

Ore minerals in a polymetallic deposit of Primorye, U.S.S.R.

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Abstract

Mn-metasomatites formed by a complex of rare silicates (bustamite, manganooan diopside, pyroxmangite, rhodonite, pyrosmalite, knebelite, spessartine) are widespread in a polymetallic deposit of South Primorye (Soviet Far East). Pb-Zn ores were formed by replacement of manganous metasomatites. As well as the usual sulfides (galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and others), sulfoantimonites of lead (jamesonite and boulangerite), pyrrargyrite, and miargyrite, they contain some very rare minerals, such as meneghinite, dyscrasite, diaphorite, gudmundite, antimony, aurostibite, argentian tetrahedrite, and freibergite. A new sulfoantimonite of lead and silver, $\text{AgPb}_3\text{Sb}_6\text{S}_{18.5}$, a new sulfide of iron and silver, $(\text{Fe,Ag})_x\text{S}$, and an unusual (antimonian) variety of free gold, $\text{Au}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$, are also found in the ores.

The presence of this complex of rare and new minerals of manganous metasomatite and ore indicates the specific conditions of formation of the deposit.

Introduction

This deposit of South Primorye is in the zone of the main Sikhote-Alin synclinorium and occurs in Early Cretaceous sandstones and siltstones. The deposit consists of veinlike bodies of Mn- and Fe-metasomatites formed by a complex of rare silicates. The Mn-metasomatite body is zoned upward: bustamite + manganooan diopside \rightarrow pyroxmangite + rhodonite (pyrosmalite) \rightarrow knebelite.

During the formation of the polymetallic mineralization the above-mentioned minerals were replaced by rare hydrous Mn-silicates, namely amphiboles, stilpnomelane, and hisingerite. A zonality is also observed in the distribution of amphiboles, which is caused by the primary composition (zonality) of the manganous metasomatites: calcic ones are observed on lower levels (manganooan actinolites) and calcium-poor ones (dannemorite) on middle and upper levels.

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and miargyrite, they contain a number of very rare minerals, such as meneghinite, dyscrasite, diaphorite, gudmundite, antimony, argentian tetrahedrite, freibergite, and new minerals which are described below.

The minerals were analyzed by JXA-5A microprobe at the laboratory of physico-chemical methods of the Geological Institute of the Far East Science Center, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Microprobe analyses of minerals were carried out at 20 kV. Standards used for this analysis were: synthetic chalcostibite (for Cu,Sb,S); synthetic chalcostibite and bismuthinite (S); pyrite (Fe); arsenopyrite (Fe,As); galena (Pb); metallic silver (Ag); ZnSe (Zn); metallic gold (Au). The standard errors of the analyses are within ± 5 percent. Concentrations were calculated by the computer program of Afonin *et al.* (1971). Corrections for absorption, atomic number, and characteristic and continuous fluorescence were used.

Reflectance measurements were conducted using silicon, carborundum, and pyrite as standards. X-ray powder diffraction data were obtained with a 57.3mm diameter camera and unfiltered Fe radiation on grains removed from polished sections.

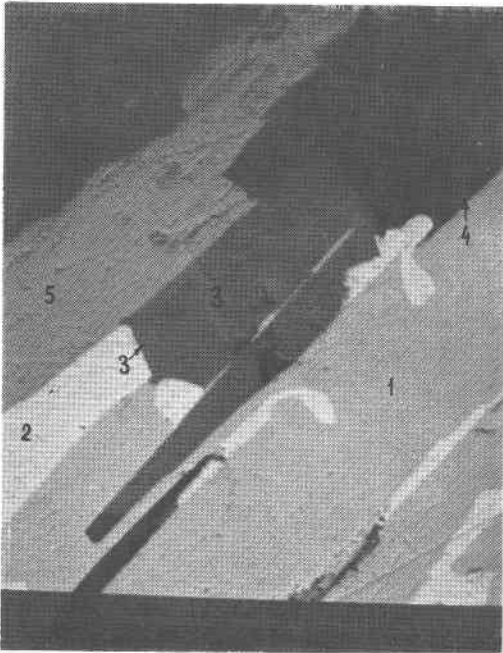


Fig. 1. Intergrowths of the new lead-silver sulfoantimonite (1) with galena (2), freibergite (3), carbonate (4), and jamesonite (5).

Table 1. Powder data of new sulfoantimonite of lead and silver

d (Å)	I	d (Å)	I
(3.882)	2	2.358	1
3.718	3	(2.226)	4
3.536	4	2.098*	3
3.430*	5	2.027	1
3.360	5	1.886	1
3.276	1	1.808	1
3.118	1	1.760	1
2.975*	10	1.708*	1
2.832	9	1.330*	1
2.489	1		

*The reflectance of galena

New lead-silver sulfoantimonite

A new lead-silver sulfoantimonite was found in the ore. This mineral, which forms fine intergrowths with galena, freibergite, jamesonite, and carbonate (Fig. 1) has been studied by microscope and microprobe in more than twenty grains. In most of these grains it is the main phase.

