrence: In the central portion of a layered hydrothermal vein.

Association: Chalcocite, stromeyerite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, polybasite.

Distribution: From the Foster mine, Cobalt, Ontario, Canada [TL].

Name: To honor Frederick Alfred LaRose, Canadian blacksmith, one of the discoverers of silver ore at Cobalt.

Type Material: Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada, 12126.

References: (1) Petruk, W. (1972) Larosite, a new copper–lead–bismuth sulfide. Can. Mineral., 11, 886–891. (2) (1974) Amer. Mineral., 59, 382 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) Quantitative data file for ore minerals, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall, London, 313.