A microprobe analysis of this mineral gave (weight percent): Pb 56.81; Ag 3.45; Sb 22.59; S 18.69; sum 101.54. Recalculation of this analysis to 16 cations yields the formula $\text{Ag}_{1.04}\text{Pb}_{8.91}\text{Sb}_{6.05}\text{S}_{18.96}$. Ideal formulas are $\text{AgPb}_9\text{Sb}_6\text{S}_{18.5}$ or $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pb}_{18}\text{Sb}_{12}\text{S}_{37}$.

This composition (#8 in Fig. 2) lies along a trend of previously known silver-antimony-lead sulfosalts. The powder-diffraction data are given in Table 1.

In polished section, this sulfosalts resembles the others of this series. It is especially similar to jamesonite, with which it occurs. Both exhibit approximately the same anisotropism and birefractance (Fig. 3), and both are characterized by two directions of cleavage—longitudinal perfect and transverse indistinct. This sulfosalts is slightly greenish in comparison to galena but less intense than the green of freibergite. Oriented inclusions of galena are common along the cleavages of the sulfosalts (Fig. 1) but less common in the accompanying jamesonite. Freibergite occurs as rare intergrowths and thin veinlets within the sulfosalts. The freibergite is characterized by the presence of inclusions of a Mn- and Fe-bearing carbonate which is not present in the other phases. It contains 16.0–30.6 weight per cent Ag.

New silver-iron sulfide

A new sulfide of iron and silver, $(\text{Fe,Ag})_x\text{S}$, was found in a carbonate-rich portion of the ore, where it is accompanied by pyrrhotite, sphalerite, antimony, and meneghinite. Microprobe analysis indicates that this mineral contains 10.50 to 22.62 weight percent

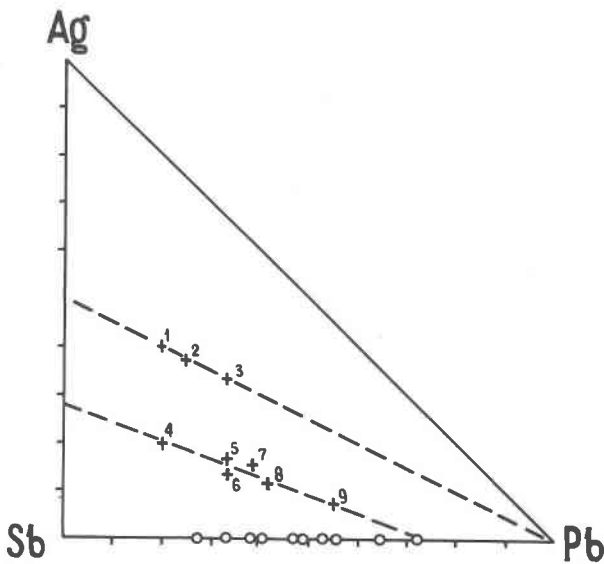


Fig. 2. Ag-Sb-Pb diagram for sulfoantimonites. Crosses show lead-silver sulfoantimonites: (1) "brongniardite," $\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{PbS} \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (2) diaphorite, $1.5\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 2\text{PbS} \cdot 1.5\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (3) freieslebenite, $0.5\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{PbS} \cdot 0.5\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (4) andorite, $0.5\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{PbS} \cdot 1.5\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (5) ramdohrite, $0.5\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 2\text{PbS} \cdot 1.5\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (6) fizelyite, $\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 5\text{PbS} \cdot 4\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (7) owyheite, $\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 5\text{PbS} \cdot 3\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (8) "teremkovite," $\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 7\text{PbS} \cdot 4\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; (9) new lead-silver sulfoantimonite, $0.5\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{PbS} \cdot 3\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$. Circles show sulfoantimonites of lead.

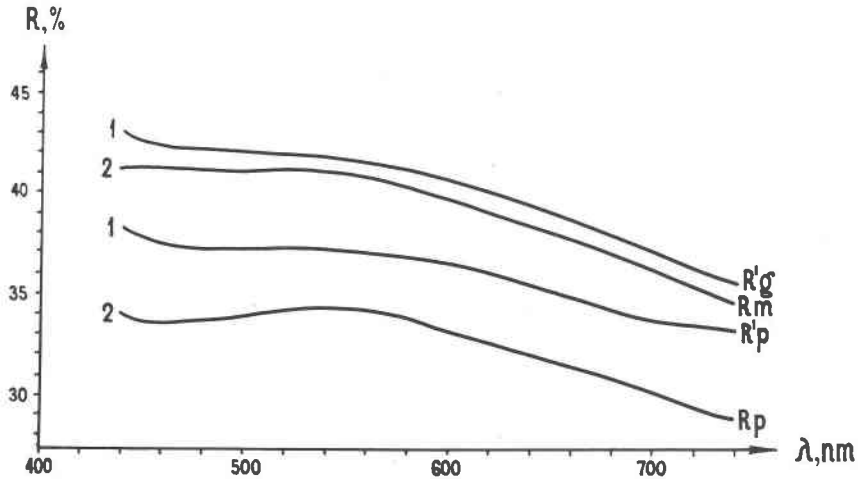


Fig. 3. Reflectance of (1) sulfoantimonite of lead and silver; (2) semseyite (Vialsov, 1973).

silver and 47.44 to 54.51 weight percent iron, which is equivalent to $\text{Fe}_{0.93}\text{Ag}_{0.23}\text{S}_{1.00}$. This composition and an X-ray diffraction pattern and optical properties (Fig. 4) are very similar to those of pyrrhotite and suggest that this phase is an argentian pyrrhotite. This phase tarnished rapidly when exposed to air, with the development of a reddish to violet film.

Antimonian gold

Antimonian gold has also been found in the carbonate ore. This gold, of composition (weight percent) Au 98.08, Sb 3.17 ($\text{Au}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$), occurs as inclusions with meneghinite, sphalerite, galena,

pyrrhotite, miargyrite, and argentian tetrahedrite in carbonate, sometimes as a border along grains of aurostibite. The reflectance of this phase (Fig. 5) is considerably less than that of pure gold and has a maximum at about 650 nm.

The aurostibite of this deposit has a composition of $\text{Au}_{0.90}\text{Sb}_{2.10}$ (Au 41.27, Sb 59.77 weight percent), which is considerably more antimonian than most known occurrences. The aurostibite is white with a slight pinkish tint in reflected light. Whereas most reported aurostibite occurs as a secondary reaction rim between gold and stibnite, this aurostibite is admixed with gold, meneghinite, miargyrite, and argentian tetrahedrite and appears to be primary.

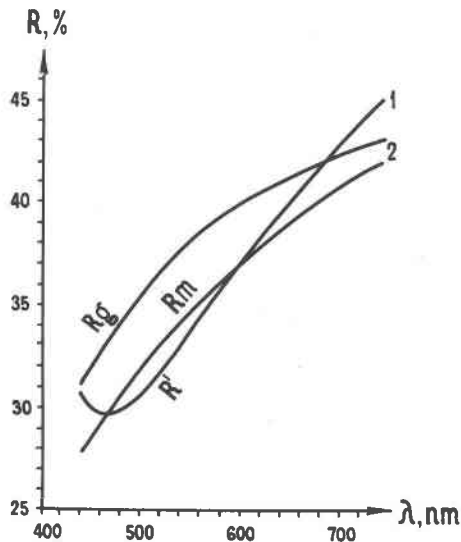


Fig. 4. Reflectance of (1) sulfide of iron and silver; (2) hexagonal pyrrhotite (Vialsov, 1973).

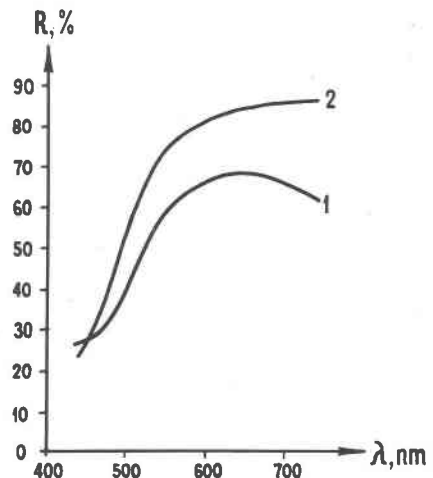


Fig. 5. Reflectance of (1) antimonian gold; (2) antimony-free gold (Vialsov, 1973).

Table 2. Powder data of (1) the iron-silver sulfide, and (2) the main reflections of pyrrhotite according to Berry and Thompson (1962, p. 60)

1		2	
d (Å)	I	d (Å)	I
2.990	2	3.00	4
(2.916)	2	--	--
2.643	9	2.65	6
(2.292)	1	--	--
2.060	10	2.08	10
1.723	3	1.728	5

Argentian tetrahedrite (freibergite)

The ores of the Primorye Deposit are also characterized by admixtures of argentian tetrahedrite, with up to 30.6 weight percent silver, miargyrite, with 35.8 weight percent silver, and meneghinite, which contains no silver. This assemblage provides information concerning the partitioning of silver among antimony-bearing sulfosalts.

Native antimony, dyscrasite, gudmundite, and an unusual variety of arsenopyrite (containing Sb) are rare minerals present in this deposit. The presence of the complex of rare and new minerals in the manga-

nous metasomatite and ore indicates unusual conditions of formation of this deposit.

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